UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Darlington Memorial Library

For the Naval Chronicle.

Thomas Smith Esq.
Vice Admiral of the White.

THE

# NAVAL CHRONICLE:

OR,

# VOYAGES,

## TRAVELS, EXPEDITIONS,

Remarkable EXPLOITS and ATCHIEVEMENTS,

Of the moſt Celebrated

## ENGLISH NAVIGATORS,

TRAVELLERS, and SEA-COMMANDERS,

From the Earlieſt Accounts to the End of the Year 1759:

By whoſe Wiſdom, Conduct, and Intrepidity, the moſt uſeful and important Diſcoveries have been made, and the BRITISH Commerce extended thro' ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA: The many Conqueſts they obtained over the SPANIARDS, FRENCH, and other Nations: The unparalelled Hardſhips and Sufferings they underwent by Shipwreck, Famine, and the Treachery and Cruelty of their Enemies.

WITH

A DESCRIPTION of the Religions, Governments, Cuſtoms, Manners, Commerce, and Natural Hiſtory of the ſeveral Nations they viſited, conquered, or had Dealings with.

INCLUDING

The LIVES of the moſt Eminent BRITISH ADMIRALS and SEAMEN, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Bravery and Love of Liberty.

---

VOL. III.

---

LONDON:

Printed for J. FULLER, Bookſeller, at his Lottery-Office, *Newgate-Street*; I. POTTINGER, *Pater-Noſter-Row*; J. COOKE, in *May-Fair*; and J. ROSS, *Middle-Row*, *Holborn*. M.DCC.LX.

Dar
G160
N31
v. 3

3986

# THE NAVAL CHRONICLE; OR, VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

## VOL. III.

### *Vice-Admiral* BEMBOW's *Expedition to the* West-Indies, *to the Time of his Death.*

A Little before the Death of King *William*, Sir *George Rooke* had detached Sir *John Munden*, with a Squadron of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships, to ſee the Fleet bound to the *Weſt-Indies*, well into Sea. This *Weſt-India* Squadron was commanded by Vice-Admiral *Bembow*, and conſiſted of two Third, and eight Fourth-Rates. He left Sir *George Rooke* off of *Scilly*, *September* 2, 1701, and on the 28th, made *St. Mary*'s, one of the *Azores*, or Weſtern Iſlands, where, calling the Flag-Officers and Captains on Board, he communicated his Inſtructions to them.

The 5th of *October* he set Sail, and continued sailing till the 10th, when Sir *John Munden*, with his Squadron, parted from him, and made the best of his Way back to *England*, while the Admiral continued his Course for the *West-Indies*, and arrived at *Barbadoes* the 3d of *November*, where he left a Fourth-rate, to follow the Governor's Orders, till another arrived from *England*.

The 8th, he arrived at *Martinico*; and, the next Day, came to an Anchor in Prince *Rupert*'s Bay, on the North West of *Dominica*, where he supplied himself with Water and other Refreshments. From thence, arriving at *Mevis*, he found the Leeward Islands in so good a Condition, that they wanted no immediate Assistance from him; upon which he proceeded to *Jamaica*, and came there the 5th of *December*, and anchor'd in *Port-Royal* Harbour, where he found two Men of War, a Fifth and Sixth Rate.

Toward the latter End of *January*, Brigadier General *Selwin* arrived at his Government of *Jamaica*, and with him one Fourth, one Fifth, and one Sixth Rate, a Fire-ship, and three Vessels with Naval Ordnance Stores. By these Ships, the Vice-Admiral received Intelligence, that a *French* Squadron arrived at *Martinico* about two Months before, and that they were considerably stronger than ours; upon which the Governor and Council of *Jamaica* provided two Fire-ships, at their own Expence, for their better Safety.

The Beginning of *March*, the Vice-Admiral got Intelligence, that Monsr. *Coetlogon*, with his Squadron from the *Havanna*, had joined Monsr. *Chateau Renaud*, at *Martinico*, and that they were at Sea, which put *Barbadoes* under great Apprehensions. Some Time after, the Vice-Admiral was informed, that Monsr. *Chateau Renaud*, was in the Gulph

of

of *Logane*, with 30 Men of War, and had sent 10 of his biggest Ships Home. The Beginning of *May*, he was joined by Rear-Admiral *Whetstone*, and about the Middle of the same Month, he had Advice, that the 17th of the preceding Month, 17 large Ships passed by *Comanagotta*, on the Continent, bearing towards the West End of *Cuba*, but he had not a Force sufficient to follow them, without leaving the Island in Danger.

Soon after, the *Falmouth*, *Ruby*, and *Experiment*, which the Vice-Admiral had sent to cruize off *Petit-Guavas*, returned with four Prizes (one of them a very rich Ship, design'd for *France*, was of 24 Guns, and could mount 40, with 190 Men) and brought Advice, that M. *Chateau Renaud* was at the *Havanna*, with 26 Men of War, waiting for the *Flota* from *La Vera Cruz*. A Sloop from *Petit-Guavas*, likewise, brought Information, that four Ships, with Provisions, were bound from thence for the *Havanna*, the Vice-Admiral (having now Advice of the Rupture) sent three Frigates to intercept them, but without Success. The same Day, he detached Rear-Admiral *Whetstone*, with two Third, three Fourth-Rates, and a Fire ship, to intercept Monsr. *Du Casse*, who, as he was informed, was expected at *Port-Louis*, at the West End of *Hispaniola*, with four Men of War, to destroy the Trade of the *English* and *Dutch*, for Negroes.

About this Time, the *Bristol* Man of War took the *Gloriana*, a *Spanish* Man of War, and sent her to *Port-Royal*. She was bound for *St. Domingo*, to carry a new Governor from thence to *Carthagena*.

The 11th of *July*, the Vice-Admiral set Sail from *Port-Royal*, with two Third, six Fourth-Rates, a Fire-ship, a Bomb-Vessel, a Tender, and a Sloop, designing to join the Rear-Admiral; but getting Advice, by the *Colchester* and *Pendennis*,

that Monſ. *Du Caſſe* was expected at *Logane*, he made for that Port; where arriving the 27th, he ſaw ſeveral Ships at Anchor near the Town, and one, which was under Sail, was taken by his Boats. He purſued a Man of War of 50 Guns, which ran aſhore and blew up. The next Morning, three other *Daniſh* Ships were taken (which, together with a Sloop, were ſent to *Port-Royal* with the *Colcheſter*;) a Fourth of 16 Guns, was ſunk, and a Ship of 18 Guns being haul'd under a Fort, which had 12 Guns mounted, the Boats went in, and not only burnt her, but brought off ſome other Ships, with Wine, Brandy, *&c.*

He arrived, not long after, in a Bay of *Cape Donna Maria*, on the Weſt End of *Hiſpaniola*, where he was informed, that *Du Caſſe* was gone to *Carthagena*, and was bound from thence to *Puerto Bello*. He reſolved therefore to ſail to that Coaſt, with two Third, and four Fourth-Rates, Rear-Admiral *Whetſtone* (who had taken a *French* Man of War of 18 Guns, and two Sloops) being returned to *Jamaica*, with Inſtructions for the Safety of that Iſland. The 10th of *Auguſt*, he ſet Sail, and ſtretching over towards *Santa Martha*, on the 19th in the Afternoon, he diſcovered ten Sail near that Place, ſteering Weſtward along the Shore, under their Top-ſails. The Vice-Admiral coming up with them about Four, the Engagement began; he had diſpoſed his Line of Battle in the following Manner: The *Defiance*, *Pendennis*, *Windſor*, *Breda*, *Greenwich*, *Ruby*, and *Falmouth*; but two of the Ships, the *Defiance* and the *Windſor*, did not ſtand above two or three Broad-ſides, before they luffed out of Gun-ſhot; ſo that the two Sternmoſt Ships of the Enemy lay upon the Admiral, and gauled him very much; nor did the Ships in the Rear come up to his Aſſiſtance, with the Diligence they

they ought to have done. The Fight lasted, however, till Night, and tho' the Firing then ceased, the Vice-Admiral kept them Company all Night.

The Vice-Admiral believing, that if he led himself on all Tacks (perceiving the *French* would decline fighting if they could) that those Captains, for Shame, would not fail to follow a good Example, he ordered the following Line of Battle: The *Breda*, of 70 Guns, Vice-Admiral *Bembow*, and Capt. *Fogg*; *Defiance*, of 64, Captain *Richard Kirby*; *Windsor*, of 60, Captain *John Constable*; *Greenwich*, of 54, Captain *Cooper Wade*; *Ruby*, of 48, Captain *George Walton*; *Pendennis*, of 48, Captain *Thomas Hudson*; and the *Falmouth*, of 48, Capt. *Samuel Vincent*. Next Morning, at Break of Day, he was near the *French* Ships, but none of his Squadron, except the *Ruby*, were with him; the rest being three, four, and five Miles astern. At Two in the Afternoon, the *French* drew into a Line; tho', at the same Time, they made what Sail they could to avoid fighting; however, the Vice-Admiral and the *Ruby* kept them Company all Night, playing their Chase-guns. Thus the Admiral continued pursuing, and, at Times, skirmishing with the Enemy, for four Days more; but was never duly seconded by several Ships of his Squadron.

The 23d, about Noon, the Admiral took from them a small *English* Ship, called the *Anne* Galley, which they had taken off of *Lisbon*; and the *Ruby*, being disabled, he ordered her for *Port-Royal*. About Eight at Night, the whole Squadron was up with the Admiral, and the Enemy not above two Miles off. There was now a Prospect of doing something, and the Vice-Admiral made the best of his Way after them; but his whole Squadron, except the *Falmouth*, fell a-stern again. At Two in the Morning, the 24th, he came up with the Enemy's

ſternmoſt Ship, and fired his Broad-ſide, which was returned very briſkly by the *French* Ship; and about Three, the Vice-Admiral's right Leg was broke to Pieces by a Chain-ſhot; he was carried down, but ſoon after ordered his Cradle upon Quarter-deck; and the Fight was continued till Day-light, when one of the Enemy's Ships of 70 Guns, was diſcerned to be very much diſabled; her Main-yard being down and ſhot to Pieces, her Mizen-maſt ſhot by the Board, all her Rigging gone, and her Sides bored to Pieces with our doubled-headed Shot. In this Fight, not a Ship ſtood by the Admiral but the *Falmouth*, the *Ruby* being ſent away before; and when Day appeared, the *French* bearing towards our Squadron with a ſtrong Eaſterly Wind, the cowardly or treacherous Captains behaved as ſhamefully, ſuffering the *French* to tow off their diſabled Ship, when the Vice-Admiral, within half-gun-ſhot of her, might, with a little of their Aſſiſtance, have eaſily carried her off.

The Vice-Admiral being very uneaſy at theſe ſhameful Proceedings, ordered the Captains on Board; when the Captain of the *Defiance*, in a very odd Manner, endeavoured to perſuade him from renewing the Engagement, ſince he had (as he alledged) tried the Enemy's Strength, with ſo little Succeſs, for ſix Days together; and moſt of the other Captains gave it as their Opinion, in Writing, under their own Hands, that it was not adviſeable to continue the Fight, though they were then on the Enemy's Broad-ſides, with the faireſt Opportunity of Succeſs that had yet offered. Upon which the Vice-Admiral thought it highly proper to return to *Jamaica*, where he ſoon after joined the reſt of his Squadron with Vice-Admiral *Whetſtone*.

The

The 20th of *September*, the *York* and *Norwich* arrived at *Jamaica*, with Supply of Stores and Provisions; and the necessary Preparations being made, the Captains, who failed so scandalously in the Performance of their Duty, were brought to their Trials on the 6th of *October*, at a Court-Martial, in which Rear-Admiral *Whetstone* presided, and after several Days spent in examining Witnesses, and hearing what they could alledge in their Justification, Sentence was pronounced against them, according to their Deserts.

The Captains *Kirby* and *Wade* were condemned to be shot to Death, which was not put in Execution till they arrived, in the *Bristol*, at *Plymouth*, aboard which Ship they were executed, without being suffered to land: For the Orders sent from hence, did not come in Time to *Jamaica*. Captain *Constable* was cashiered, and sentenced to be imprisoned during her Majesty's Pleasure. Captain *Hudson*, Commander of the *Pendennis*, died some Days before his Trial, otherwise in all Likelihood he would have received the same Sentence as those of the *Defiance* and *Greenwich*; and the Vice-Admiral's own Captain, *Fogg*, with Captain *Vincent*, Commander of the *Falmouth*, were suspended for signing the Paper drawn up and delivered by the others, wherein they gave their Reasons for not renewing the Engagement: But the Vice-Admiral having represented, that these two Gentlemen had behaved very well in the Action, and they alledging, in their own Justification, that they did it only because they were perswaded, that the Captains who had behaved so cowardly before, would now wholly desert, the Lord High Admiral was pleased to send Orders for their being employed again.

The 4th of *November* the Vice-Admiral *Benbow* died, greatly regretted by his Country, as being one of the braveſt Officers in the Navy; upon whoſe Death the Command of the Squadron devolved on Rear-Admiral *Whetſtone*, who having refitted the Ships, left Part of them at *Jamaica*, and with the Remainder cruiſed on the North and South Sides of *Hiſpaniola*; where we ſhall leave him, to take a View of Tranſactions nearer Home.

---

## *Sir* GEORGE ROOKE's *Expedition to* Cadiz; *and an Account of the Ruining the* French *Fleet, and* Spaniſh *Galleons, at* Vigo.

THE War againſt *France* and *Spain* being declared, the greateſt Diligence was uſed in fitting out the main Fleet, as well as ſundry Squadrons for particular Services. It was well known, that the *French* were making Preparations for Acts of Hoſtility, and therefore more than ordinary Pains were taken in equipping a very conſiderable Squadron of Ships, for an Expedition to *Cadiz*, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*. The Deſign of this Expedition was kept ſo ſecret, that it was uncertain whether it threatned *France*, *Spain*, or *Portugal*, and ſo kept them all three in conſtant Alarm.

The Conduct of this Expedition was committed to Sir *George Rooke*, who, beſides the Command of the Fleet, was appointed Vice-Admiral, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty of *England*, and Lieutenant of the Fleets and Seas of this Kingdom; and the Duke of *Ormond*, General of the Land-Forces,

Forces, which consisted, according to some, of 7000 *English*, and 5000 *Dutch*, all well appointed.

On the 30th of *May*, the Admiral, on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, having the Union Flag at the Main-top-mast Head, came to *Spithead*, together with Sir *Cloudesley Shovel* on Board the *Queen*, and the great Ships that lay at the *Nore*. At the same Time, Rear-Admiral *Fairborn* arrived there from *Ireland* with a Squadron of Men of War, having on Board four Regiments of Foot, Part of the Land-Forces above-mentioned.

The 1st of *June*, the Duke of *Ormond*, with Admiral *Churchill*, and Sir *Henry Bellasis*, arrived at *Portsmouth*, where his Royal Highness the Prince came the next Day, and the Day following reviewed the Forces which lay encamped in the *Isle of Wight*. The 4th he took a View of the whole Fleet, and dined with Sir *George Rooke* on Board the *Royal Sovereign*. The 19th the Fleet weighed from *Spithead*, and came to an Anchor by *St. Helens*. The 22d Rear-Admiral *Fairborn*, and Rear-Admiral *Graydon*, were detached with thirty *English* and *Dutch* Ships, first to look into the *Groyne*, and if they saw any Squadron of *French* Ships there, to block them up; but, if they found none, to cruize off Cape *Finistre*, at ten or twelve Leagues Distance, N. W. But the Body of the Fleet did not reach the *Start* till the 21st of *July*.

About One in the Afternoon they bore away, and about Two the *Plymouth* came into the Fleet with Advice, that Admiral *Fairborn*, with his Squadron, was about nine Leagues S. W. from thence, and that Captain *Norris*, in the *Orford*, had taken three Prizes, and the *Dutch* two. The 7th of *Aug.* the Admiral made the Signal for all the Cruizers to come in, and sent off the *Lime* Frigate

In-

Intelligence. Next Morning the *Orford* came into the Fleet from Admiral *Fairborn*, as the Admiral himself did, with his Squadron, about Noon, after having been reduced to great Streights for Want of Provisions. Soon after the whole Fleet made the Rock of *Lisbon*, towards which Place Sir *George* sent the *Kent* and *Pembroke* Frigates. On the 9th they returned, and the Admiral and General having received all the Advice they could from Mr. *Methuen*, her Majesty's Envoy at *Lisbon*, and the Prince of *Hesse*, (the latter of whom, together with a Son of the former, arrived the 10th with the *Adventure*, *L'Aystoff* and *Lime*) concerning the State of *Cadiz*, a Council of War of Land and Sea-Officers, was called the 11th. Next Morning the Cruizers brought three Tartans into the Fleet, and the *Isabella* Yatch brought Advice from *Lisbon*, that four *French* Men of War, and four Galleys, were in that Harbour.

The same Morning Sir *George* made his Signal to draw up in a Line of Battle, and steered away for *Cadiz*, from which, about Noon, he was about six Leagues distant. About Five the same Afternoon, the Fleet anchored in the *Bay of Bulls*, about two Leagues from *Cadiz*, *Rota* bearing N. by E. and *Cadiz* E. N. E. The *French* Men of War, and the Galleys, retired within the *Puntals*.

The 14th, an Hour before Day, the Duke of *Ormond* sent Sir *Thomas Smith*, Quarter-master General, with several Engineers and Officers, to view the Back-side of the Island of *Leon*, to sound the Shore, and to find out the most convenient Place to make a Descent between the Island of *St. Pedro*, and the Town of *Cadiz*. Sir *Thomas* was in a Barge with twelve Oars, attended by the *Isabella* Yatch, and two Frigates. He found at his

his Arrival near the Iſlands, 200 *Spaniſh* Horſe, who marched along the Shore as he rowed by; and Multitudes of Men, Women, and Children, leaving the City of *Cadiz* in great Conſternation. Both the Town and Battery fired ſeveral Shot at them, but without hurting them. At their Return, about Three in the Afternoon, Sir *Thomas* brought his Grace the Report, *That there was one large, and two ſmaller Bays, very proper to make a Deſcent.*

A Council of War of the Flag, and General Officers, was hereupon held, in which the Duke of *Ormond* was of Opinion to land immediately in the Iſle of *Leon*, the better to take Advantage of the Fright and Diſorder, into which the ſudden Arrival of the Confederate Fleet had caſt the City of *Cadiz*. In this Council of War (ſays Biſhop *Burnet)* in which their Inſtructions were read, it was propoſed to conſider how they ſhould put them in Execution. *O Haro*, one of the General Officers, made a long Speech againſt landing. He ſhewed how deſperate an Attempt it would prove, and how different they found the State of the Place, from the Repreſentation made of it in *England*. The greater Number agreed with him, and all the Duke of *Ormond* could ſay to the contrary, was of no Effect. *Rooke (continues the Biſhop)* ſeemed to be of the ſame Mind with the Duke, but all his Dependants were of another Opinion, ſo this was thought to be a Piece of Craft in him. In Concluſion, the Council of War came to a Reſolution, not to make a Deſcent on the Iſland of *Cadiz*; and without any Regard had to the Report made by Sir *Thomas Smith*, they adhered to this Reſolution, nor were there any Orders given for bombarding the Town. The Sea was for the moſt Part very high while they lay there,

there, but it was ſo calm for one Day, that the Engineers believed they could have done much Miſchief; but they had no Orders for it: And indeed (ſays *Burnet*) it appeared very evidently, that they intended to do nothing but rob *St. Mary*'s.

A Landing on the Continent being reſolved on, the ſame Afternoon a Boat was ſent to *Cadiz* from the Admiral, with a Flag of Truce, and ſome Declarations. At Five the Fleet weighed, and came to an Anchor in ten Fathom Water, *Rota* bearing N. by E. and *St. Sebaſtians* S. E. by S. about three Miles off Shore. That Evening Sir *George Rooke* made a Signal for a general Council of War, and on the 15th the Forces began to land; and every Thing was conducted in the moſt exact Order, and with great Regularity.

The *Spaniards* oppoſed the landing of our Troops with a Body of Horſe; but the Lieutenant-General, who commanded them, being kill'd in the Action, ſome of them were taken Priſoners, and the reſt fled. The *Dutch* likewiſe received ſome Damage from their Fort *St. Catherine's*; but the *Lenox*, one of our Third-rates, commanded by Capt. *Jumper*, bringing her Broad-ſide to bear, ſoon obliged them to retire. Our ſmall Frigates, in the mean Time, driving them from their Batteries on the Left, the *Dutch* poſſeſſed themſelves of the Cannon mounted upon them.

The 16th, the Forces marched towards *Rota*, which ſurrender'd without ſtriking a Blow, and the General taking his Quarters in the Caſtle, the Army encamped before the Place.

While theſe Things were doing on Shore, a Council of War, of Flag-Officers, was held on Board the *Liberty*, to conſult how the Bombardment of *Cadiz* might be moſt effectually put in Ex-

Execution. The Field-pieces, with four Mortars, and proper Ammunition, as alſo the Dragoons and Train-horſes being put on Shore, between the 17th and 19th, the next Day the Army march'd to *St. Mary's*, which they found deſerted by the Inhabitants, but full of Riches; with which the Soldiers made very free, and had their Swing of Plunder for ſeveral Days; the Plenty of Wine found there, having, as it was ſaid, in Juſtification of the Officers, rendered them ungovernable. Two hundred *Spaniſh* Soldiers, who made a Feint of defending a ſtrong Houſe, ſurrendered at Diſcretion.

The Diſappointment of the Nation's Hopes from this Expedition, was certainly, in a great Meaſure, owing to this Miſmanagement, and Want of Diſcipline, at Port *St. Mary's*. To fall on People (ſays the Author of the *Life of Queen Anne)* in that Manner, whom they ſhould have treated as Friends, to raviſh the Nuns, plunder private Houſes, and even Churches, was ſuch an effectual Method of provoking that bigotted People, that no Succeſs was to be expected afterwards, but what was to be obtained by downright Force.

The 22d, a Party was ſent back, under Colonel *Peirce*, from Port *St. Mary's* to *St. Catherine's* Fort, which ſurrender'd after ſome Oppoſition. From this Time to the 17th of *September*, was ſpent in Councils of War, held, ſometimes of the Flag, and ſometimes of the General-Officers, alone, and, at other Times, of both together; and in exchanging of Letters between the Duke of *Ormond*, the Admiral, and the Prince of *Heſſe*. During all which Time nothing was done, but a fruitleſs Attempt of Baron *Spar*'s on the *Mattagorda*, an inconſiderable Fort over-againſt the *Puntals*.

After all theſe Councils, Meſſages, Propoſals, and Letters, which produced no Reſolution conducive

ducive to the Deſign and Expectations of the Voyage, and all the Forces being re-embarked, a General Council of Sea and Land General-Officers was held on Board the *Ranelagh*, where the Point under Conſideration was, Whether it was adviſeable to make a ſecond Attempt on *Spain?* And, after ſome Debate, the Queſtion being put, it paſſed in the Negative; upon which it was reſolved, that the Fleet ſhould take the firſt Opportunity of returning for *England*.

Next Day, the Admiral made a Signal to weigh, having a fine Land Breeze; and Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, that ſome of the Crews were ſo employ'd in bringing and beſtowing the Plunder, that they took not the neceſſary Care to furniſh themſelves with freſh Water; but the Wind ſlackening, they came to an Anchor again. The 19th, the Fleet weigh'd Anchor again, and plied ſome Days with an eaſy and variable Wind. During this Time two Letters were ſent from Mr. *Methuen*, her Majeſty's Envoy at *Liſbon*, one to the Duke of *Ormond*, the other to Sir *George Rooke*, by which he aſſur'd them, that the King of *Portugal* would aſſiſt in any Thing that ſhould be deſired, not only in that Port, but in any other Port of his Dominions. A General Council was thereupon called the 22d; but it was reſolved to adhere to their former Reſolution. The 23d, the Diſpoſition was made for the Squadron to be ſent to the *Weſt Indies*, which being compleated on the 24th, the Admiral made his Signal for them to depart.

The ſame Day, being off of Cape *St. Vincent*, the *Engliſh* Flag-Officers took into Conſideration ſeveral Clauſes in her Majeſty's Inſtructions, relating to the wintering of ſeveral of the great Ships abroad; but, for ſeveral Reaſons, it was concluded not to be adviſeable.

Sir

Sir *George Rooke*, being in his Way to *England* with the Fleet, ſent, the 21ſt of *September*, the *Eagle*, the *Stirling-caſtle*, and *Pembroke*, with ſome Tranſports, to water in *Lagos* Bay. They arrived there the next Day, and the Land-Officers, who were on Board the *Pembroke*, going immediately on Shore, they got Intelligence, that the *Spaniſh* Plate Fleet, with a good Convoy of *French* Men of War, had put in at *Vigo*, a Port in *Galicia*.

This Intelligence being made known to Capt. *Hardy* (afterwards Sir *Thomas*) Commander of the *Pembroke*, he communicated it to Capt. *Wiſhart*, Commander of the *Eagle*, and of the whole Squadron. There was immediately a Conſultation of Captains held, wherein it was reſolved, that this News was of ſuch vaſt Importance, that a Ship ſhould be ſent to acquaint the Admiral with it, and as Capt. *Hardy* had the beſt Sailer, and was Maſter of the Intelligence, he was pitch'd upon to ſail a-head, to find out the Fleet. The 6th he joined it, and acquainted the Admiral with the News. He imparted the ſame immediately to the *Dutch* Admiral, and having declared it his Opinion, that they ſhould directly ſet Sail for *Vigo*, the *Dutch* Admiral readily concurred, and the next Day Sir *George* having called a Council of Flag-Officers, it was reſolved to attempt them.

The Fleet, purſuant to the Reſolutions of the Council of War, ſteer'd their Courſe for *Vigo*, and the Admiral having diſpatched two Frigates for Intelligence, they returned on the 9th of *October* at Night, with a Confirmation of Capt. *Hardy*'s Account, adding, that the Enemy's Ships lay up the River in *Redondella* Harbour; and one of Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*'s Squadron coming into the Fleet the next Morning, with Advice, that the Admiral was off of Cape *Fineſterre*, Orders were ſent to him

to

to join the grand Fleet: On the 11th, in the Afternoon, the Fleet came to an Anchor at *Vigo*, the Weather having proved ſo hazy, that the Town never diſcover'd them till they were juſt upon it, and tho' they fired very thick from the Place, yet the Confederates took little Notice of it. The *French* Admiral, Monſ. *Chateau Renaud*, had taken all human Precautions to ſecure his Fleet.

It being reſolved in a Council of War to attempt the Harbour the next Morning, the Admiral ſpent a great Part of the Night in going from Ship to Ship, to give the neceſſary Orders, and to encourage both Officers and Seamen, to do their Duty the next Day. As ſoon as the Land Forces were got on Shore the 12th, the Admiral gave the Signal to weigh, the Line was form'd, and the Squadron was briſkly bearing up to the Boom, but when the Van was got within Shot of the Batteries, it fell calm, ſo that they were neceſſitated to come to an Anchor again. However, a freſh Gale riſing, Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*, in the *Torbay*, being next to the Enemy, immediately cut his Cables, clapt on all his Sails, and bearing up directly upon the Boom, amidſt all the Enemy's Fire, broke thro' it at once, caſt Anchor between the *Bourbon* and *L'Eſperance*, two *French* Men of War, and reſolutely received ſeveral Broadſides from them. The reſt of the Squadron, weighing Anchor at the ſame Time, ſailed a-breaſt towards the Boom, to add the greater Weight and Force to the Shock, but being becalmed, they all ſtuck, and were obliged to cut and hack their Way thro'; but a freſh Gale blowing again, the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral made ſuch good Uſe of it, that having hit the Paſſage which the valiant *Hopſon* had made, he boldly went in, and made himſelf Maſter of the *Bourbon*. *Hopſon*, mean while, was in great Danger, being clapt on Board

Board by a Fire-ſhip, which ſet his Rigging on Fire, and he expected every Moment to be burnt: But it ſo happen'd, that the *French* Ship, which indeed was a Merchantman, laden with Snuff, and fitted up in Haſte for a Fire-ſhip, being blown up, the Snuff, in ſome Meaſure, extinguiſh'd the Fire, and ſaved the *Engliſh* Man of War. However, the Vice-Admiral received conſiderable Damage in the Action, inſomuch that he was obliged to leave her, and hoiſt his Flag on Board the *Monmouth*. At the ſame Time, Capt. *Bokenham* in the *Aſſociation* of 90 Guns, laid his Broadſide againſt a Battery of 17 Guns, on the left Side of the Harbour, while Capt. *Wyvell*, in the *Barfleur*, of the like Force, was ſent to batter a Fort on the other Side. Thus for a long while there was prodigious Firing of great and ſmall Shot on both Sides; till the *French* Admiral, ſeeing the Platform and Fort in the Hands of the victorious *Engliſh*, his Fire-ſhip ſpent in vain, the *Bourbon* taken, the Boom burſt, and the confederate Fleet pouring in upon him, he ſet Fire to his own Ship, and order'd the reſt of his Captains to do the ſame, which was done in great Confuſion, yet could he not be ſo punctually obey'd, but that ſeveral Men of War and Galleons were taken by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*.

To make this Victory ſtill more glorious and memorable, it was obtained with a very inconſiderable Loſs. For beſides the Damage received by Vice-Admiral *Hopſon*, who had 115 Men kill'd, the *Kent* had only her Foremaſt ſhot, and the Boatſwain wounded; the *Aſſociation*'s Main-maſt ſhot, and two Men killed; the *Barfleur*'s Main-maſt ſhot, and two Men killed; and the *Mary*'s Bowſprit ſhot. Of the Land-Forces, two Lieutenants and about 40 Soldiers killed; Col. *Peirce* was wounded by a Cannon-Ball from our Men of War;

and Col. *Seymour*, Col. *Newton*, and Mr. *Talmash*, with about 30 private Men, were alſo wounded.

The Number of Men killed on the *French* Side, was much the ſame as that of the Allies; but had near 400 Officers and Men taken Priſoners, among whom was M. *d'Aliegre*, Commodore of the Squadron; the Marquis *de la Galiſſionere*; Monſ. *du Sorel*; and ſeveral other Officers of Note. Count *de Chateau Renaud*, and the *Spaniſh* General, with ſome others, made their Eſcape; but Don *Joſeph Checon*, the *Spaniſh* Admiral, was made Priſoner.

The Conſequence of this Victory was a vaſt Booty, both of Plate and other Things, the Value of which cannot be well computed. A great Quantity of Plate was found at *Rodendelle*, which the Duke of *Ormond* divided among the Officers of his own Fleet, and would have attack'd *Vigo*, and winter'd there, but the Circumſtances of Things would not allow it.

The 16th of *October*, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, with about 20 of her Majeſty's Ships, join'd the main Fleet, from *England*; and on the 19th, the Forces being embarked, the Admiral ſail'd from *Vigo* Harbour, with a Squadron of large and ſmall Ships, together with ſome *Dutch* Ships of War, and one of the Galleons which was rigged; and having a fine Land Breeze, arrived in the *Downs* the 7th of *November*, from whence the great Ships were brought to *Chatham*. Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, who ſtaid behind with the reſt of the Fleet, brought home the reſt of the Prizes.

*The*

## *The Taking of* Gibraltar.

IN the Year 1704, Sir *George Rooke* was appointed to carry the new King of *Spain* (*Charles* III.) to *Liſbon*. On the 6th of *January* Sir *George* ſet Sail with his Fleet from *Spithead*, but by contrary Winds was put back, and his Majeſty came aſhore at *Portſmouth*. The Winds continuing contrary, they did not ſail again till the 12th of *February*, by which Time a great Number of Merchant-ſhips had joined the Fleet, which arrived ſafe in the River of *Lisbon* on the 25th, where his Catholic Majeſty was received in a very pompous Manner by the King of *Portugal*.

On the 2d of *March* Vice-Admiral *Leake* arrived here with a Squadron of Men of War and Tranſports, and the Trade for *Portugal*. On the 5th Sir *George* ſailed with twenty-two Men of War on a Cruize; from which he returned the 9th of *April*, to the River of *Lisbon*; where he received Orders from her Majeſty to proceed up the *Streights*.

Upon Advice that the *French* were preparing a conſiderable Naval Force, her Majeſty gave Orders, that Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* ſhould take a Squadron under his Command; with which he ſailed the 12th of *May*, and being off the *Lizard*, he called a Council of War, upon Intelligence from the Admiralty Office, that the Count *de Thouloufe* would be ready to ſail the Beginning of this Month, and upon other Advices, that he actually ſailed the 2d. Upon which he made the beſt of his Way to *Lisbon*, in order to join Sir *George Rooke*.

Sir *George* ſetting Sail from *Lisbon* for the *Mediterranean*, came, on the 29th of *April*, off of *Cape*

*St. Vincent*, with 37 Sail of the Line of Battle, and four Fire-ſhips. He had on Board the Prince of *Heſſe-Darmſtadt*, with two Companies of Foot, made up of *Spaniſh* Deſerters, and as many *Spaniſh* Officers, who had left the Duke of *Anjou*'s Service, as were ſufficient to command two Regiments. The Prince of *Heſſe* was very preſſing with the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, that 2000 Land-men might be put on Board, and Sir *George* waited ſome Days for them; but was forced to ſail without them, leſt he ſhould come too late to relieve *Nice* and *Villa-Franca*, then ſaid to be beſieged by the *French*.

Some Time after, the *French* Fleet, under the Count *de Thoulouſe*, appearing off the Rock of *Lisbon*, bending his Courſe towards the *Mediterranean*, a Frigate was diſpatched to give the Admiral Notice, that the Count had 35 Sail with him, of which only 20 appeared to be Ships of Force, and that *Nice* and *Villa-Franca*, were in no Danger of a Siege.

The Admiral proceeded now, at the preſſing Inſtances of the Prince of *Heſſe*, for *Barcelona*, before which they arrived the 18th of *May*. The Governor was ſummoned to ſurrender to his lawful Sovereign King *Charles* III. But receiving no ſatisfactory Anſwer, it was reſolved to land Troops, and bombard the Place. Two thouſand Men were accordingly landed, and about 60 Bombs thrown into the City: Upon which the Prince, being unwilling to hurt the Inhabitants, whom he knew to be well affected, deſired that the Men might be reimbarked, and the Bombs ceaſe playing. The 18th Rear-Admiral *Wiſhart* joined the Fleet; and the 21ſt the Fleet weighed Anchor, and made the beſt of their Way thro' the Gulph of *Lions*, towards *Nice*.

The

The 27th in the Evening, the Scouts made a Signal, that they ſaw a Fleet, which the Admiral imagined to be the Enemy going for *Toulon*. Upon which he tack'd, and ſtood to the Northward all Night. Next Morning they plainly diſcovered them to be about forty Sail; upon which they were chaced till the 29th in the Evening; but finding they could not overtake them, the Chace was given over, and the Fleet ſteered away to the *Streights* Mouth.

Sir *George Rooke*, having taken in freſh Water at *Altea*, paſſed the *Streights* Mouth, *June* 14th, and the 16th, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*'s Squadron joined him off of *Lagos*. They proceeded together up the *Mediterranean*, and in a Council of War it was reſolved to make a ſudden Attempt on *Gibraltar*.

According to this Reſolution, the Fleet ſailed over from the *Barbary* Shore the 20th, in the Night, and the 21ſt got into that Bay. The ſame Afternoon, at Three o' Clock, the Marines, *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, to the Number of 1800, with the Prince of *Heſſe* at their Head, were put on Shore, on the Neck of Land, to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country. His Highneſs having poſted his Men there, ſent a Summons to the Governor to ſurrender the Place, for the Service of his Catholic Majeſty; which he obſtinately rejecting, the Admiral gave Orders the 22d in the Morning, that the Ships which had been appointed to cannonade the Town, under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Byng*, and Rear-Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, as alſo that thoſe which were to batter the South-Mole-Head, commanded by Captain *Hicks* of the *Yarmouth*, ſhould range themſelves accordingly; but the Wind being contrary, they

could not poſſibly get into their Places till the Day was ſpent.

In the mean Time, to amuſe the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker* was ſent in with ſome Boats, who burnt a *French* Privateer, of 12 Guns, at the *Old Mole*. The 23d, ſoon after Break of Day, the Ships being all placed, the Cannonade begun with great Fury, and about 85,000 Shot were made againſt the Town, in about five or ſix Hours Time; by which the Enemy were beat from their Guns, eſpecially at the South-Mole-Head.

The Admiral hereupon conſidering, that, by gaining that Fortification, they ſhould of Conſequence reduce the Town, ordered Captain *Whitaker*, with all the Boats armed, to endeavour to poſſeſs himſelf of it, which was performed with great Expedition; but Captain *Hicks* and Captain *Jumper*, who lay next the Mole, had puſhed on Shore with their Pinnaces, and ſome other Boats, before the reſt could come up; whereupon the Enemy ſprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the Mole, killed two Lieutenants, and about 40 Men, and wounded about 60; however, our Men kept Poſſeſſion of the great Platform, which they had made themſelves Maſters of, and Captain *Whitaker* landing with the reſt of the Seamen, who had been ordered upon the Service, they advanced, and took a Redoubt, or ſmall Baſtion, half-way between the Mole and the Town, and poſſeſſed themſelves of many of the Enemy's Cannon.

It being *Sunday*, all the Women were at their Devotion, in a little Chapel, about four Miles from the Town; ſo that our Men were between them and their Husbands, which was a very great Inducement to the Citizens, to oblige the Governor to capitulate.

Things

Things being thus circumſtanced, the Admiral ſent a Letter to the Governor, and, at the ſame Time, a Meſſage to the Prince of *Heſſe*, to ſend him a peremptory Summons, which his Highneſs did accordingly; and on the 24th in the Morning, the Governor deſired to capitulate, and Hoſtages were exchanged. The Capitulation being concluded, the Prince marched into the Town, in the Evening, and took Poſſeſſion of the *Land* and *North-Mole* Gates, and the Out-works.

They found the Town extremely ſtrong, with 100 Guns mounted, all facing the Sea, and the two narrow Paſſes to the Land, and it was well ſupplied with Ammunition; but the Garriſon conſiſted of 150 Men only. Father *Daniel* ſays, it was an aſtoniſhing Piece of Negligence in *Spain*, to have ſo ſmall a Garriſon in a Place of ſuch Importance. However, in the Opinion of Officers who have ſeen the Works, 50 Men might have defended them againſt thouſands, and the Attack made by the Seamen was brave almoſt beyond Example. We had only 60 Men killed, of whom were two Lieutenants and one Maſter; and 216 wounded, among whom were one Captain, ſeven Lieutenants, and a Boatſwain.

---

## *A General Engagement between the* Engliſh *and* French *Fleets.*

GIBRALTAR being in the Hands of the Confederates, the Fleet ſtood over to the Coaſt of *Barbary* to water. Returning from thence the 9th of *Auguſt*, and ſtanding out of *Tetuan* Bay, within Sight of the High Lands of

*Gibraltar*, the *Centurion*'s Scout made a Signal of ſeeing the Enemy's Fleet to the Windward, as it appeared their Scouts did of ſeeing ours.

A Council of War was hereupon called, and it was reſolved to lay to the Eaſtward of *Gibraltar* to receive them. But it ſeems they were not then ready to engage. The 10th and 11th were ſpent in plying to the Windward, in Purſuit of the Enemy, of whom they could have no other Account than what they could learn from their Signal Guns.

The 12th they diſcovered the Enemy's Fleet to the Weſtward, near *Cape Malaga*, going away large, and bore after them in a Line of Battle, all that Night.

The 13th, in the Morning, they were within three Leagues of the *French*, who then brought to, with their Heads to the Southward, the Wind Eaſterly, and having form'd their Line, lay in a Poſture to receive them. In the *Engliſh* Line, Sir *George Rooke*, with the Rear-Admirals *Byng* and *Dilkes*, were in the Center; Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* and Sir *John Leake* led the Van; and Vice-Admiral *Callemberg*, with the Rear-Admiral *Vanderduſſen*, commanded the *Dutch* in the Rear.

Several Accounts were given of this Action, but we ſhall follow that publiſh'd by Authority, as brought by Capt. *Trevor* from Sir *George Rooke*, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince: And this being the only general Engagement during this whole War, we ſhall be the more particular.

On *Sunday*, the 13th of *Auguſt*, in the Morning (ſays this Relation), we bore down upon the Enemy, in Order of Battle, till a little after Ten o'Clock, when, being about half Gun-ſhot from them, they ſet all their Sails at once, and ſeemed to intend to ſtretch a-head and weather us; ſo that our Admi-

ral

ral was obliged to put the Signal out, and begin the Battle, which was continued with terrible Fury on both Sides; but about Two in the Afternoon, the Enemy's Van gave Way to ours, which was commanded by Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, and led by Sir *John Leake*; as their Rear did to the *Dutch* towards Night: But their Body being very ſtrong, and ſeveral Ships of the Admiral's, Rear-Admiral *Byng*'s, and Rear-Admiral *Dilkes*'s Diviſion, being forced to go out of the Line for Want of Shot, the Battle fell very heavy on the Admiral's own Ship, the *St. George*, and the *Shrewſbury*. This Want of Shot was occaſioned by the great Expence of it at *Gibraltar*; and tho' every Ship was ſupplied to have 25 Rounds two Days before the Battle, which was judged ſufficient, and would have been ſo, if we could have got ſo near the Enemy as the Admiral intended; yet every Ship that was on that Service wanted Ammunition before Night.

The Battle ended with the Day, when the Enemy went away, by the Help of their Galleys, to the Leeward. In the Night, the Wind ſhifted to the Northward, and, in the Morning, to the Weſtward, which gave the Enemy the Wind of us. We lay by all Day, within three Leagues of one another, repairing our Defects, and, at Night, they filed, and ſtood to the Northward.

On the 15th, in the Morning, the Enemy was got four or five Leagues to the Windward of us; but, a little before Noon, we had a Breeze of Wind Eaſterly, with which we bore down on them till Four o'Clock in the Afternoon. It being too late to engage, we brought to, and lay by, with our Heads to the Northward, all Night.

On the 16th, in the Morning, the Wind being ſtill Eaſterly, hazy Weather, and having no Sight of the Enemy, or their Scouts, we filed, and bore away

away to the Weſtward, ſuppoſing they would have gone away for *Cadiz*; but being adviſed from *Gibraltar*, and the Coaſt of *Barbary*, that they did not paſs the *Streights*, we conclude they have been ſo ſeverely treated, as to oblige them to return to *Toulon*, which may prevent any Attempt upon *Gibraltar* this Winter, the ſending any Succour into *Cadiz*, or the inſulting the Coaſt of *Portugal*, and conſtrain them to a Winter-Paſſage to *Weſt-France*, if they intend any of their Ships thither this Year.

We have not yet the Particulars of the Enemy's Loſs. The Marquis of *Villadarias*, marching with his Army to beſiege *Gibraltar*, ſent a Letter to the Prince of *Heſſe*, Governor of that Place, adviſing him, That the *French* had burnt eight of our Ships, taken ſixteen, ſunk ſeven; and he allows the *French* had loſt four Men of War and one Galley, and that the Count *de Thouloufe* was wounded. During the Action, we ſaw two of the Enemy's Galleys ſink, and many of their Ships ſo diſabled, that they were towed off by their Galleys, and we have Reaſon to believe ſeveral of them periſhed; whereas there was not any of her Majeſty's Ships loſt, and the *Dutch* loſt only one, their Admiral, called the *Albemarle*, of 64 Guns, which blew up by Accident, the 16th, in the Afternoon, after we had loſt Sight of the Enemy, and only nine Men ſaved. We loſt, beſides, 695 Men killed, among whom were two Captains, Sir *Andrew Leake*, of the *Grafton*, and Capt. *Cox*, of the *Ranelagh*; and 1663 wounded, among whom were three Captains, Capt. *Mynge* of the *Namur*, Capt. *Baker* of the *Monmouth*, and Capt. *Jumper* of the *Lenox*. Of the *Dutch*, Capt. *Liinſlager* was killed, and they had 400 Men killed and wounded.

Sir

Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, in his Account of the Engagement, ſays, the Action was very ſharp, and, in his Opinion, the like, between two Fleets, had never been in his Time. Of the Fleet there was hardly a Ship, but what was obliged to ſhift one Maſt, and many all; inſomuch that there were not three ſpare Top-maſts left in the Fleet.

Sir *George Rooke*, in his Letter, with an Account of this Fight, ſays, He muſt do the Officers the Juſtice to ſay, that every Man in his Line did his Duty, without the leaſt Umbrage for Cenſure or Reflection; and that he never obſerved the true *Engliſh* Spirit ſo apparent and prevalent in our Seamen, as on this Occaſion.

Admiral *Callemberg*, in his Letter to the *States General*, ſays, they ſpent ſuch a vaſt Quantity of Powder in this Fight, that they were obliged to have Cartridges filled during the Action.

Our Fleet having entirely loſt Sight of the Enemy, Sir *George* called a Council of War, in which it was determin'd to repair with the Fleet to *Gibraltar*; and having ſtaid there eight Days to refit, and ſupplied that Place with Men and Proviſions, he ſailed from thence the 24th of *Auguſt*. The 26th, being out of the *Streights* Mouth, he gave the neceſſary Orders to Sir *John Leake*, whom he left behind him, to take Care of the Trade, *&c.* and then continued his Voyage with thoſe Ships that were in a Condition to come Home; and arrived at *Spithead* the 25th of *September*.

*Expeditions*

## *Expeditions up the* Mediterranean, *and to the Coaſts of* France.

THE Loſs of *Gibraltar* was ſo ſenſible a Blow to *Spain*, that the Courts of *Verſailles* and *Madrid* reſolved to uſe all poſſible Means to recover it. Accordingly a Fleet and Land-Forces were ſent to beſiege it. Upon which Sir *John Leake* was order'd, with his Squadron, to *Gibraltar*, and to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to ſecure that Place. Accordingly he ſupplies the Garriſon with freſh Succours, takes and deſtroys ſeveral *French* Men of War and Merchant Ships, and obtained ſuch Advantages over the Beſiegers, as at laſt obliged them to raiſe the Siege.

The next Expedition was conducted by Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, in Conjunction with the Earl of *Peterborough*, who proceeded with the Fleet to *Liſbon*, where they took on Board two Regiments of Dragoons. King *Charles*, who was reſolved to try his Fortune with the Earl and Sir *Cloudeſley*, embarked with the former, on Board the *Ranelagh*, and put to Sea the 17th of *July*, 1705. In a few Days, they arrived at *Gibraltar*, where his Catholic Majeſty firſt took Poſſeſſion of his Kingdom of *Spain*, and was received there as lawful Sovereign.

From hence the Fleet ſail'd for *Barcelona*, and being arrived in the Bay, the Troops were landed, the Siege form'd, and, by the Aſſiſtance of the Fleet, the City was reduced to capitulate.

The next Year (1706) Sir *George Byng* and the Earl of *Peterborough* ſail'd to the Relief of *Barcelona* (where King *Charles* then was) then ſtraitly beſieged by the *French* and *Spaniards*, who, on their

their Arrival, raiſed the Siege with the utmoſt Precipitation.

From thence the Fleet ſail'd to *Carthagena*, which, the next Day after their Arrival, ſurrender'd.

The 26th of *June*, Sir *John Leake* arrived with the Fleet before *Alicant*, which had a numerous Garriſon, commanded by Brigadier *Mahoni*, who declared he would defend it to the laſt Extremity. The Forces were landed, together with 300 Seamen, and the Town bombarded, and, at length, ſtormed Sword in Hand, and executed with Succeſs. *Mahoni* retired to the Caſtle, which he defended for ſome Time, but at laſt ſurrendered upon honourable Terms.

The Fleet then ſail'd to *Ivica*, which ſubmitted on its firſt Appearance. The next Day the Fleet came before *Majorca*, where the Vice-roy offer'd to reſiſt; but two Bomb-Veſſels being ſent in to *Palama*, the Capital of the Iſland, upon throwing in three or four Shells, the Inhabitants obliged the Vice-roy to retire to the Palace, and deſire a Capitulation, which was granted the 7th of *September*.

The 12th, Sir *John* ſailed from *Majorca*, paſſed thro' the *Streights*, and being off of the *Southward* Cape, detached Sir *George Byng* with a Squadron toward *Liſbon*, and with the reſt of the Fleet proceeded Home; and, the 6th of *October*, arrived at *St. Helen's*.

In the Year 1707, the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, having reſolved to make an Attempt upon *Toulon*, and their Troops being actually on their March, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, who was to aſſiſt with his Fleet on this Expedition, ſet Sail for the Coaſt of *Italy*, and the latter End of *June*, anchored between *Nice* and *Antibes*, and at *Nice* had his firſt Interview with the Duke of *Savoy*. The Paſſage of the *Var*, where the Enemy had intrenched themſelves,

ſelves, being reſolved upon, four *Britiſh* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, under the Command of Sir *John Norris*, attended by about 600 Seamen and Marines, in open Boats, ſailed into the River, and being advanced within Muſket-ſhot of the Enemy's Works, made ſuch a terrible Fire upon them, that their Cavalry, and many of their Foot, who expected no Attack on that Side, quitted their Intrenchments. Sir *Cloudeſley* follow'd Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and obſerving the Diſorder of the Enemy, commanded him to land with the Seamen and Marines, and flank them in their Intrenchments. This Service Sir *John* performed with ſo much Conduct, and his Men advanced with ſuch Reſolution, that the *French* fled in Confuſion from their Works, of which Sir *John* took Poſſeſſion, and open'd a Way for the Duke of *Savoy*, who paſſed the River about half an Hour after, without Oppoſition, where he expected a moſt obſtinate Reſiſtance, and marched towards *Toulon*.

This Service done, the Fleet ſail'd to the Iſles of *Hyeres*. The 15th of *July*, the Army came to *Valette*, before *Toulon*. The firſt Thing they did was to work on a Line, which began at *Valette*, and was to extend as far as the Sea, in order to have Communication with the Fleet, and receive thence Artillery and Proviſions. The 17th, the Admiral and ſome of the chief Officers of the Fleet, went to the Camp, and had a Conference with his Royal Highneſs, and the reſt of the General Officers, at the Head Quarters, where they dined.

The Enemy being now juſtly apprehenſive of a Bombardment, were in ſuch a Conſternation, that they ſent away their Galleys the 21ſt, for *Marſeilles*, and to prevent their whole Fleet from being

fired,

fired, ſunk about 20 of their Men of War in the Harbour, ten or more of which were of three Decks; and in ſuch a Manner as rendered them unfit for Service ever after.

The 2d of *Auguſt* the Batteries began to play; and the ſame Day the Fleet came to an Anchor in the Road, and had ſome Succeſs. The 4th the Beſieged made ſuch a vigorous and ſucceſsful Sally, as broke the Neck of the Deſign; and tho', after this, the Confederates had ſome Succeſs, the Duke and Prince *Eugene* were convinced of the Impoſſibility of ſucceeding in their Deſign, and therefore made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to withdraw.

The 10th the Fleet drew as near the Place as poſſible, and five Bomb Veſſels, ſupported by the Light Frigates, and the Boats of the Men of War under the Command of Rear-Admiral *Dilkes*, advanced into the Creek of Fort *St. Lewis*, and, notwithſtanding the Enemy's great Fire, bombarded the Town and Harbour from that Day at Noon till the next Morning at Five o'Clock, with great Succeſs; but, at length, the Enemy brought ſo many Guns and Mortars againſt theſe Veſſels, as obliged them to retire. The ſame Night the Confederate Army quitted the Camp at *La Valette*, and marched away in five Columns, taking the ſame Route as they did when they came to *Toulon*.

This Expedition being ended, Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel* bent his Courſe homewards, leaving Sir *Thomas Dilkes* at *Gibraltar*, with a Squadron for the Service of the Coaſts of *Italy*.

Coming into the *Soundings* the 23d of *October*, he had 90 Fathom Water, in the Morning, and in the Afternoon brought the Fleet to, and lay by, with a freſh Gale at S. S. W. but hazy Weather. At Six he made Sail again, and ſtood away under his Courſes, E. and by N. believing, as it is preſumed,

ſumed, he had the Channel open, and ſaw the Light at *Scilly*; ſoon after which, ſeveral of the Ships made the Signal of Danger, as he himſelf did. Sir *George Byng* was not then half a Mile to the Windward of him, and ſaw the Breaches of the Sea, and ſoon after the Rocks of *Scilly* above Water; on one of which, known by the Name of *the Biſhop and his Clerks*, the Admiral ſtruck, and in leſs than two Minutes there was not any Thing of his Ship to be ſeen. The Ship where Sir *George Byng* wore his Flag, was providentially ſaved, chiefly by his own Preſence of Mind, in imminent Danger, even when one of the Rocks was almoſt under her main Chains; and Sir *John Norris*, and the Lord *Durſley*, with very great Difficulty, diſentangled themſelves; beſides whom, ſeveral others run no ſmall Hazard among thoſe dangerous little Iſlands.

Beſides the *Aſſociation*, in which Sir *Cloudeſley Shovel*, with many Officers and Gentlemen, and 8 or 900 Seamen, periſhed, the *Eagle*, with all her Company, underwent the ſame Fate. The *Phœnix* was loſt, but all her Crew ſaved. The *Rumney* and *Firebrand* Fire-ſhip ſtruck on the ſame Rocks, and the two Captains, with 25 of their Men, only eſcaped. The Lord *Durſley*, in the *St. George*, was almoſt miraculouſly ſaved: For his Ship was daſhed on the ſame Ridge of Rocks with the *Aſſociation*, and the ſame Wave which he ſaw beat out Sir *Cloudeſley*'s Lights, ſet his Ship afloat.

In the Beginning of the Year 1708, the Miniſtry received Advice, that great Preparations were making at *Dunkirk* to convey the Pretender to *Scotland*. Upon which a Fleet was fitted out, and the Command of it given to Sir *George Byng*, who im-

immediately repaired with it to the Coast of *Dunkirk*.

The 26th the *French* Fleet sailed from the Road of *Dunkirk*, and steered their Course for *Scotland*. Sir *George Byng* having received Intelligence of their Sailing, immediately pursued them; and on the 13th saw the *French* Fleet in the Mouth of the *Firth*, off of which Place he anchored the Night before.

Monsr. *Forbin*, it seems, heard the Signal for our Ships to come to Anchor, and knowing the Meaning of it, immediately sent aboard every Ship in the Squadron, ordering them to put out their Lights, and to sail one by one out of the *Firth*, and to steer a N. E. Course, till they should come off of the Town of *St. Andrews*. This they did, but both Wind and Tide being against them, Sir *George* discovered them in the Morning, pursued them, and took the *Salisbury*, in which was a great Number of *French*, *English*, and *Irish* Officers, and, among others, the Lord *Clermont*, Mr. *Middleton*, and the Lord *Griffin*. When there was no farther Prospect of coming up with the Enemy, they returned to *Leith*, where they remained, till they were informed that the Enemy was returned to *Dunkirk*, which was on the 25th of *March*, and from thence returned to the *Downs*.

Sir *John Leake* sailing from *England* the Beginning of *March*, arrived with his Squadron, and two *British* Battalions, the 27th, at *Lisbon*. From hence he set Sail the 28th of *April*, with the *Dutch* Vice-Admiral *Wassenaer*, and proceeded up the *Streights*. On the Coast of *Catalonia* he intercepted a *French* Convoy, of about 90 Sattees and Tartans, laden with Wheat, Oil, and Barley, for the Use of the Enemy's Army at *Penisco la*, of which

he took about 70, and ſo diſperſed the reſt, that few arrived at their Ports.

The 15th the Fleet came to an Anchor before *Barcelona*; and from thence departing the 19th, arrived the 28th off of *Vado*. The 17th of *June*, Sir *John*, leaving his Fleet at *Vado* went to *Milan*, where he was received with all poſſible Marks of Eſteem by her Catholic Majeſty, who, at his preſſing Inſtances, ſet out the 24th, and the 2d of *July*, embarking on Board the *Albemarle*, near *Genoa*, for *Catalonia*, arrived at *Mataro*, near *Barcelona*. The Queen landed the next Day, received the firſt Viſit from King *Charles* the 17th, and the 21ſt the Marriage was ratified.

After this, the Admiral reduced the Iſland of *Sardinia* to the Obedience of King *Charles*. And with the Aſſiſtance of Lieutenant General *Stanhope*, was no leſs ſucceſsful in the Reduction of the Iſland of *Minorca*. The 25th of *Auguſt* he arrived before *Port-Mahon*; from whence he ſent two Third-Rates to *Majorca*, to haſten the Embarkation of the Troops which were to be furniſhed from that Iſland. They returned the 1ſt of *September*, and the 3d were landed; upon which the Inhabitants declared for King *Charles*. But the Enemy had yet three ſtrong Holds in their Hands.

After having landed what was neceſſary, Sir *John* ſailed with Part of the Fleet for *England*, leaving Sir *Edward Whitaker*, with his Squadron, before *Port-Mahon*.

Sir *John* being departed, Sir *Edward* made Preparations for attacking the Caſtle of *Port-Mahon*; but while the Artillery, *&c.* were putting on Shore, he ordered Captain *Butler*, in the *Dunkirk*, and Captain *Fairborne*, in the *Centurion*, to go and batter *Fornelle*, that the Tranſports might ſafely ride

ride into the Harbour of that Name. They anchored before it the 9th, and soon obliged the Garrison to surrender Prisoners of War. The 11th, on seeing a Detachment of our Troops, and two of our Men of War, the Garrison of *Ciutadella*, consisting of 100 *French*, and as many *Spaniards*, surrendered likewise. The 17th they began to play their Batteries on the two middlemost Towers, and the Line they supported; and having beat down the former, and made some Breaches in the latter, they attacked, and took the Lines by Storm, notwithstanding the Enemy's Fire from the three Forts, with the Loss only of Captain *Stanhope*, of the *Milford* Galley, the General's Brother, and about 40 Men killed and wounded. Next Morning the Enemy beat a Parley, and the Capitulation being agreed to, the General took Possession of this important Place the 19th.

In the Year 1710, Captain *George Martin* was sent on an Expedition against *Port-Royal*, on the Coast of *Nova-Scotia*; and with him went Colonel *Nicholson*, as Commander of the Forces to be employed therein. On their Arrival in *New-England*, they signified her Majesty's Pleasure to the Governors of the several Provinces and Colonies to assist them in the said Enterprize; which they did very diligently.

The Commodore and General being furnished with all Necessaries, set Sail from *Nantasket* on the 18th of *September*, and the 24th came to the Mouth of *Port-Royal* River; and the next Morning having landed on the S. and N. Side of it, the 26th General *Nicholson* marched with the Army on the S. Side, where the Fort is seated, and advanced within Cannon-shot of it. That Night, and the following, the Bomb-vessels fired into the

Fort; and the neceſſary Preparations for attacking it in Form being made, Monſ. *Subercaſe*, the *French* Governor, demanded to capitulate the 30th, on honourable Terms, which was granted, and the Capitulation ſigned the 2d of *October*. Colonel *Nicholſon* being in Poſſeſſion of *Port-Royal*, changed the Name of it to *Annapolis Royal*, and appointed Colonel *Vetch*, his Adjutant, Governor thereof, and then ſailed for *Boſton*.

---

## *Sir* HOVENDEN WALKER's *unſucceſsful Expedition, intended againſt* Quebec, 1711.

THE moſt ſuccinct and ſatisfactory Account of this unfortunate Expedition, is contained in two Letters written by Sir *Hovenden Walker* himſelf, to Mr. Secretary *Burchett*; the Subſtance of which is as follows:

The firſt mentions his Arrival at *Nantasket*, near *Boſton*, on the 20th of *June*, with the Men of War and Tranſports from *Plymouth*; that not meeting with the Aſſiſtance he expected from the Government of *New-England*, it was the 30th of *July* before he ſailed from thence, and then proceeded with all his Ships and Tranſports for *Quebec*. We have likewiſe an Account of the Meaſures he took, in his Paſſage, to ſecure Succeſs in his Expedition, by a proper Diſpoſition of his Ships; and that the *Humber* and *Devonſhire* being judged too big to venture up the River of *St. Lawrence*, he ordered them Home. This is the Subſtance of his firſt Letter; his ſecond was conceived in the following Terms.

*SIR*,

*SIR*,

" When I ſent my laſt Letters by the *Humber*, I was in the greateſt Expectation of Succeſs imaginable, having fair Weather till we came within the Bay of *St. Lawrence*, where the Navigation began to be intricate and dangerous. But the 18th of *Auguſt*, being off Cape *Gaſpee* Bay, near the Entrance of the River *Canada*, blowing freſh at N. W. leſt the Tranſports ſhould be ſcatter'd, and blown to Leeward, I anchor'd in that Bay, where I ſtaid for an Opportunity to proceed up the River; and I burnt a *French* Ship I found there fiſhing, not being able to bring her away.

" The 20th of *Auguſt*, I was in Hopes (the Wind veering Eaſt) that we had obtained our Wiſhes. But the next Day, in the Afternoon, it proved foggy, and continued ſo till Night, and the Day following, with little Wind, and calm, till Afternoon, when, in an extreme Fog, it began to blow hard at E. and E. S. E. which rendering it impoſſible to ſteer by any Courſe, having neither Soundings nor Sight of Land to help us, or any Anchorage within 60 Leagues, and that not ſafe; it was therefore the Advice of the Pilots then Aboard, both *Engliſh* and *French*, the beſt in the Fleet (who agreed in their Opinion) that I made the Signal to bring to, with our Heads to the Southward, at Eight o'Clock at Night; by which Poſture, it was reaſonable to believe, we ſhould not have come near the North Shore, but have been driven, by the Stream, in the Mid-channel; but quite contrary, as we were, with the Wind E. and our Heads to the S. in two Hours we found ourſelves on the North Shore, among Rocks and Iſlands, at leaſt 115 Leagues farther than the Log gave; where the whole Fleet had like to have been loſt.

By GOD's Providence all the Men of War escaped, tho' with extreme Hardships and Difficulty, and eight Transports were cast away, and almost 900 Men, Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen lost; and had I not made the Signal as I did, but continued sailing, 'tis a great Question, whether either Ship or Men had been saved.

" A *French* Pilot I had on Board, who had been 40 Voyages in that River, and 18 in Command, told me, that whenever it happen'd to be foggy, so as not to see the Land, no Man could be ever able to judge the Currents, or steer by any Course; that he himself had lost two Ships, and was once cast away upon the N. Shore, and so on the contrary, as we by dismal Experience found. By all which it appears, that Things have been wonderfully misrepresented, by those who have pretended to persuade us in *Great Britain*, that Fleets might sail up the River to *Quebec*; and this plainly demonstrates, that the People of *Boston* knew nothing of what they proposed, when they laid Schemes for such an Expedition.

" After this unhappy Disaster, and plying two Days with very fresh Gales, between the W. and the S. to save what Men and other Things we could, I called a Consultation of the Captains of the Men of War; and, upon Enquiry of the Pilots, who had been forced on Board the Men of War, by the Government of *New England*, and duly examining every Thing, they all judged it impracticable to get up to *Quebec* with a Fleet; and it has been the Opinion of every Body, both *English* and *French*, that had we been at that Time, or since, higher up the River, with the hard Gales we have had, all the Ships must inevitably have been lost.

" After the Consultation, having sent the *Sapphire* to *Boston*, to give an Account of our Misfortune, and

and the *Montague* to find out the *Humber* and *Devonſhire*, and ſtop all Things coming to *Quebec*, and leaving the *Leopard*, with ſome Sloops and Brigantines, to take any Men off the Shore that might be there, and try to ſave ſome Anchors left behind, I proceeded to the *Spaniſh* River, the Place appointed for our Rendezvous. Great Part of the Fleet got in there the 4th, but not all till the 9th.

" The 7th, the *Leopard* coming in from the River, and the *Kingſton* alſo the following Day, I called a Council of War of the Sea and Land Officers, by the Conſent of the General, and propoſed to their Conſideration, our preſent Circumſtances, and whether it was practicable to undertake any Thing againſt *Placentia*, which every Body very much inclined to; but our Proviſions, in general, being reduced to ten Weeks, ſhort Allowance, and of Bread much leſs, being but a bare Quantity, neceſſary to return to *England*, it was unanimouſly agreed, that we could undertake Nothing, but return, as ſoon as ready, to *Britain*, having no Proſpect of a ſupply of Proviſions from *New England*, and the Seaſon of the Year being too far advanced for the ſafe Navigation in theſe Parts of the World.

" The *Enterprize*, and the *Triton's Prize*, came in here the 10th; I ſent the former to *Annapolis*, with the Troops detached by the General for that Garriſon, which when he has done, and ſeen the Ships ſafe from thence to *Boſton*, he is to return to his Station. The *Triton's Prize* I have directed to cruize for the *Sapphire*, in her Return from *Boſton*, to deliver her my Orders for her remaining to attend the Garriſon left at *Annapolis*; and I ſent the ſame Orders by the *Enterprize*. I have order'd the Mariners, that were left at that Garriſon, to be brought to *Britain* by the firſt Opportunity.

" The *Leopard* comes with this Packet, and the Men of War with me are the *Edgar*, the *Swiftsure*, *Monmouth*, *Windsor*, *Montague*, *Dunkirk*, *Kingston*, and *Sunderland*. I am, *&c.*"

The 16th of *September*, the Fleet set Sail from *Spanish* River Bay, and arrived at *St. Helen*'s, the 9th of *October*. And this was the Tragical Success of this Expedition; and to complete the Misfortune of it, the 15th the *Edgar* was unhappily blown up at *Spithead*, with about 400 Men, and several of the Inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, that happen'd to be on Board, who all perish'd.

Peace being concluded soon after, all Naval Expeditions ceased for the remaining Part of Queen *Anne*'s Reign.

---

## *Sir* GEORGE BYNG's *Expedition to the* Mediterranean, *and the Destruction of the* Spanish *Fleet.*

BY the Treaty of *Utrecht*, *Great Britain* was made Guarantee of the Peace of *Italy*. The *Spaniards*, in Violation of that Treaty, had seized on *Sardinia*, and sent a Fleet to *Palermo* in *Sicily*, and landed Forces under the Command of the Marquis *de Lede*, who took Possession of that Town, for the King of *Spain*.

Upon which, Sir *George Byng* was appointed Admiral, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet, and to command a Squadron designed for the *Mediterranean*. With this Fleet he sailed from *St. Helen*'s the 3d of *June*, 1718, and on the 24th, arrived in the Bay of *Cadiz*, and, the next Day, sent his Secretary, with Dispatches for Colonel *Stan-*

*Stanhope*, his Majesty's Envoy at *Madrid*, and a Letter to his Catholic Majesty, importing, *That as the King of* Great Britain *was Guarantee of the Peace of* Italy, *he could not but maintain the same, and therefore his Admiral had Orders to act against those, who should go about to violate it.* To which the Court of *Spain* returned this short Answer, *That the Admiral might follow his Orders.*

Sir *George* having received this Answer, proceeded on his Voyage, and on the 29th at Night, came off the Point at *Messina*, and sent Captain *Saunders* ashore with a Letter to the Marquis *de Lede*, who, in Answer to Sir *George*'s Letter, declared, *That he had no Power to treat, and that he would pursue his Orders, which were to seize* Sicily.

The 30th, as Sir *George* was standing towards *Messina*, he received Advice from the *Calabrian* Shore, that the *Spanish* Fleet was in Sight of *Reggio*, whereupon he resolved to follow them; and the next Day there ensued an Engagement; of which we shall relate the Particulars, from the Account given by Sir *George* himself to the Government.

Early in the Morning of the 30th of *July*, as we were standing in for *Messina*, we saw two Scouts of the *Spanish* Fleet, in the *Faro*, very near us; and, at the same Time, a *Felucca*, coming off from the *Calabrian* Shore, assured us, they saw, from the Hills, the *Spanish* Fleet lying by. Upon which the Admiral stood thro' the *Faro* after the Scouts, judging they would lead us to their Fleet, which they did; for, before Noon, we had a Sight of all their Ships, as they were drawing into a Line of Battle.

On our Approach, they went from us large, but in their Order of Battle; their Fleet consisting of 26 Men of War, great and small, two Fire-ships, four

four Bomb-veſſels, ſeven Galleys, and ſeveral Ships with Stores and Proviſions.

The Admiral ordered the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton*, and *Orford*, being the beſt Sailers in the Fleet, to make what Sail they could, to come up with the *Spaniards*; and that the Ship which could get headmoſt, and neareſt to them, ſhould carry the Lights uſually worn by the Admiral, that he might not loſe Sight of them in the Night, while he made what Sail he could, with the reſt of the Fleet, to keep up with them. It being little Wind, the *Spaniſh* Galleys towed their heavieſt Sailers all Night.

The 31ſt in the Morning, as ſoon as it was Day, they finding us pretty near up with their Fleet, the Galleys, and ſmaller Veſſels, with the Fire-ſhips, Bomb-veſſels and Store-ſhips, ſeparated from the Admiral and bigger Ships, and ſtood in for the Shore; after whom the Admiral ſent Captain *Walton* in the *Canterbury*, with the *Argyle*, and ſix Ships more. As thoſe Ships were coming up with them, one of the *Spaniards* fired a Broad-ſide at the *Argyle*. The Admiral ſeeing thoſe Ships engaged with the *Spaniſh* which were making towards the Shore, ſent Orders to Captain *Walton*, to rendezvous, after the Action, at *Syracuſa*, where the Viceroy for the King of *Sicily*, was with a Garriſon. The like Orders he diſpatched to the Flags, and to as many Ships as were within his Reach; that Place being defended againſt the *Spaniards*, and being the moſt proper Port on that Coaſt, for the Fleet to gather together again.

We held our Chace after the *Spaniſh* Admiral, with three of his Rear-Admirals, and the biggeſt Ships, which ſtaid by their Flags till we came near them. The Captains of the *Kent*, *Superbe*, *Grafton*, and *Orford*, having Orders to make what Sail they

they could, to place themſelves by the four headmoſt Ships, were the firſt that came up with them. The *Spaniards* began by firing their Stern-chace at them; but they having Orders not to fire, unleſs the *Spaniſh* Ships repeated their Firing, made no Return at firſt; but the *Spaniards* firing again, the *Orford* attacked the *Santa Roſa*, which ſome Time after ſhe took. The *St. Charles* ſtruck next, without much Oppoſition, and the *Kent* took Poſſeſſion of her. The *Grafton* attacked the *Prince of Aſturias*, formerly called the *Cumberland*, in which was Rear-Admiral *Chacon*; but the *Breda* and *Captain* coming up, ſhe left that Ship for them to take, which they ſoon did, and ſtretched a-head after another 60 Gun Ship, which was on her Star-board, while ſhe was engaging the *Prince of Aſturias*, and kept firing her Stern-chace into the *Grafton*.

About One o'Clock, the *Kent* and *Superbe* engaged the *Spaniſh* Admiral, which, with two Ships more, fired on them, and made a running Fight till about Three; when the *Kent*, bearing down upon her, and under her Stern, gave her a Broadſide, and went away to Leeward of her. Then the *Superbe* put for her, and laid the *Spaniſh* Admiral on Board, falling on her Weather Quarter; but the *Spaniſh* Admiral ſhifting her Helm, and avoiding her, the *Superbe* ranged up under her Lee Quarter, on which ſhe ſtruck to her. At the ſame Time the *Barfleur*, being within Shot of the ſaid *Spaniſh* Admiral a-ſtern, inclining on her Weather Quarter, one of their Rear-Admirals, and another 60 Gun Ship, which were to Windward of the *Barfleur*, bore down, and gave her their Broadſides, and then clapp'd upon a Wind, ſtanding in for the Land. The Admiral, in the *Barfleur*, ſtood after them, till it was almoſt Night. The *Eſſex* took the *Juno*; the *Montague* and *Rupert* took

took the *Volante*. Vice-Admiral *Cornwall* follow'd the *Grafton* to ſupport her; but it being very little Wind, and the Night coming on, the *Spaniards* galed away from the *Grafton*.

Rear-Admiral *Delaval*, in the *Royal Oak*, chaſed two Ships that went away more leewardly than the reſt (one of them ſaid to be Rear-Admiral *Cummock*) but we not having ſeen them ſince, know not the Succeſs. The Ship which ſuffer'd moſt with us was the *Grafton*, the Captain of which, tho' he had not the Fortune to take any particular Ship, yet was engaged with ſeveral, behaved very much like an Officer and a Seaman, and bid fair for ſtopping the Way of thoſe four Ships that he purſued, that eſcaped, not thro' his Fault, but Failure of Wind, and his own Sails and Rigging were much ſhatter'd.

The next Day the Admiral received Advice of the Succeſs of the reſt of his Ships: That Capt. *Walton*, with his Ships, had taken one *Spaniſh* Rear-Admiral of 60 Guns, a Man of War of 54, one of 40, which gave the *Argyle* the firſt Broadſide; one of 24, one Ship laden with Arms, and one Bomb-Veſſel; and had burnt one Man of War of 54 Guns, two of 40 each, one of 30, one Fire-ſhip, a Bomb-Veſſel, and a Sattee: That Rear-Admiral *Delaval* had taken the *Iſabella* of 60 Guns. They all repaired to *Syracuſa*, the Place appointed for their Rendezvous; from whence he ſent his Prizes to *Port-Mahon*.

In the ſeveral Years ſucceeding this, to the Death of the King in 1727, Sir *John Norris* and Admiral *Wager*, were alternately ſent with Squadrons into the *Baltic*, to preſerve Peace in the North. Admiral *Hoſier* was likewiſe order'd to go with his Fleet to *Puerto Bello*, to block up the Galleons in that Harbour, where he lay till he had loſt the greateſt

For the Naval Chronicle

Right Hon.ble Sr. Charles Wager Knt.
Admiral of the White.

Sold by J. Fuller

greateſt Part of his Men by Sickneſs, and himſelf died in his Return Home. Sir *Charles Wager* was alſo ſent, in 1727, to the Relief of *Gibraltar*, then beſieged by the *Spaniards*, but ended by a Pacification. But as in all theſe, and ſeveral other Expeditions, that were ſet on Foot during this Period, nothing remarkable occurs, I ſhall not miſpend the Reader's Time in relating the Particulars.

---

## *The Settlement of a Colony in* Georgia.

THE firſt remarkable Occurrence we meet with in the Reign of King *George* II. is the Settlement of a Colony in *Georgia*; a general Idea of which may be conceived from the following Letters of Mr. *Oglethorp* to the Truſtees.

*From the Camp near* Savanna, Feb. 10, 1732-3.

*Gentlemen*,

" I gave you an Account in my laſt, of our Arrival at *Charles-Town*. The Governor and Aſſembly have given us all poſſible Encouragement. Our People arrived at *Beaufort* the 20th of *January*, where I lodged them in ſome new Barracks built for the Soldiers, while I went myſelf to view the *Savanna* River. I fixed upon a healthy Situation about ten Miles from the Sea. The River here forms a Half-Moon, along the S. Side of which, the Banks are about 40 Foot high, and upon the Top a Flat, which they call a Bluff. The plain high Ground extends into the Country five or ſix Miles, and along the River Side about a Mile. Ships that draw 12 Foot Water can ride within ten Yards of the Bank. Upon the River Side,

Side, in the Center of this Plain, I have laid out the Town; over-againſt it is an Iſland of very rich Land, fit for Paſturage, which I think ſhould be kept for the Truſtees Cattle. The River is pretty wide, the Water freſh, and from the Key of the Town, you ſee its whole Courſe to the Sea, with the Iſland of *Tybe*, which forms the Mouth of the River; and the other Way you ſee the River for about ſix Miles up into the Country. The Land-ſkip is very agreeable, the Stream being wide, and bordered with high Woods on both Sides. The whole People arrived here on the 1ſt of *February*; at Night, their Tents were got up; till the 7th, we were taken up in unloading, and making a Crane, which I then could not get finiſhed, ſo took off the Hands, and ſet ſome to the Fortification, and began to fell the Woods. I marked out the Town and Common; Half of the former is already cleared, and the firſt Houſe was begun Yeſterday in the Afternoon. Not being able to get Negros, I have taken ten of the Independent Company to work for us, for which I make them an Allowance. I ſend you a Copy of the Reſolution of the Aſſembly, and the Governor's and Council's Letter to me. Mr. *Whitaker* has given us one hundred Head of Cattle, Col. *Bull*, Mr. *Barrow*, Mr. *S. Julian*, and Mr. *Woodward*, came up to aſſiſt us, with ſome of their Servants. I am ſo taken up with looking after a hundred neceſſary Things, that I write now ſhort, but ſhall give you a more particular Account hereafter. A little *Indian* Nation, the only one within 50 Miles, is not only at Amity, but deſirous to be Subjects to his Majeſty King *George*, to have Lands given them among us, and to breed their Children at our Schools. Their Chief, and his beloved Man, who is the ſecond Man in the Nation, deſire to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion."

*Yours*, &c.

*Savanna, March* 12, 1733-4.

" This Province is much larger than we thought, being 120 Miles from the River to the *Alatamaha*. This River has a very long Courſe, and a great Trade is carried on by it to the *Indians*, there having been above twelve trading Boats paſſed by, ſince I have been here.

" There are in *Georgia*, on this Side the Mountain, three conſiderable Nations of *Indians*; one called the *Lower Creeks*, conſiſting of nine Towns, or rather Cantons, making about a thouſand Men, able to bear Arms. One of theſe is within half a Mile of us, and has concluded a Peace with us, giving up their Right to all this Part of the Country, and I have marked out the Lands which they have reſerved for themſelves. The King comes conſtantly to Church, and is deſirous to be inſtructed in the Chriſtian Religion, and has given me his Nephew, a Boy, who is his next Heir, to educate.

" The other two Nations are the *Wehees* and the *Upper Creeks*; the firſt conſiſting of 200, and the latter of 1100 Men. We agree ſo well with the *Indians*, that the *Creeks* and *Wehees* have referred a Difference to me to determine, which otherwiſe would have occaſioned a War. Our People ſtill lie in Tents, there being only two Clap-board Houſes built, and three ſawed Houſes framed, our Crane, our Battery of Cannon, and Magazine finiſhed. This is all we have been able to do, by Reaſon of the Smallneſs of our Number, of which many have been ſick, and others unuſed to Labour, tho' I thank God they are now pretty well, and we have not loſt one Soul ſince our Arrival."

Thus far Mr. *Ogletborp*'s Letters. Having ſettled his firſt Colony at *Savanna*, in *Georgia*, he returned

turned to *South Carolina*, to ſollicit Aſſiſtance from that flouriſhing Colony, for the new Colony of *Georgia*, and he obtained from the Aſſembly 2000*l.* of their Currency, for the Aſſiſtance of the *Georgia* People, the firſt Year; and, ſoon after, their Committee of Supply, voted 12,000*l.* of their Currency, to be raiſed for the Aſſiſtance of the *Georgia* Colony, for the Year enſuing; the Inhabitants of *Charles-Town* ſubſcribed farther, 1000*l.* Currency, for the ſame Purpoſe; of which 500*l.* was immediately paid Mr. *Oglethorp*, which he employed in the buying of Cattle for the Uſe of the new Colony.

The 14th of *May*, Mr. *Oglethorp* ſet out from *Charles-Town*, on his Return to *Savanna*, where he landed the 18th, and found, that Mr. *Wiggan*, the Interpreter, with the chief Men of the *Lower Creek* Nations, were come down to treat of an Alliance, with the New Colony. This Peace, or Alliance, being concluded, and the Care of the People, and of carrying on the Works, being recommended to Mr. *James S. Julian* and Mr. *Scot*, Mr. *Oglethorp* left the *Savanna* the 21ſt, and the 23d arrived at *Charles-Town*, from whence he ſoon afterwards ſet Sail for *England*.

The 21ſt of *March*, being the Anniverſary Meeting of the Truſtees for eſtabliſhing the Colony of *Georgia*, and of the Aſſociates of Dr. *Bray*, for the Converſion of the Negros, the Reverend Dr. *Hales*, one of the ſaid Truſtees and Aſſociates, preached a Sermon ſuitable to both Occaſions, at *St. Brides*, *Fleet-ſtreet:* At which Meeting of the Truſtees, their Accounts being laid before them, it appeared that they had received ſince the Day of their Charter, *viz.*

For

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For eſtabliſhing the Colony — | 14,414 | 6 | 7 |
| For the religious Uſe thereof — | 202 | 15 | 8 |
| For encouraging and improving Botany and Agriculture in *Georgia*. | 205 | 10 | 0 |
| | 14,822 | 12 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expended in eſtabliſhing and ſettling in the ſaid Colony, 376 *Britiſh*, and 115 Foreigners, making in all, 491 Perſons. | 8013 | 4 | 3 |
| For the religious Uſe of the Colony (the Society for propagating the Goſpel maintaining the Miniſter, until Glebe-Land is cultivated for him.) | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| And for encouraging and improving Botany and Agriculture in *Georgia*. | 187 | 10 | 0 |
| | 8202 | 16 | 3 |
| Remaining unapplied | 6619 | 16 | 0 |

Beſides thoſe Perſons ſent on the Charity, there were 21 Maſters, and 106 Men-Servants, who went at their own Expence; whereby the whole Number of Perſons embarked, to ſettle in that Colony, amounted to 618, whereof, 320 Men, 113 Women, and 83 Girls.

This Colony ſeemed to have the ſureſt and moſt rational Foundation, of any, before that Time, eſtabliſhed, and this Charity the moſt commendable, ſince no Man could be ſupported by it in Idleneſs, nor the Benefactions for it conſumed in Feaſting and Drunkenneſs, or converted to the Enrich-

ing of the Managers; but the Whole applied to the Relief of the Diſtreſſed, by putting them in a Way to be uſeful to their Country, and ſupporting themſelves and Families, by honeſt Induſtry and Labour.

On the 16th of *May*, Mr. *Oglethorp* arrived at *St. Helen*'s, on his Return from *Georgia*; which he did not leave, till he ſaw the Colony in a Condition, not only to provide for their own Subſiſtence, but to defend themſelves againſt any Enemy.

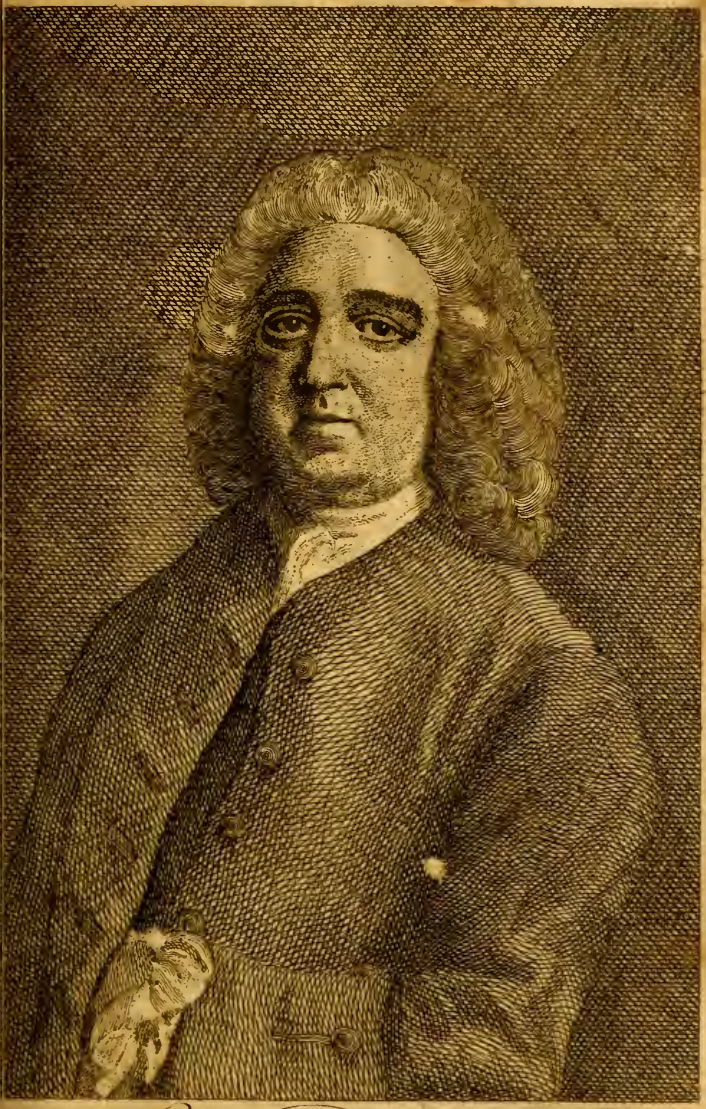
He brought with him *Tomo Chachi*, *Mico*, or King of *Yamacraw*, *Senawki* his Queen, and *Toonakowi* his Nephew, with *Illiſpelle* a War Captain, and five other *Indian* Chiefs, who had, the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, an Audience of their Majeſties and the Royal Family, and who, during their Stay here, were ſplendidly entertained by ſeveral Perſons of the greateſt Quality and Diſtinction, and were ſhewn whatever could give them a grand Idea of the warlike Power, Strength, and Riches of this Nation, or that could contribute towards attaching them firmly to the Intereſt of our Colonies in *America*.

---

## *Admiral* VERNON's *Expedition to* Porto Bello, Carthagena, *&c.*

WAR being broke out, in the Year 1739, between *Spain* and *Great Britain*, Vice-Admiral *Vernon* was ſent with a Squadron to the *Weſt-Indies*, to annoy their Trade and Navigation in thoſe Parts. On the 5th of *November*, he ſailed from *Jamaica*, with his Majeſty's Ships the *Burford*, *Hampton-Court*, *Princeſs-Louiſa*, *Worceſter*, *Stafford*, *Norwich*, and *Sheerneſs*, the laſt of which was

For the Naval Chronicle.



Admiral Vernon.

Add by J. Fuller.

was ordered to cruize off *Carthagena*. On the 20th, in the Evening, he came in Sight of *Porto Bello*, having been delayed in his Paſſage by contrary Winds. There being but little Wind that Evening, tho' a very great Swell, he anchor'd for that Night ſix Leagues off the Shore, being apprehenſive of driving to the Eaſtward of the Harbour.

On the 21ſt in the Morning, the Admiral ply'd to Windward in Line of Battle, having given the proper Orders for the Attack; but the Wind proving Eaſterly, he was obliged to confine his Attack to the *Iron Caſtle* only; cloſe to which the Squadron was piloted by Captain *Rentone*.

Commodore *Brown*, in the *Hampton-Court*, who led the Attack, executed his Part as became an Officer of Experience and Reſolution, and being well followed by Captain *Herbert* in the *Norwich*, and Captain *Mayne* in the *Worceſter*, the Admiral perceived that ſome of the *Spaniards* fled from ſeveral Parts of the Fort; upon which he made the Signal for the Boats, in which the Soldiers were, to make the beſt of their Way in order for Landing, whilſt he was coming to the Fort to batter it. The Admiral luffing up to the Fort as near as he could, the Fire of his ſmall Arms commanded the Enemy's lower Batteries, and had a good Effect in driving them from thoſe Batteries, from which they could do moſt Harm; and by this Means the Men were alſo ſecured in Landing: And this (as the Enemy afterwards confeſſed) was the principal Occaſion of deſerting their lower Batteries, the Small-ſhot from the former Ships not having reached them, tho' their Cannon had beat down ſome of the upper Part of the Fort. As the Boats came near the Admiral's Ship, he called out to them to go directly on Shore under the Walls of the Fort, tho' there was no Breach made; but this anſwer'd as was expect-

ed, by throwing the Enemy into a general Conſternation, the Officers and Men who had ſtood in the lower Battery, flying to the upper Part of the Fort, where they held up a White Signal for Capitulating. The Admiral anſwered with a White Flag, but it was ſome Time before he could ſtop his own Men, and thoſe on Board the *Stafford*, Captain *Trevor*, from firing.

In the mean Time, the Seamen had climbed up the Walls of the lower Battery and ſtruck the Colours, and then drew the Soldiers up after them, to whom the *Spaniards*, who had retired to the upper Part of the Fort, ſoon after ſurrendered at Diſcretion. Their Number was only five Officers, and 35 Men, out of above 300, the reſt being either killed or wounded, or having made their Eſcape.

The Ships that went in before the Admiral, were fallen to Leeward, ſo as to be out of Sight of the *Gloria Caſtle*; but the Admiral's Ship lying open to the ſaid Caſtle, they kept firing one of their largeſt Guns at him till Night; but not being within Point-blank, their Shot either fell ſhort, or went over him; only one Shot went thro' the Head of his Fore-top-maſt, juſt above the Rigging, ſo that it did no Harm.

The Admiral finding they continued their Firing, tried ſome of his lower Tier at them, which being new Guns, anſwered beyond Expectation, carrying over the *Gloria Caſtle* into the Town; none of the Shot falling ſhort, and one of them going thro' the Governor's Houſe, and ſome thro' other Houſes in the Town.

This ſucceſsful Beginning was attended with a very inconſiderable Loſs, there being only three Men killed, and five wounded, and only two Soldiers were ſhot going aſhore, one of whom died ſoon after of his Wounds.

The

The next Morning, being the 22d, the Admiral went on Board Commodore *Brown*, to call the Captains to consult together, and give the necessary Orders for warping the Ships up the next Night, in order to attack the *Gloria Castle* the Night following, as it would not have been practicable to attempt it in the Day-time. But in this he was prevented, by the Enemy's putting up a White Flag at the *Gloria Castle*, and sending a Boat with a Flag of Truce to the Admiral, with the Governor's Adjutant, and a Lieutenant of a Man of War, who brought the Conditions signed on which they desired to capitulate. In Answer to which, the Admiral immediately drew up the Terms on which he would admit them to Capitulation, and dispatched them back again, allowing them only a few Hours to take their Resolution; and within the Time limited they accepted the Conditions offered them. And before Night, the 22d of *November*, the Admiral sent Captain *Newton*, who commanded the Detachment of Soldiers from *Jamaica*, with about 120 of the said Soldiers, who took Possession of the *Gloria Castle* and *St. Jeronimo Fort*, being the remaining Fortresses that guarded the Harbour of *Porto Bello*, the *Gloria Castle* lying just below the Town, and *St. Jeronimo Fort* just above it.

There were in the Harbour two *Spanish* Men of War of 20 Guns each, and a Snow, the Crews of which seeing the regular bold Attack which was made on the *Iron Fort*, and despairing of being able to defend themselves, fell to plundering the Town in the Night of the 21st, and committed great Outrages on the Inhabitants.

The Admiral took on Board his Ships from the several Fortresses, 40 Pieces of Brass Cannon, 10 Brass Field-pieces, 4 Brass Mortars, and 18 Brass

Pattereroes; and rendered unſerviceable above 80 Pieces of Iron Cannon, by knocking off the Trunnions, and ſpiking them up. He alſo took on Board all their Shot and Ammunition, except 122 Barrels of Powder, which he expended in ſpringing Mines, by which all the Fortifications of the Fort were blown up, and entirely demoliſhed, and the Harbour left open and defenceleſs.

Ten thouſand Dollars, that were arrived, and deſigned for paying the King of *Spain*'s Troops in *Porto Bello*, falling into the Admiral's Hands, he diſtributed them among his Majeſty's Forces for their Encouragement.

During the Admiral's Stay at *Porto Bello*, he ſent a Letter to the Preſident at *Panama*, demanding the Releaſement of the Factors and Servants of the *South Sea* Company, who were confined at that Place; in Conſequence of which the Preſident of *Panama* ſent an Officer with Mr. *Humphrys* and Dr. *Wright*, Factors, and alſo with the Servants of the *South Sea* Company, who were delivered to the Admiral at *Porto Bello*.

The Governor and Inhabitants of *Porto Bello*, expreſſed the greateſt Senſe of the Humanity and Generoſity, with which they were treated by the Admiral, and his Majeſty's Squadron under his Command.

On the 13th of *December*, the Admiral, with his Squadron, ſailed from *Porto Bello* to *Jamaica*; and being off *Carthagena*, on the 18th, ſent away Captain *Rentone* in the *Spaniſh* Snow for *England*.

On the 25th of *February*, the Admiral left *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, with a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships, and having a favourable Wind, got Sight of *Santa Martha* on the *Spaniſh* Main, the 1ſt of *March*, and ordered Capt. *Wyndham*, in the *Greenwich*, to ply up in the Night, and lie to Windward

of

of the Port, for intercepting any Thing that might be coming in the next Day; and then bore away with an eaſy Sail for *Carthagena*. On the 3d, at Noon, he was joined by the *Falmouth*, Captain *Douglas*, off Point *Canoa*, and that Evening anchored with the Squadron before *Carthagena*, in nine Fathom Water, in the open Bay, called *Playa-Grande*, and on the 6th, he ordered in all the Bomb-ketches, and the ſmall Ships for covering and aſſiſting them, and continued bombarding till Nine in the Morning. The Squadron received no Damage from the Town, but the Shells fell into the Town pretty ſucceſsfully, particularly into the principal Church, the Jeſuit's College, the Cuſtom-houſe, and beat down ſeveral Houſes between them, and a Shell that fell into the South Baſtion, ſilenced a Battery of 10 Guns there for a long Time. On the 19th, he drew off his Bomb-ketches and ſmall Craft, and weighed Anchor with his Squadron on the 10th, in the Morning, and making Signal for a Line of Battle, he coaſted the Shore towards *Bocca Chica*; they fired at him from the three ſmall Caſtles without *Bocca Chica*, but none of their Shot reached him: And having left the *Windſor*, Capt. *Berkeley*, and the *Greenwich*, Captain *Wyndham*, to cruize off the Port of *Carthagena* for 20 Days, he made Sail for *Porto Bello*, to repair there the Damages the ſmall Craft had received, and on the 14th, anchored with his Squadron in *Porto Bello* Harbour, detaching his Cruizers from Time to Time to lie off *Chagre*, to block up the Enemy; and having got his Ships watered put to Sea, on the 22d, with his Squadron, except the *Louiſa* and *Falmouth*, which had not compleated their Watering, but had his Orders to haſten it and follow him; but an Accident in the Fore-top-ſail Yard of his Ship, the *Stafford*, retarding her Progreſs, he

ordered Captain *Herbert*, in the *Norwich*, to make all the Sail he could in before him with the Bomb-Ketches, and all the Fire-ſhips and Tenders under his Orders, and Captain *Knowles*, as Engineer, on Board the Bomb-Ketches, for placing them to play on the Caſtle, and to cover them with his own Ship and the reſt. Captain *Knowles* got to Anchor by Three in the Afternoon, and began bombarding and cannonading that Evening; and by 10 o'Clock at Night, he got alſo to an Anchor with his own Ship the *Stafford*, and the *Falmouth* and *Princeſs Louiſa*, that follow'd him the ſame Night; and continued bombarding and cannonading with three Ships, firing leiſurely only from the lower Tier, till *Monday* the 24th, when the *Spaniards* hung out a Flag of Truce from the Fort, and he anſwer'd it from his own Ship, and ſtopt all Firing as ſoon as poſſible, and ſent Captain *Knowles* on Shore, who ſoon returned with the Governor; to whom having granted a Capitulation, he ſent him aſhore again with Captain *Knowles*, whom he appointed Governor of the Caſtle for his Majeſty, and ſent a Garriſon along with him of five Lieutenants, and 120 Men, and all the Boats in the Fleet to land them; and by Three o'Clock that Afternoon, Captain *Knowles* entered the Fort with his Garriſon. The ſame Evening Captain *Knowles* ſent and placed a Guard on the Cuſtom-houſe, on the oppoſite Side of the River *Chagre*, and the Admiral himſelf went on Shore by Day-break the next Morning, to give all neceſſary Orders, and found the Cuſtom-houſe full of Goods for the Lading of the Galleons, ſuch as *Guayquil*-Cocoa, Jeſuit's-Bark, and *Spaniſh* Wool; and gave immediate Orders for their being ſpeedily ſhipped off. The Number of Serons and Bags of the afore-mentioned Goods, amounted to 4300; and

the

the two *Guarda Coſta* Ships in the River, (which were all the *Guard Coſtas* that were left in thoſe Parts) were ſunk juſt above the Cuſtom-houſe, Carpenters having been ordered to break up their Decks, and entirely deſtroy them.

The Cuſtom-houſe being entirely clear'd by *Friday* the 28th, was filled with combuſtible Matter of the neighbouring Huts, and ſet on Fire that Evening, and it burnt with great Fierceneſs all that Night. On the 29th in the Morning, the Braſs Cannon being embarked, which were 11 Guns, and 11 Pattereroes, and a good Part of the Garriſon, the two Mines were ſprung under the lower Baſtion, which entirely demoliſhed it. Then two Mines were ſprung to blow up ſome of the upper Part of the Works, and afterwards all the inner Buildings of the Caſtle were ſet on Fire, and were burning all the Night of the 29th.

On the 30th the Admiral put to Sea with his Squadron, and on the 1ſt of *April*, in the Evening, got to the Mouth of the Harbour of *Porto Bello*, and was joined there by the *Windſor* and *Greenwich*, juſt returned from their Cruize off *Carthagena*, and on the 3d was joined alſo by the *Burford*, which he had left at *Jamaica* to be repaired, to which Place he ſoon afterwards returned.

---

## *Vice-Admiral* VERNON, *and Brigadier* WENTWORTH's *Exploits at* Carthagena.

THE following Account of the Tranſactions at *Carthagena*, was ſent by Admiral *Vernon* to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

On the 25th of *February*, 1741, Vice-Admiral *Vernon* weighed Anchor from *Iriſh* Bay, in *Hiſpaniola*,

*paniola*, with the Squadron and Tranſports under his Command, being in all 124 Sail; and on *March* 4, in the Evening, they anchored in *Playa-Grande*, to Windward of the Town of *Carthagena*.

On the 9th Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, (who was appointed to command the Attack of the Forts and Batteries on *Terra Bomba)* moved forward with his Diviſion; and Vice-Admiral *Vernon* weighed, and moved after him with his Diviſion, and all the Tranſports, leaving Mr. *Leſtock* with his Diviſion at Anchor behind. The ſmall Fort at *Chamba* fired a few Guns, but was deſerted as ſoon as the Ship poſted there, could take her Station, and begin to fire. At the Faſcine Battery erected between that and the Forts of *St. Jago* and *St. Philip*, the Enemy had not yet had Time for getting any Guns mounted, ſo there was no Fire from thence; and the *Norfolk*, *Ruſſel*, and *Shrewſbury*, being anchored cloſe under thoſe Forts, made ſo warm a Fire, that in leſs than an Hour they drove the Enemy out of them, and the ſame Evening our Grenadiers made a Deſcent under the Walls of thoſe Forts, and took Poſſeſſion of them.

The 10th, the two Regiments of *Harriſon* and *Wentworth* landed without Oppoſition.

On the 11th we got our Tents and Tools on Shore, cleared the Ground, and encamped. All the Artillery and Ordnance Stores were brought on Shore by the 15th.

The Admiral having Notice from Brigadier *Wentworth*, that his Men were much gauled by the Fire of a Faſcine Battery from the oppoſite Side of the Harbour, called the *Barradera* Side, ſent Boats with a Number of Men. The Boats commanded by Captain *Watſon*, of the Admiral's own Ship, with the Captains *Norris* and *Colby* under him; and the Men, when landed, were to be command-

ed

ed by Captain *Boſcawen*, having under him the Captains *Laws* and *Cotes*. They landed about a Mile to the Leeward of this Faſcine Battery, which was of 15 twenty-four Pounders. They happened to land under a ſmall Battery of five Guns, which they knew nothing of; but they leap'd reſolutely into the Battery, and ſurprized the Enemy, ſo as to receive but little Damage, and ſecured thoſe Cannon. This gave an Alarm to the Enemy at the other, who had Time to point two of their Guns at us, but with little Effect; and our Men ruſhing on boldly, made themſelves Maſters of that, as well as the ſmaller Battery, and kept Poſſeſſion of them till they had ſpiked up all their Guns, tore up and burnt the Platforms with the Carriages, and brought off ſix wounded Priſoners, with an inconſiderable Loſs on our Side: Which Succeſs was a great Relief to our Ships on the other Shore.

Brigadier *Wentworth* had cauſed a Battery of Mortars to be raiſed, which much incommoded the Enemy in the Caſtle of *Bocca-chica*; and on the 22d, a Battery of 20 twenty-four Pounders began to play upon that Caſtle. The Enemy had in the mean Time been diligently at Work on the firſt mentioned Faſcine Battery, had got two Guns mounted to play from thence, and were working to add more; upon which the Admiral ordered a Ship cloſe under the Shore, to rake that Battery.

On the 23d Commodore *Leſtock*, in the *Boyne*, with the Prince *Frederick*, *Hampton-Court*, *Suffolk*, and *Tilbury*, went in to batter the ſaid Caſtle, and the Enemy's Ships; but the *Boyne* falling to Leeward, and being open to much of the Enemy's Fire, was called off that Evening; the reſt continued there; and the Princeſs *Amelia*, that was fallen further to Leeward than was intended, lay fair

fair to ſilence the new-mounted Guns on the Faſcine Battery, and did ſo accordingly, which was a great Preſervative to our Men playing the Battery aſhore, and in the Camp, as the Enemy's Shot went over the Hill into the Camp.

On the 24th our Ships renewed their Fire; but the *Prince Frederick* and *Hampton Court*, being much gall'd by the Shot from the Enemy's Ships, were call'd off; on which Station his Majeſty loſt a brave Officer, in Lord *Aubrey Beauclerc*, Commander of the *Prince Frederick*, who would have been an Honour to his Family and his Country, being of a ſedate, as well as a reſolute Temper. About Noon the Admiral ſent all his Boats again to the Attack of the Faſcine Battery, where the Enemy had mounted ſix Guns. But our Men, who landed from the Boats, having Time and Day-light for it, deſtroyed the Guns, broke up all the Platforms, ſet every Thing on Fire, and drew ſome of our Boats over a Neck of Land, and boarded and burnt a Sloop that lay there to ſupply that Battery with Ammunition.

A tolerable Breach being made in *Bocca-chica*, Brigadier *Wentworth* came off on the 25th, to give the Admiral an Account of his Intentions to aſſault the Breach an Hour before Night. Upon which the Admiral made the Signal for the Boats again, and ſent them in, to make a ſeaſonable Diverſion under the Command of his chief Engineer who carried with him ſome Cohorn-Mortars, and Patereroes, which it was judged might be uſed againſt *St. Joſeph*'s Fort. Captain *Knowles* had with him the Captains *Watſon*, *Cotes*, *Dennis*, *Cleveland*, and *Broderick*. They got to the Faſcine Battery, and landed and drew their Men together, before the Time of our Forces marching to the Attack of *Bocca-chica* Caſtle, which muſt have

have contributed to throw the Enemy into ſome Confuſion. Our Grenadiers, at the Time Brigadier *Wentworth* had appointed, moved in very good Order to the Aſſault, expecting a vigorous Reſiſtance; but, to his great Surprize, as ſoon as our Grenadiers began to mount the Breach, the Enemy fled out of the Caſtle, without firing one Musket-ſhot.

Immediately after this, the Enemy began to ſet Fire to one of their Ships: Whereupon our Men obſerving the Conſternation they were in, reſolved to row in their Boats cloſe under the Lee-Shore, and ſtorm *St. Joſeph*'s Fort from their Boats, which they did accordingly, and found only three drunken *Spaniards* there. Fluſh'd with this Succeſs, and finding the Enemy were upon ſinking their other Ships, they rowed up to thoſe Ships, as they were now got within the Boom, and boarded the Admiral, Don *Blas*'s own Ship, in which they took Priſoners the Captain of the Ship, the Captain of Marines, an Enſign, and 60 Men, who not having had Boats to eſcape in, delayed ſinking of the Ship till they could have got off. This done, our Men went and cut the Boom, to make all clear for us the next Day, leaving Officers and Men on Board the *Galicia* (where they had found both Flag and Colours flying) and an Officer in *St. Joſeph*'s Fort.

On the 26th the Admiral haſten'd into the Harbour to make proper Diſpoſitions; but tho' he had nothing to do but to get in, he found it Matter of Difficulty, eſpecially as the Enemy had ſunk the *San Carlos* and *Africa* in the beſt of the Channel, and the *St. Philip*, which they had burnt and blown up, was yet burning on the Lee-ſhore, ſo that the Admiral was above three Hours warping thro', after he anchored in the Narrows, before he could get to ſail up the Harbour, which he did about

about two Leagues the ſame Evening. And our getting in now was the more providential, as we have had very blowing Weather ever ſince. The ſame Evening there got in with the Admiral the *Burford* and *Orford* of his Diviſion.

The 27th, the Admiral gave Orders to Capt. *Griffin* in the *Burford*, with Lord *Auguſtus Fitzroy* in the *Orford*, to advance as faſt as the Wind would let them, for poſting themſelves acroſs the Harbour, as near as they could juſt without Gunſhot of *Caſtile Grande*, for cutting it off from all Communication by Water as ſoon as might be; but they could move but ſlowly in, the Wind blowing right down the Harbour. The ſame Day the *Worceſter* got up to the Admiral, who ſent her to anchor cloſe by a Wharf where there was a good Crane, and a Spring of Water, which he thought neceſſary to ſecure for the Service of the Fleet. The *Weymouth* with Capt. *Knowles* getting in the ſame Afternoon, the Admiral ſent him with the *Cruizer* Sloop to deſtroy the Enemy's Batteries at *Paſſo Cavallos*, and to ſeize what Hulks were there, which he executed the 28th, having deſtroy'd two Batteries of eight Guns on each Side the Entrance into *Paſſo Cavallos*, and render'd thoſe Guns unſerviceable, by ſpiking them up, and knocking off their Trunnions, and brought out four large Hulks that may be very uſeful to us for our ſecond Deſcent, and the watering our Ships.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle* got in with his Ship the 27th at Night, and the 28th work'd up between the Admiral and his two advanced Guards; but there are only got up to him yet of his Diviſion, the *Rippon*, *Jerſey*, and *Experiment*.

The *Torbay*, and two Fire-ſhips of the Admiral's Diviſion, got up to him the 30th in the Morning, as did, in the Evening of the ſame Day, the *Chicheſter* of his Diviſion, and two Bomb-Ketches.

The

The Enemy are acting under a Sort of Deſpondency, having ſunk all their Galleons, and other Ships acroſs the Mouth of the upper Part of their Harbour above *Caſtillo Grande*, except the *Conqueſtador* and *Dragon*, the two remaining Men of War of the King of *Spain*'s, and a Ship wearing *French* Colours, in order entirely to choak up that Channel into the Harbour.

On the 30th, in the Evening, the Admiral order'd his Engineer, Capt. *Knowles*, in the *Weymouth*, to diſcover what he could of the Enemy. He getting that Night a little above the Admiral's advanced Guards, obſerved the Enemy were very buſy in moving about with 13 Launches, and the next Morning he diſcovered they had ſunk their two remaining Men of War, the *Conqueſtador* and *Dragon*, both of 60 Guns, and were moving Things out of *Caſtillo Grande*; of which he immediately gave Notice to Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, who lay between the Admiral and his advanced Guards, the *Burford* and *Orford*. He order'd Capt. *Knowles* to advance with his Ship, and fire on the Caſtle, to ſee if they would return it, which he obſerving they did not, immediately made the Signal for the Boats mann'd and arm'd, who rowed up directly to the Caſtle, and took Poſſeſſion of it without Oppoſition. The Admiral has made Captain *Knowles* Governor of it, he being well qualified to make his Remarks from it, how we may make our Advantages to puſh on ſtill ſucceſsfully.

We hope ſoon to get in all our Bomb Ketches, to play upon the Town, and we ſhall now be able to land our Forces within a League of the Town, which could not have been done nearer than three Leagues, without our being Maſters of *Caſtillo Grande*.

And now we are in full Poſſeſſion, we may truly ſay

ſay it was as narrow a Channel, as difficult of Acceſs, and as good a Diſpoſition made to defend it, as we can apprehend to be any-where in the World; for the Enemy had above 200 Pieces of Cannon, from Forts, Batteries, and Ships, that lay all to play upon any Thing coming in, within the Compaſs of a Mile round.

The 1ſt of *April*, in the Morning, the Admiral got to an Anchor in his own Ship, cloſe by *Caſtillo Grande*; and is getting ſome of his Ships at Work, to try to heave the Maſts out of the ſunk Ships, to make a Channel over thoſe ſunk in the deepeſt Water, that his Ships may get in to ſecure a ſafe Deſcent for the Army, under the Fire of our Guns; it being reſolved in a Council of War, to uſe all poſſible Expedition to cut off the Communication of the Town on the Land-Side, and to make a Deſcent at the moſt convenient Place neareſt the Town.

Some of our Officers were killed by the Enemy's Cannon, amongſt whom are Col. *Douglas*, Col. *Watſon* of the Train, Lieut. Col. *Sandford*, Mr. *Moor* the chief Engineer, and Lieut. *Irwing*.

About a Month after the Arrival of this Expreſs, Capt. *Wyndham* of the *Cruizer*, brought another from the Admiral, with Advices of his further Proceedings at *Carthagena*.

On the 1ſt of *April*, in the Evening, the Sailors, by the Admiral's Direction, made a Channel thro' the Enemy's ſunk Wrecks, by which the Bomb Ketches were got in, and two Frigates to cover them, commanded by Capt. *Rentone* and Capt. *Broderick*, and by Ten next Morning the Bomb-Ketches began to play upon the Town. The ſame Evening another Channel was made thro' the Wrecks, to the Eaſtward of the Shoal that lay in the Mouth of the Harbour; three of the Fire-ſhips got

got thro' that Channel, and were poſted to cover the Deſcent of the Land Forces at *Texar de Gratias*; and they kept firing upon the Enemy wherever they ſaw them endeavouring to intrench themſelves. On the 3d, the *Weymouth*, Capt. *Knowles*, got thro' the Weſtern Channel, and the next Night paſſed round the Shoal to the Eaſtern Part of the Harbour. The *Cruizer* got in at the other Channel the 4th in the Evening; and the Admiral poſted them ſo round the Eaſtern Part of the Harbour, that their Fire ſcoured the Country all round, and drove about an hundred from a Breaſt-Work at the upper End of the Harbour; and the *Weymouth*'s Guns ſcoured the Country between that and *St. Lazar*, by which Means we procured a ſecure Deſcent to the Land Forces, who began to land on the 5th by Break of Day.

General *Wentworth*, with about 1500 Men, advanced thro' a long narrow Defile, where he had ſome few Men hurt by ſingle Shot from the Paths and Openings into the Wood. In coming out of the Defile, the Enemy (about 1645) were perceived to be advantageouſly poſted to diſpute the Paſſage: But the General immediately advanced upon them, received their Fire without much Loſs, and forced them to retire with Precipitation, and without Delay poſſeſſed himſelf of a convenient Piece of Ground forming the Camp, a ſmall Mile from the Caſtle of *St. Lazar*. That Evening and the Day following, the Remainder of the eight Regiments, and of *Bland*'s and Lord *James Cavendiſh*'s, and two Battalions of the *Americans*, came on Shore, making in the whole about 4000 Men; but they were obliged to lie three Nights upon their Arms for want of Tents and Tools, which could not be landed with them. The Troops growing ſickly, and the rainy Weather approach-

ing, which would not admit of the Time neceſſary for raiſing a Cannon Battery, it was reſolved, in a Council of War, to attack *St. Lazar* as ſoon as might be, the Enemy being daily throwing up new Works; which Attack could not be made before the 9th; when, about 1200 Men, under the Command of Brig. Gen. *Guiſe*, advanced to the Fort a little before Break of Day. They began the Attack in two Places; the Grenadiers, who were moſt advanced, immediately enter'd the Enemy's Works, but the moſt forward of them were almoſt all kill'd; and freſh Numbers pouring upon them from the Town, and the Enemy playing very briſkly upon them with Grape-Shot, the General was obliged to order a Retreat; to cover which, he directed a Reſerve of 500 Men to advance; by which Means they retired without any farther Loſs, and carried off great Part of the wounded Men. In this Attack upwards of 600 Men (Officers included) were killed or wounded. At the ſame Time, Sickneſs fell ſo heavily upon the Troops, that near 500 Men ſickened or died by the 15th; amongſt the former were almoſt all the principal Officers. Upon which the General called a Council of War; to whom it appeared, that the Troops were ſo far from being in Condition to offend the Enemy, that they had ſcarcely Duty-men ſufficient for the ordinary Guards of the Camp, and many of them in a very languiſhing Condition. Beſides which, they were threaten'd with a Want of Water, all the Ciſterns, from which the Camp had been ſupplied, being near exhauſted; in Conſequence of which, it was reſolved in a General Council of War, compoſed of Sea and Land Officers, to re-embark the Troops; which was done the 16th in the Evening, without any Loſs.

The *Spaniſh* Admiral's Ship the *Galicia*, was got up

up to *Caſtillo Grande* on the 8th, and the Admiral ſent 60 Carpenters on Board her, to fit her for a Battery againſt the Town. On the 15th at Night ſhe was completed, and poſted as near the Walls of the Town as poſſible, Anchors having been dropp'd for that Purpoſe in as ſhoal Water as the Boats could float them; but the Shoalings of the Town ran too far off for any effectual Service, ſhe kept firing upon the Town from Five o' Clock in the Morning, till near Twelve at Noon, and ſtood the Fire of three Baſtions, a Half-moon, and a Ravelin during that whole Time; but as the Admiral ſaw ſhe could do no material Service againſt Stone-walls at that Diſtance, he ſent Orders to Captain *Hore*, who commanded her, to cut and drive before the Sea-breeze, Broad-ſide to the Enemy, as ſoon as the Breeze was ſtrong enough, and continued their Fire till they drove aſhore on a Shoal, where ſhe ſoon fill'd with Water, having 22 Shot betwixt Wind and Water, and would ſoon have founder'd at her Anchors, if the Admiral had not ordered her off. Our Shells from the Bomb-ketches damaged many of the Houſes, and ſome of the Churches. The Houſes were alſo pretty much ſhatter'd by the Cannonading from the *Galicia*, tho' ſhe was not near enough to batter the Walls, and therefore ſhot over them into the Town.

The Sea-Officers and Sailors have been employed in getting out the Maſts from ſome of the *Spaniſh* ſunk Ships, in which they ſucceeded ſo as to have ſupplied with good low Maſts, all thoſe Ships that had them ſhatter'd, and render'd unſerviceable in the commanding of *Bocca-chica* Caſtle, and they got Anchors and ſome Cables out of their Wrecks, to repair the Loſs of many in the Road, where we had lain without the Harbour; ſo that by theſe ſeaſonable Helps, the Fleet have been pretty well re-

repaired, and the Ships in good ſecure Condition for proceeding to Sea again. General Councils of War were held the 23d and 24th, the Reſolutions of which were for returning to *Jamaica*.

Under the Direction of Captain *Knowles*, the entire Demolition of *Caſtillo Grande* was completed the 25th, which took up the more Fire from the great Thickneſs of the Walls, and Strength of the Cement; but it is effectually demoliſhed at laſt, and the 59 Pieces of Cannon in it rendered unſerviceable by ſpiking them up, and knocking off the Trunnions. Captain *Boſcawen* has the ſame Work at *Bocca-chica*, and proceeds in it very ſucceſsfully.

The Harbour having ſo narrow an Entrance, it was thought it would take up ſome Time to get out, and put to Sea.

Upon the whole of this Expedition, ſix *Spaniſh* Men of War have been burnt or deſtroyed, with ſix Galleons, and all the other Shipping that were in the Harbour of *Carthagena*; all the Forts and ſtrong Caſtles for the Security of that Harbour entirely demoliſhed, and ſeveral hundred Guns, as well in the Forts as the Men of War, deſtroyed or rendered unſerviceable.

It is ſaid there were killed and died by Sickneſs, of the private Men, near 1500; that there were re-imbark'd 5000, of whom there were 1451 ſick, and 267 wounded.

On the 2d of *May* Captain *Davers*, of the *Suffolk*, with five Men of War, and a Tender, got out of the Harbour of *Carthagena*, having Orders from the Admiral to proceed off *Santa Martha*, and to continue cruizing there for 20 Days, and then to ſail with the ſaid Ships for *Port Royal* in *Jamaica*.

The entire Demolition of all the Forts and Caſtles in the Harbour of *Carthagena* being completed,

For the Naval Chronicle.

The Hon.ble Lr. Chaloner Ogle K.

Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Sold by J. Fuller.

pleted, and the greateſt Part of the Men of War, and the Tranſports with the Land-Forces on Board, being got out to Sea, the Admiral ſailed for *Jamaica* on the 6th of *May*. On the 7th he was joined off *Point Canoa* by Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with 14 Sail, and on the 9th had the whole Squadron with him, except the *Boyne*, the *Burford*, and the *Prince Frederick*; the two latter of which afterwards joined him at Sea, the *Boyne* having proceeded directly for *Jamaica*. On the 19th the Squadron arrived in *Port-Royal* Harbour, where the Admiral found the Convoy, Victuallers, and Storeſhips ſafely arrived from *England* ſome Days before. He alſo found there his Majeſty's Ship the *Squirrel*, Captain *Warren*, who had met with and deſtroyed a large *Spaniſh* Privateer Sloop on the South Part of *Cuba*.

*July* 1, Admiral *Vernon* and General *Wentworth* ſet Sail from *Jamaica*, and arrived the 18th in *Cumberland* Harbour, formerly called *Walthenham*, on the South of the Iſland of *Cuba*, with 11 Sail of Tranſports and Storeſhips, and with his Majeſty's Ships and Tenders, 61 Sail in all; and had the Pleaſure to find themſelves poſſeſſed of the fineſt Harbour in the *Weſt-Indies*, capable of containing any Number of Shipping, and ſecure againſt Hurricanes; to which the Admiral immediately gave the Name of *Cumberland*, in Honour of his Royal Highneſs the Duke.

The Admiral immediately ſent ſome light Veſſels up the River, the Troops were landed, and encamped by the 25th, from which Time the General had made ſeveral Detachments to reconnoitre and ſcour the Country, who had repulſed ſeveral advanced Guards of the *Spaniards*, and brought in Plenty of Proviſions for the Uſe of the Fleet and Army.

Both the Sea and Land-Forces were poſted in ſuch a Manner, and ſuch Preparations made for the Reception of the Enemy, that they were in no Apprehenſion as to the Security of the Poſſeſſion they had taken, but were taking proper Meaſures for advancing further into the Country.

The Place of their Encampment was about 23 Leagues diſtant from *St. Jago de Cuba*. The Country is provided with a very fine freſh Water River, called *Aquina Anima*, navigable for ſeveral Leagues, and abounding with Cattle and Proviſions.

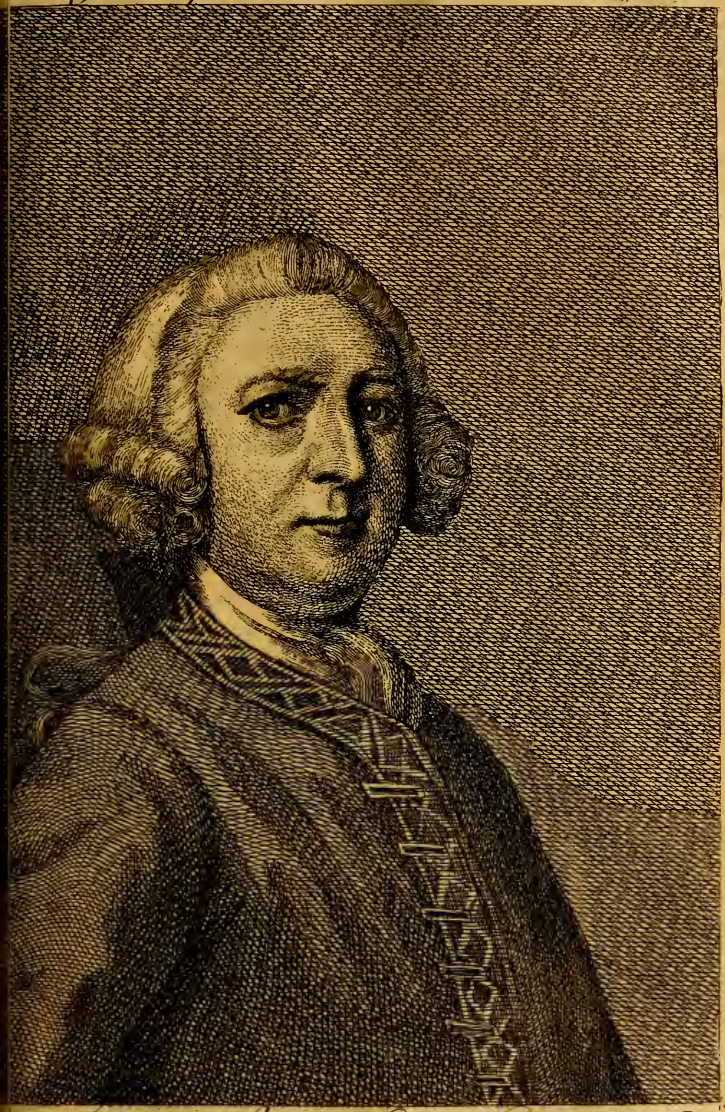
The Climate, however, of this Iſland, did not agree with our Soldiers, who fell ſick, and died in ſuch Numbers, that it was ſaid they loſt more Men in a hutted Camp, than they could before the Walls of *St. Jago*, inſomuch, that there were but 53 private Men able to do Duty when they decamped, and returned with the Fleet to *Jamaica*; from whence the Admiral and General, with the Fleet, were recalled to *England* ſome Time afterwards.

---

## *Admiral* ANSON's *Voyage round the World.*

MR. *Anſon* being appointed Commander in Chief of a Squadron fitted out on a ſecret Expedition againſt the *Spaniards*, on the 18th of *September*, 1739, after many Delays, ſet Sail from *St. Helens* with the following Ships under his Command, *viz.* the *Centurion* of 60 Guns, and 400 Men, on Board which was the Commodore himſelf; the *Glouceſter*, *Richard Norris*, Commander, of 50 Guns and 300 Men; the *Severn*, commanded by the honourable *Edward Legge*, having

Engravd for the Naval Chronicle.



The Right Hon.ble George
Lord Anson.

Pubd by J.J. Fuller.

having the ſame Compliment of Men and Guns; the *Pearl*, Capt. *Matthew Mitchel*, with 40 Guns, and 250 Men; the *Wager*, Captain *Kidd*, with 28 Guns, and 160 Men; and the *Trial Sloop*, 8 Guns, and 100, under the Command of the Honourable *George Murray*; and two Victuallers, the *Anne* and *Induſtry*, Pinks.

On Board this Squadron, deſtin'd to cruize on the *Spaniards* in the South Seas, it was at firſt propoſed to embark three Independent Companies of 100 Men each, and Colonel *Bland*, with his own Regiment, as Commander in Chief of the Land Forces; this Appointment, however, dwindled at laſt into 470 Invalids, draughted from *Chelſea*, and commanded by Lieut. Col. *Cracherode*, moſt of them old and infirm, much fitter for an Hoſpital than ſuch an Expedition.

On the 25th of *October*, the Commodore arrived at *Madeira*, and anchor'd in 40 Fathom Water. Here he learned from the Governor, that ſeven or eight Ships ſuppoſed to be the Enemy's, had paſſed by to the Weſtward a few Days before his Arrival; of which Squadron he could obtain no further Intelligence, tho' he diſpatched an Officer in a clean Sloop eight Leagues to the Weſtward to look after them, who returned without having ſeen them.

The Commodore had great Reaſon to ſuſpect, that theſe Ships, apprized of his Deſigns, were diſpatched to the *Spaniſh* Settlements, to prepare them for his Reception; for the People of *Panama*, long before his Arrival in theſe Seas, were able to deſcribe both his Strength and Deſtination; and the *Spaniſh* Commodore had ſo exactly imitated Mr. *Anſon*'s Broad Pendant, that the Captain of the *Pearl* gave into the Decoy, without perceiving his Miſtake, till within Gun-ſhot.

This Squadron consisted of five Men of War and a Tender, and was sent out to watch the Motions of our Commodore; but in endeavouring to double Cape *Horne*, suffer'd incredible Hardships, the greatest Part of their Crews perished by Hunger and other Diasters, and only *Pizarro*, the Admiral, with one of his Ships, got back again to *Spain*, about five Years afterwards.

The 3d of *November*, the Commodore left *Madeira*, intending for *St. Jago*, one of the *Cape de Verde* Islands; but as the Season was far advanc'd, he steered for *St. Catherine*'s, an Island on the Coast of *Brazil*. Here, *December* 18, they dropped Anchor in 12 Fathom Water. To prevent the Confusion which the Arrival of this Squadron seemed to create, by the Forts firing their Guns and hoisting their Colours, the Admiral dispatch'd an Officer to compliment the Governor, and desire a Pilot to bring him into the Road, which was granted; and on the 21st, they were brought up past the Castle of *Santa Cruz*, which they saluted with eleven Guns, and had an equal Compliment returned them.

This Island has been celebrated for the Wholesomeness of the Air, Plenty of Refreshments, and Hospitality of the Natives; the direct contrary of all which Mr. *Anson* experienced to be true. His first Care was to order all the Sick ashore into Tents pitched purposely for them; they amounted to 80 on Board the *Centurion*, and proportionably in the rest: But the Land-Air was of so little Advantage to them, that when they left the Place, the said Ship had buried 28 of her Hands, and carried away 96 in a very weak diseased Condition, their Distemper being Calentures, contracted in their Run from *Madeira*. The Loss in the other Ships was proportionable.

Their

Their next Buſineſs was to cleanſe each Veſſel thoroughly, by ſmoaking her Decks and waſhing them well with Vinegar; after which they examined and payed her Bottom, and likewiſe ſecured her Maſts and Rigging, the better to prepare her for a Voyage round Cape *Horn*; the Dangers of which were ſo evident to the Commodore, that he appointed the different Places of Rendezvous, the firſt of which was to be *Port St. Julian*, where they were to be ſtation'd for ten Days, and take in Salt; the Second, the Iſland *Noſtra Senora del Secoro*, where they were to ply off and on from five to twelve Leagues Diſtance, till their Wood and Water were conſumed, and then they were to proceed to *Juan Fernandez*, to take in a freſh Supply; and there, if they ſhould chance to hear nothing of their Commodore, he order'd that the Senior Officer ſhould take upon him the principal Command, giving him, Mr. *Anſon*, up for loſt; and having coaſted as long in thoſe Seas as he could find Subſiſtence, he was to make the beſt of his Way to *Macao*, and from thence ſtretch over to *England* with all poſſible Expedition.

They ſet Sail from *St. Catherine's January* the 18th, having taken in their Wood and Water with a ſufficient Quantity of freſh Proviſion, for which the Governor, Don *Joſe Sylva de Paz*, made them pay extravagantly dear: Nor was this the worſt Part of his Conduct; for it was thro' his Means, that the Intelligence of Mr. *Anſon*'s Squadron was ſo well known at *Buenos Ayres*. Nor need we be ſurprized, that this Gentleman, though a Man of Quality, and a Brigadier in the Army, behaved himſelf ſo very badly, when we conſider that he carried on a ſmuggling Trade with the neighbouring *Spaniards*, exchanging Gold for Silver, whereby the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* were both defrauded

frauded of their Fifths; and had any of the Veſſels, engaged in this illegal Commerce, fallen into the Hands of the Commodore, his private Dealings had been inevitably diſcover'd; and therefore he could be no Friend to the *Engliſh*.

The third Day after they departed from *St. Catharine*'s, they were attacked by a violent Storm, and a Fog ſo very thick, that the Fleet was therein totally diſperſed, but joined again the following Day, except the *Pearl*, which they did not come up with till near a Month afterwards, when they were within a ſmall Diſtance of *Port St. Julian*, where ſome Stay was neceſſary to refit the *Trial*, which had loſt her Main-maſt in the ſaid Storm. It was in this Interval, that the *Pearl* had like to have been taken by *Pizarro*, and her Commander, Captain *Kidd*, died, who was ſucceeded by the Honourable Captain *Murray*, Captain *Cheap* being turned over to the *Wager*, and the Command of the *Trial*, being, by the Commodore, conferred on Lieut. *Charles Saunders* of the *Centurion*, till whoſe Recovery from a Fever, Mr. *Saumarez*, another of the *Centurion*'s Lieutenants, was ordered to act as Maſter and Commander of the *Trial*.

*February* the 18th, the Squadron came to Anchor in the Bay of *St. Julian*, on the Coaſt of *Patagonia*, where the *Trial* was immediately put in Repair, being ſupplied by the *Wager* with a ſpare Main-top-maſt, which ſhe converted into a Fore-maſt; whereby probably the Veſſel was preſerved with all her Crew; for her Maſts were before too lofty, and had they gone by the Board in the violent Hurricanes which ſhe met with in doubling Cape *Horn*, where it was impoſſible for one Ship to aſſiſt another, her Loſs had been inevitable.

The *Trial* being properly refitted, the Commodore held a Council of the principal Officers, whoſe Health

Health would permit them to attend, on Board the *Centurion*; when he informed them, that his Orders were to ſecure ſome Port in the South Seas, where the Ships of the Squadron might careen and refit, and propoſed an Attack upon *Baldivia*, the principal Frontier of *Chili*; to this they all aſſented; in Conſequence whereof new Inſtructions were given to their Captains of the Squadron, importing, that in Caſe of Separation after a ten Days Cruize off *Noſtra Senora del Socoro*, they were to proceed to 40 Deg. and 40 Deg. 30 Min. and to cruize for 14 Days off the Harbour of *Baldivia*; after which, if they were not joined by the other Ships, they were to direct their Courſe to *Juan Fernandez*, and to act according to former Orders; each Captain alſo being enjoined at his Peril, not to ſeparate from the *Centurion*, beyond the Diſtance of two Miles, without an unavoidable Neceſſity.

Matters being thus properly adjuſted, the Squadron weigh'd Anchor, ſtood out to Sea the 27th of *February*, in the Morning, when the *Glouceſter* not being able eaſily to purchaſe her Anchor, was obliged to cut her Cable, and leave her beſt Bower behind. And on the 4th of *March*, the Day being remarkably bright and pleaſant, ſhe had like to have been ſet on Fire by a Spark flying from the Forge into ſome Gun-powder and other Combuſtibles, which an Officer on Board was preparing for the *Spaniſh* Squadron, which they were now in daily Expectation of meeting; however, this Accident happily produced no other Effect than that of ſpreading an Alarm among the People. *March* 5, they firſt diſcovered the Land of *Terra del Fuego*, whoſe Aſpect affords a Proſpect the moſt dreary and uncomfortable that can be imagin'd; it appears with the leaſt Mixture of Earth or Mold, like one continued Chain of inacceſſible Rocks,

ter-

terminating at a prodigious Height in innumerable ragged Points, cloathed with eternal Snow, and the Hills whereon they riſe, ſeem'd to have been cleft aſunder, as if by Earthquakes; the Chaſms horrible to behold, extending thro' the main Subſtance of the Rocks almoſt to the very Bottom.

In two Days after, they open'd *Streights la Maire*, thro' which, tho' ſeven or eight Leagues long, they were hurried by a ſtrong Tide, with good Weather, and a briſk Gale, in about two Hours; and as theſe are commonly reckon'd the Boundaries of the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* Ocean, every Heart begun to chear up, imagining their Dangers almoſt at an End; and that now they were upon the Point of realizing thoſe Golden Dreams, on which, in Imagination, they had feaſted ſo long, and in theſe deluſive Hopes they were ſtill more indulged by the remarkable Serenity of the Sky, and the Calmneſs of the Weather. But ſcarcely had they attained the Southern Extremity of the Streights, before theſe pleaſing Proſpects vaniſh'd entirely; the Clouds gather'd on every Side, the Tide turned furiouſly againſt them, the Wind ſhifted about to the Southward, and came on in ſudden Squalls with ſuch Violence, that they were obliged to hand their Top-ſails, and reef their Main-ſail, while they were driven by the Tide ſix or ſeven Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Streights la Maire*.

From this Day forward, to the End of three Months, they ſtruggled with Perils and Diſtreſſes ſcarcely to be parallel'd, from a continued Succeſſion of tempeſtuous Weather that ſurprized the oldeſt Sailors on Board. Amidſt theſe Terrors, the Ship rolled Gun-wale to, with Motions ſo quick and violent, that unleſs the Men could lay hold of ſome fixed Body, they ran a Hazard of being daſhed in Pieces againſt her Deck or Sides, and many

were

were killed or disabled thereby. These Tempests were render'd still more dreadful from the Manner of their Approach, which was generally without the least Notice, after a continued Calm, an Interval that had embolden'd them to venture to make Sail with the Fore-top-sail set, or the Courses double reefed. To augment their Distresses, these Blasts generally brought with them Quantities of Snow and Sleet, which freezing over the Sails, and casing the Rigging, render'd them apt to snap on the slightest Pull, and besides benumbing the Limbs of the Sailors, often mortified their Fingers and Toes; so that many of them were disabled from working.

*April* the 1st, they encounter'd a Storm more dreadful than any they had yet met with, which breaking over the Larboard Side of the *Centurion*, stove her Quarter Gallery, and considerably damaged her Masts and Rigging; this was succeeded by another, if possible, worse, on the 3d, wherein the *Wager* lost her Mizen-mast, and Main-top-sail Yard; and the Gammon of the Bow-sprit, with the Fore-stay of the *Anna* Pink were broke, as well as all her Masts near coming by the Board.

It being now the 13th of *April*, they all expected, by their Reckoning, in a few Days to have enjoy'd some Ease in the *Pacific Ocean*; when the hazy Weather clearing up a little, and the Moon shining out on a sudden, the *Anna* made a Signal of seeing Land right a-head. It being then not more than two Miles Distance, had not the Wind luckily shifted to W. N. W. whereby they were enabled to stand over to the Southward, where, just before, it blew in Squalls from the S. W. they had undoubtedly been lost upon this Shore, which they concluded was that Part of *Terra del Fuego*, called by *Frezier*, in his Chart of *Magellan's Streights*,

*Cape*

*Cape Noir*. It is ſtrange, indeed, how the Currents ſhould have driven them ſo ſtrongly to the Eaſtward; for the whole Squadron eſteemed themſelves upwards of ten Degrees more Weſterly than this Land; ſo that when they imagined they had ran down 19 Deg. Longitude, they had not in Reality advanced half that Diſtance. They then ſtood away to the S. W. with the Weather pretty favourable, till *April* the 24th, in the Evening of which the Wind increaſed from a freſh Gale to a prodigious Storm, and the Weather was ſo very thick that the whole Squadron ſeparated; nor did they meet again till they reached *Juan Fernandez*. Mean while, to add to their other Diſtreſſes, the Scurvy began to make ſuch a Progreſs among them, that on Board the *Centurion* only, it carried off 43 Men in the Month of *April*, and double that Number in *May*.

The many different Shapes in which this dreadful Diſtemper, ſo commonly felt upon long Voyages, attacks the human Body, are as ſtrange and unaccountable, as its Symptoms are various and inconſtant. It is generally attended with ſwelled Legs, putrid Gums, ſtrange Dejection of Spirits, Shiverings and Tremblings, with a Diſpoſition to be ſeized with unaccountable Terrors upon the ſlighteſt Accident; it opened the Wounds of an old Marine, in ſuch a Manner, as if they had never been healed, tho' they had been 50 Years cloſed; where a Leg had been formerly broken, and afterwards conſolidated, it diſſolved the Caloſity of the Bone, and the Fracture appeared as if it had never been cured. Again, ſome of the Sailors, who, though confined to their Hammocks diſcourſed with a loud ſtrong Tone of Voice, having good Stomachs and a chearful Diſpoſition, were found dead upon an Attempt to move them; and others, who confi-

ding

ding in imaginary Strength, have left their Hammocks, reſolving to go upon Deck, having expired by the Way; while upon Deck itſelf, nothing was more common than to ſee the Men drop dead, upon a violent Effort of Duty.

However, having now weather'd *Cape Horn*, and the inhoſpitable Rocks of *Terra de Fuego*, they were in Hopes of finding, in the *Pacific Ocean*, a Ceſſation of their Troubles. But even here they were deceived: For on the 8th of *May*, they arrived off the Land of *Secoro*, in which Station they cruized for ſeveral Days, in Hopes of being joined by ſome of the ſcatter'd Ships, but to no Purpoſe; nor was this Diſappointment their only Uneaſineſs, for they were utterly ignorant of the Coaſt, which wore a moſt rugged Appearance, and whereon they daily feared being driven by the Weſterly Winds which blow here almoſt conſtantly; and their eſcaping being wreck'd upon it, is next to a Miracle.

It would ſwell this Narrative to a large Volume, ſhould we enumerate the Diſaſters, Fatigues, and Terrors which they ſuſtained, till the 24th of *May*, when once more they were aſſailed by a Tempeſt, more terrible than any they had hitherto undergone; for now the Elements ſeemed to have abſolutely conſpired their Deſtruction; almoſt all their Sails were ſplit, their Rigging deſtroy'd, and a mountainous Wave breaking over them on the Larboard Quarter, ſhifted their Ballaſt and Stores; ſo that the Veſſel heaved two Streaks to Port, while her Maſts were every Inſtant expected to come by the Board.

However, the Wind abating, they began to exert themſelves in ſtirring up their Shrouds, reeving their Lanyards, and mending their Sails; during which Operation they were driving aſhore on the Iſland of *Chiloe*; but the Wind happily ſhifting to the

the Southward, they ſteered off Land with only a Main-ſail, there being no Body left to manage the Helm but the Maſter, and the Reverend Mr. *Walter* the Commodore's Chaplain; the reſt being all buſied in ſecuring the Maſts and bending the Sails. This was the laſt ſtormy Weather they met with hereabouts, for that Day they got clear of the Land; and after a Fortnight's Cruize, without any of the other Ships coming up, the Weather being pretty moderate, they bore away for *Juan Fernandez*, it being the only Chance left them to avoid periſhing at Sea, and the moſt probable Place they could think of where to refit and recover their Sick; for tho' *Baldivia* had been the appointed Rendezvous, it was now no more thought of, the only Hope cheriſh'd on Board now, being that of ſaving the Ship and the few remaining Lives.

On the 9th of *June* they gained the Iſland, tho' in a moſt deſponding Condition, with a Scarcity of freſh Water, a Crew ſo diſabled, that not more than ten Men could be muſter'd on a Watch to do Duty, and even ſome of theſe lame and unable to go aloft.

The Rev. Mr. *Walter*, the principal Writer of this Voyage, here gives a Deſcription of this fine Iſland, its delightful Proſpects, its Beauties and Products, and the many and various pleaſant Scenes it affords; all which, for want of Room, we are obliged to omit, except one Particular, *viz.* the Sea-Lions, the Males of which, during the Winter, cover all the Sea-coaſt, having furious Battles about their Mates; and he may be pronounced the beſt Warrior among them, that is ſurrounded by the moſt Females. The Hearts and Tongues of them are moſt delicious Food, and they are ſo very fat, that one of them has been known to yield a Butt of Oil. The Lion, or Lioneſs, is extremely fond

fond of its Mate; an Inſtance of which was, in one of the latter attacking a Sailor, who was careleſly ſkinning her Companion he had killed; for the Animal having got his Head in her Mouth, ſcored it in ſeveral Places with her Teeth, wounding him ſo deſperately, that he died in two or three Days after.

The Ship was no ſooner brought into a ſafe Birth in this Iſland, than Meaſures were taken for erecting Tents a-ſhore for the Reception of the Sick, the Number of whom amounted to 167 Perſons, 12 or 14 whereof died upon being expoſed to the freſh Air. The removing them was a Work of ſome Difficulty, in which Mr. *Anſon*, with his uſual Chearfulneſs and Humanity, as well as his Officers, bore an equal Part. So inveterate was this Diſorder, that it did not abate its Fury in leſs than 20 Days after landing of the Crew, but they continued during the firſt 10 or 12 Days, to bury ſix or ſeven of their People daily.

Having taken Care of their Sick, and cleanſed their Ship, the next Thing they did was to lay in Wood and Water; in which they made the more Haſte, as they feared the Return of *Pizarro*'s Squadron, which it was evident, from the Heaps of Aſhes, and ſcattered Fiſh-bones, had been lately there, and it was impoſſible Mr. *Anſon* ſhould be yet acquainted with that Officer's melancholy Situation.

Soon after the Arrival of the *Centurion*, the *Trial* Sloop appeared in Sight, and was brought into Harbour, by ſome Help which Mr. *Anſon* ſent out in his Long-boat, the *Trial* having only three Men, beſides Capt. *Saunders* and the Lieutenant, able to ſtand to the Sails, having loſt 34 of her Hands in this Run, and the reſt being down in the Scurvy.

*June* the 21ſt, the *Glouceſter* was diſcovered to Leeward, coming for the Iſland; upon which the

Commodore diſpatched his Long-boat on Board with a Supply of freſh Water and Vegetables, whereof ſhe ſtood in great Need. It was the Misfortune of this Veſſel to drive off and on for a Month, ſometimes out of Sight of Land, in the greateſt Diſtreſs imaginable, and the moſt imminent Danger of foundering; occaſioned by the Winds and Currents ſetting ſtrongly againſt her: However, at laſt, ſhe made the North-weſt Part of the Bay, and in an Hour came to a ſafe Anchor, juſt as the People on Board began to deſpair of ever gaining Land, or ſeeing an End of their Calamities, but in Death.

Theſe two Ships, and the *Anna* Pink, which arrived about the Middle of *Auguſt*, and was the more welcome, becauſe of the Proviſions ſhe carried; and theſe were the only Ships that ever joined the Squadron; for the *Severn* and *Pearl*, having been parted from the Commodore off Cape *Horn*, with Difficulty reached *Brazil*, from whence they returned to *Europe*.

The Adventures of the *Anna* Pink are thus related. This Veſſel fell in with Land in 45 Deg. 15 Min. S. Lat. at the Diſtance of four Leagues, the 16th of *May*, on Sight of which they wore Ship, and ſtood to the Southward; but their Foretopſail ſplitting, a hard Gale at S. W. drove them towards the Shore, which they were unable, and ſome ſay the Captain was unwilling to avoid, hoping for Shelter and Refreſhment among the many Iſlands then in Sight. In about four Hours ſhe dropped Anchor off the Iſland of *Inchin*; but neither being near enough to the Eaſt Shore, nor Hands enough to veer away the Cable briſkly, ſhe continued to drive for two Days till they came within a Mile of Land, whereon they expected every Moment to be wrecked, when on a Sudden they

came

came to a ſmall Gut, which running in between the Iſland and the Main, afforded excellent Anchorage in ſmooth Water, and Shelter from all Weathers. But even now they had a Terror upon them, from a Fear of the Savage Natives; however, the only human Creature they had Sight of here, was an *Indian*, his Wife, and two Children, who came into the Harbour in a Perigua, having with them a Dog, a Cat, a Fiſhing-net, a Hatchet, a Knife, a Reel with Worſted, a Flint and Steel, a Cradle, ſome yellow inſipid Roots which they eat inſtead of Bread, and ſome Barks of Trees wherewith to cover their Hut.

The Maſter of the Pink had them brought on Board, and detained them, leſt they ſhould have diſcovered them to ſome Enemy, and permitting them all the Day the free Uſe of the Deck, but at Night locking them up in the Forecaſtle; he fed them with the ſame Victuals that were given the Ship's Crew, and ſometimes indulged them with a little Brandy, of which they were very fond. This *Indian* was a Man of good natural Parts, dexterous in making himſelf underſtood by Signs, extremely kind and docile. Having been on Board ſome Time he made his Eſcape with his Wife and Family, by getting thro' the Scuttle one Night that he found it unnailed, into the Yawl, wherewith he rowed aſhore, having firſt turned the Long-boat and his own Perigua adrift, which the Crew found it difficult to recover. His Eſcape induced them to haſten their Departure, ſince, probably, he would diſcover them to the *Spaniards*, or to ſome of the barbarous Inhabitants. Accordingly, having taken in Wood and Water, they made the beſt of their Way to *Juan Fernandez*.

We ſhall now give an Account of the *Wager*, and her various Diſtreſſes, after having divided

from the Squadron off *Cape Boir*. The *Wager* was commanded by Capt. *Cheap*, who was extremely ſolicitous about reaching *Baldivia*, having on Board ſome few Field-pieces, Cohorns, and other Kinds of military Stores; all which were to have been uſed in the Attack of that Place. Theſe Conſiderations induced the Captain, in Spite of the Ship's Diſtreſſes, to make the beſt of his Way to the firſt Rendezvous at *Secoro*, whence he intended to have ſteered for *Baldivia*, in Caſe he miſſed the Squadron at the afore-mentioned Place.

But in the Morning of the 14th of *May*, he fell in with Land in S. Lat. 47 Deg. of which exerting himſelf to get clear, he fell down and diſlocated his Shoulder, whereby he was render'd incapable of acting; and the Crew not taking proper Pains to work her off the Coaſt, ſhe ſtruck on a ſunken Rock, ſoon bulged, and grounded between two ſmall Iſlands, about a Muſket-Shot from Shore. The Confuſion occaſioned by this Accident was inconceivably heightened by the rebellious Diſpoſition of the Crew, who imagining the Loſs of the Ship deſtroy'd the Captain's Authority, ſet to rifling her Stores and drinking her Liquors, without any Attention to their calamitous Condition. Many of them got drunk, and were drowned by the Water flowing into the Wreck, of which they had been warned, but to no Purpoſe. And ſo unaccountably mad were ſome of thoſe who obſtinately ſtaid on Board, that, being afraid of the Veſſel's parting with the Weather, which next Day was very ſtormy, they pointed a Four-pounder from the Quarter-Deck, at the Hutt wherein they ſuppoſed Capt. *Cheap* was ſhelter'd, and narrowly miſſed it; and all this, becauſe the Boat, which they had before rejected, did not put off to their Aſſiſtance upon the Signal for it being hung out: Nay, ſo mutinous

nous were they, that there was no Poſſibility of his landing ſuch Proviſions as could be ſaved out of the Wreck, or of making a proper Diviſion thereof; for there was nothing but Frauds, Concealments and Thefts among them, which produced continual Diſorders.

But this was not all: The Captain differ'd in Opinion from almoſt all his People concerning the Meaſures to be purſued in the preſent Exigency. The common Reſolution of the Malecontents was, to lengthen the Long-boat, and, accompanied by the other Boats, ſteer to the Southward, and paſſing *Magellan's Streights*, to endeavour to gain the Coaſt of *Brazil*, where they ſuppoſed they ſhould eaſily find Conveyance to *Great Britain*.

The Captain's Intention was, to fit up the Boats in the beſt Manner poſſible, and to proceed with them to the Northward, where, as he had above 100 Men in good Health, with ſome Fire-arms and Ammunition, he did not fear ſeizing upon ſome *Spaniſh* Veſſel, as there was almoſt a Certainty of meeting with many in the Neighbourhood of *Chiloe* or *Baldivia*; and then he intended to proceed to *Juan Fernandez*, which he thought he could make with his Boats only, tho' they ſhould take no Prize; this led him to obſtruct, under-hand, all he could, the Meaſures of his Opponents, with which he appeared outwardly to comply.

Mean while a Midſhipman of the Name of *Cozens*, who had embroil'd himſelf with moſt of the Officers, and ſeveral Times inſulted the Captain himſelf, took upon him to abuſe the Purſer cloſe to the Captain's Tent, for ſtopping the Allowance of a lazy Fellow who refuſed to work. The Diſpute produced high Words and ſcurrilous Language, eſpecially on the Side of *Cozens*, at whoſe Behaviour the Purſer was ſo enraged, that he cried

out, *A Mutiny, the Dog has Piſtols*; at the ſame Time he fired a Piſtol himſelf, the Report of which being heard by the Captain, he ruſhed out of his Tent, and not doubting but it was *Cozens* who fired, ſhot him thro' the Head inſtantly; of which he died at the End of fourteen Days. This Action, for ſome Time, render'd the Crew more ſubmiſſive than before; but about the Middle of *October*, when the Boats were almoſt ready to ſail, the Majority of them put the Captain under a Guard, pretending they would carry him Priſoner to *England*, there to be tried for Murder: But when they were juſt ready for Sea, they ſhewed they had no ſuch Deſign, by ſetting him at Liberty, and leaving him and the few who choſe to ſhare his Fortune, only the Yawl; to which was afterwards added the Barge, becauſe the People on Board her were prevailed on to turn back. Out of 130 Men that ſurvived the Wreck, 30 died upon this Iſland.

The Number that embarked in the Long-boat and the Cutter for the Southward, were 80, who, at their going off, gave the Captain and his Companions, conſiſting of 19 Perſons, three Chears: This was on the 13th of *Auguſt*, five Months after the Loſs of the *Wager*; and on the 29th of *January* following, theſe Adventurers arrived at *Rio-Grande* on the *Brazil* Coaſt, having loſt the Cutter, and being reduced to 30 Perſons, and thoſe in the greateſt Miſery for Want of Food and Water.

The Captain, and the Companions of his Misfortunes, were not able, thro' the Badneſs of the Weather and other intervening Difficulties, to fit their Barge and Yawl for their Expedition Northward, till the 14th of *December*, and they had ſcarcely been an Hour at Sea, before the Winds blew a Hurricane, and the Waves ran ſo high, that they were obliged to throw over-board moſt of

their

their Proviſions, to prevent their going to the Bottom.

This Hardſhip conſiderably retarded their Progreſs, as it obliged them to make every Shore they could poſſibly reach, to procure themſelves Subſiſtance; their Yawl likewiſe ſunk as ſhe lay at Anchor, with one of their Hands on Board; and there not being Room in the Barge for her Complement of Men, they were forced to leave behind them four Mariners on a deſolate Shore. However, they continued to puſh to the Northward till the End of *January*; when having made three unſucceſsful Attempts for doubling a Head-land, which they ſuppoſed to be Cape *Tres Montes*, they put back, almoſt in Deſpair, to their former Birth, which they had named *Wager Iſland*, and came up with it in the Middle of *February*. Diſhearten'd with their repeated Diſappointments, and worn out with Fatigue, they were ſeaſonably relieved by ſeveral Pieces of Beef which had been waſhed out of the Wreck, and ſtill ſwam upon the Water. Soon after this Piece of good Fortune, two Canoes came among them, on Board of one of which was a Native of *Chiloe*, who underſtanding a little *Spaniſh*, was induced by Mr. *Elliot*, the Surgeon, who ſpoke the Language, to tranſport Captain *Cheap* and his People to *Chiloe*; in Conſideration of which he was to have the Barge and all that belonged to her. Accordingly, on the 6th of *March*, eleven Perſons, to which the Company was reduc'd, embarked on Board the Barge; but after a few Days Voyage, ſix of them, with an *Indian*, went off in this little Veſſel, leaving aſhore the Captain, Lieutenant *Hamilton* of the Marines, Mr. *Elliot*, the Surgeon, the Honourable Mr. *Byron* and Mr. *Campbell*, two Midſhip-men; who were in a moſt diſconſolate Condition, on a dreary barren Coaſt,

without Proviſion, or the ſmalleſt Means of procuring any; for their Arms, Ammunition, and other Implements, were carried off in the Barge. They now ſaw a near Completion of all their Calamities, and nothing but a Proſpect of inevitable Deſtruction, when the *Indian*, with whom they had bargain'd to convey them to *Chiloe*, returned with his Canoe. It ſeems he had been out a fiſhing, and left the Barge in Care of another *Indian*, whom it was very probable the Sailors had forced out to Sea.

This honeſt *Indian*, when he firſt miſſed the Barge and his Companion, concluded he had been murder'd; but being at length ſatisfied of the contrary, he adhered to his former Promiſe of conveying Captain *Cheap* and his four Companions, to ſome of the *Spaniſh* Settlements, promiſing to ſupply them with Proviſions enough all the Way; for no Perſons are better ſkilled in fiſhing and fowling, than the *Indians*. For theſe Purpoſes he provided ſeveral of his Neighbours in other Canoes; with whom the Captain embarked, together with his four Companions, one of whom, *viz.* Mr. *Elliot*, the Surgeon, died in the Paſſage. It was the Middle of *March* when they left *Wager* Iſland; about the Beginning of *June*, they arrived at the Iſland of *Chiloe*, where the *Spaniards* treated them with great Humanity. But ſuch was their ill State of Health, that it was with great Difficulty they recover'd.

From *Chiloe* they were tranſported to *Valparaiſo*, and thence to *St. Jago*, the Capital of *Chili*, where, after having continued a Year, Captain *Cheap*, Lieut. *Hamilton*, and Mr. *Byron* were allowed to embark for *Europe*, on board a *French* Ship, upon the News of a Cartel being ſettled between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; but Mr. *Campbel*, having

having turned *Roman* Catholic at *Buenos Ayres*, returned to *Spain* with *Pizarro*; but not being able to get a Commiſſion in that Service at the Court of *Madrid*, he came to *England*, hoping to be reinſtated in the *Britiſh* Navy; but his Proceedings among the *Spaniards* were too well known to admit of his meeting Succeſs in that Attempt. Return we now to Commodore *Anſon*, whom we left with the *Centurion*, the *Glouceſter*, the *Trial*, and the *Anna* Pink, at *Juan Fernandez*.

The latter Part of *Auguſt* was ſpent in unloading the Proviſions of the *Anna* Pink, which, upon a Survey of the Carpenters, was judged unfit for Sea, and therefore was purchas'd by Mr. *Anſon*, of the Maſter Mr. *Gerrard*, for the Uſe of the Squadron, for 300*l.* to be paid to her Owners. And her Crew, of ten Men, and the Maſter, were enter'd on Board the *Glouceſter*, which had but 82 Sailors remaining alive out of 300; two out of 48 Marines, and every one of her Invalids were dead. The *Centurion* had buried 292 of her Hands, and had now remaining on Board 214. She had loſt 46 out of 52 Invalids, and 68 out of 79 Marines, Officers included: So that upon a Computation it appears, that theſe three Ships, which brought out of *England* 961 Men, had amongſt them in all, in *September* 1741, only 335 People left alive, Boys included; a Number ſcarcely ſufficient to man the *Centurion*, and at beſt, ſcarcely ſufficient, with the utmoſt Effort of their Strength, to navigate the three Ships.

The Seaſon for navigating in this Climate being now near at Hand, every Body exerted himſelf in preparing the Ships for Sea. At about Eleven in the Morning of the 8th, they diſcovered a Sail, which the *Centurion*, being in moſt Forwardneſs, made after as faſt as ſhe could; but loſing her Track

in

in the Night, they kept on a S. E. Courſe, in Hopes of coming up with her, as they ſuppoſed her bound for *Valparaiſo*; but not getting Sight of her again, they reſolved to ſteer back to *Juan Fernandez*; when about Three in the Morning, of the 12th, a briſk Gale ſpringing up at W. S. W. obliged them to lie upon a N. W. Tack, which, to their agreeable Surprize, brought them, at the Break of the Morning, in Sight of a Sail at about five Leagues Diſtance, but not the ſame they had ſeen. She appeared to be a large Ship, hoiſting *Spaniſh* Colours, and bearing upon the *Centurion*, the Commodore order'd every Thing ready for an Engagement; but upon a nearer Approach, ſhe appeared to be Merchant, without a ſingle Tier of Guns, who had miſtaken the Commodore for her Conſort. She ſurrender'd only at the Fire of four Shot; and Mr. *Saumarez*, the *Centurion*'s firſt Lieutenant, was order'd to take Poſſeſſion, and to ſend all the Priſoners on Board the Commodore. She was called the *Nueſtra Senora de Mante Carmelo*; her Cargo conſiſted of Sugar, large Quantities of coarſe blue Cloth manufactur'd at *Quito*, with ſome indifferent Tobacco, with a few Cheſts of wrought Plate and Dollars, weighing about 200*l.* Averdupois, her Burden 400 Tons; and manned with 53 Sailors, black and white, and bound from *Callao* to *Valparaiſo*. The Intelligence they learned from the Priſoners was, firſt, of the Fate of one Part of *Pizarro*'s Squadron, and then, that the Viceroy of *Mexico* had juſt taken off an Embargo that had been laid upon all Shipping in thoſe Seas, ſuppoſing that the *Engliſh* Squadron, of which he had not lately received any News, muſt certainly have periſhed in doubling Cape *Horn*. They alſo now learned, that had they made *Juan Fernandez*, when in Reality they firſt diſcover'd it, *May* 28, they had

had certainly fallen in with ſome *Spaniſh* Ships that had been fitted out by the Viceroy of *Peru*, and ſent thither to cruize, in Expectation of catching ſome of them as might chance to eſcape round Cape *Horn*; and that the Veſſels had not quitted their Station till the 6th of *June*, when they gave the *Engliſh* up for loſt, and returned to *Callao*; ſo that this Delay, which formerly appeared ſo terrible a Misfortune, occaſioning the Loſs of near 80 Men, was in Reality the Effect of a kind Providence, and the Cauſe of preſerving the Ship and the ſurviving Crew.

It appearing by Letters on Board this Prize, that ſeveral other Merchantmen were now at Sea, between *Callao* and *Valparaiſo*, Mr. *Anſon* having reinforced the *Trial* with ten of his own Hands, ſent her to cruize off the laſt mentioned Port; and at the ſame Time ordering the *Glouceſter* to proceed to S. Lat. 50 Deg. and cruize off the Iſland of *Paita*, till ſhe ſhould be joined by the Commodore; and the better to enable her for this Run, he put on Board her 23 Sailors, and ſix Paſſengers from the *Carmelo*, which he alſo fitted out as a Cruizer with four Six-pounders, and two Swivels.

*September* 19, the *Centurion* and her Prize weighed from the Bay of *Juan Fernandez*, to make her Courſe to the Eaſtward, intending to join the *Trial* off *Valparaiſo*. On the 24th, in the Evening, they came up with her, and found ſhe had taken a Prize of 600 Tons Burthen, with much ſuch a Cargo as that of the *Carmelo*, and about 5000*l.* in ready Money. But to counterballance this Succeſs, the *Trial*'s Main-top-maſt came by the Board, and had ſprung both her Main and Fore-maſt. Beſides, the Wind blew ſo hard, and there was ſuch a hollow Sea, that there was no Poſſibility of aſſiſting her; nor yet was ſhe to be left in ſuch unhappy Cir-

Circumſtances; during this Embarraſſment, ſeveral Prizes muſt undoutedly have eſcaped them. The Weather proving more moderate on the 27th, the Captain of the *Trial* came on Board the *Centurion*, with an Inſtrument ſubſcribed by himſelf and all his Officers, ſetting forth that the Veſſel was ſo leaky and defective, that it was at the utmoſt Hazard of their Lives they ſtaid on Board her, for at the next foul-weather Squall there could be no Hope of keeping her above Water, unleſs ſhe was repair'd in ſuch a Manner as their preſent Situation would not admit of; wherefore the Commodore having order'd every Thing uſeful out of her on Board the Prize ſhe had taken, ſhe was ſcuttled and ſunk. This being done, Captain *Saunders* proceeded in the *Trial*'s Prize to her Station off the N. N. W. Point of *Valparaiſo*, attended by Lieut. *Saumarez*, in the *Centurion*'s Prize; while the *Centurion* herſelf bore away to the Southward, with a View of cruizing for ſome Days to the Windward of *Valparaiſo*, from whence ſhe intended to proceed to *Piſco* or *Naſca*, which the Commodore named as a Place of Rendezvous.

The various Delays they had met, were of ſuch bad Conſequence, that it was the 5th of *November* before they could diſcover a Sail; then, however, they fell in with, and ſeized a Ship of 300 Tons, bound from *Guiaquil* to *Callao*, and laden with Timber, Cacao, Coco, Hides, *Pito*-thread made of a ſtrong Species of Graſs, Wax, *Quito*-cloth, and about 170*l.* in Money: She was called the *Santa Tereſa de Jeſus*, and had 45 Sailors, 10 Paſſengers, 4 Men, 3 Women, and 3 black Slaves, on Board. Mr. *Dennis*, the *Centurion*'s third Lieutenant, was ſent with 16 Men in a Boat to take Poſſeſſion of her; and by his courteous humane Behaviour, he ſoon convinced them, that their Notion of

of being fallen into the Hands of Buccaneers and Pirates, was very ill grounded; and tho' the Women were extremely agreeable, especially the youngeſt, they did not meet with the ſlighteſt Rudeneſs from the Sailors; but, by the Commodore's poſitive Orders, had the free Uſe of their Apartments, Slaves, and Neceſſaries, with every other Conveniency that poſſibly could be afforded them; and they were ſo ſenſible of the Commodore's tender and polite Behaviour, that, when he afterwards gave them their Liberties, they begged Leave to wait on him, to return him their moſt grateful Acknowledgments for the Favours he had done them. There was likewiſe a Youth, who was under the ſame terrible Apprehenſions of being a Captive among Barbarians; but he had not been long on Board, before the Civility he met with from every Body, and the Care the Commodore took of him, had ſuch an Effect upon him, that he declared he could be content to ſpend his Life with Mr. *Anſon*. Even a Jeſuit of ſome Diſtinction, who had been a Priſoner on Board one of the Prizes, omitted no Opportunity of paying his Tribute of Thanks to the Commodore, by every where publiſhing the Nobleneſs of his Behaviour, eſpecially to the Women.

Here the Commodore ordered the Boats to be repaired; and *November* 10, lying off the Southermoſt Iſland of *Lobos de la Mar*, at the Diſtance of three Leagues, looking out for the *Glouceſter*, which had been appointed to her Station hereabouts, they diſcovered a Sail, which Lieutenant *Brett*, with the *Trial*'s Pinnace and Barge, were ordered to chace. There was but little Wind, and it plainly appearing that this Veſſel was not the *Glouceſter*, they ſoon came up with and boarded her; ſhe was called the *Nueſtra Senora del Carmin*,

*Marcus*

*Marcus Muerna*, a *Venetian* Commander. She was bound from *Panama* to *Callao*, having touched at *Paita* for Water, with a Cargo of Steel, Iron, Wax, Pepper, Cedar Plank, Snuff, Roſarios, *European* Bale Goods, Powder-blue, Cinnamon, *Romiſh* Indulgencies, and other Merchandize, of little Value to the Captors, but a conſiderable Loſs to the *Spaniards*; the Cargo having coſt at the firſt Hand upwards of 400,000 *l.*

On Board this Ship was one *John Williams*, an *Iriſhman*, who had travelled as a Pedlar all over the Kingdom of *Mexico*, and got a great deal of Money, which by ſome Miſchance he had loſt again: This Man had been for ſome Time confined in the Goal of *Paita* for ſome Miſdemeanor, and expreſſed great Joy on falling in with his Countrymen. From him they learned, that upon a Ship's being chaced in the Offing of *Paita*, a few Days before, by a Veſſel ſuppoſed to be the *Glouceſter*, the Governor, apprehenſive of a Viſit, together with the Royal Officer, were removing their own and the King's Treaſure, to *Piura*, a Town 14 Leagues within Land. *Williams* alſo told them there was a large Sum of Money belonging to the Merchants lodged in the Cuſtom-houſe, which was intended to be ſhipped off the following Day, on Board a light clean Veſſel, the Bottom of which was newly primed; which Veſſel was bound to *Sanſonnate* on the Coaſt of *Mexico*, to purchaſe Part of the Cargo of the *Manila* Fleet.

This Intelligence determined the Commodore inſtantly to ſurprize the Place, which, upon Enquiry, he found he could do without much Hazard of his Men, and he ſhould thereby procure a Supply of Proviſions which they much wanted, and have an Opportunity of putting his Priſoners aſhore,

aſhore, who, being very numerous, made a greater Conſumption of the Ship's Stores than ſhe was able to ſpare.

*Paita* was an open Place of ſmall Extent, the Inhabitants *Indians*, or Black Slaves, and its only Defence a Fort, mounting eight Pieces of Cannon, and ſurrounded by a Brick Wall, without either Ditch or Out-work, and the Garriſon only one weak Company, tho' the Town might arm 300 Men more. Mr. *Anſon* and his Ships were then 12 Leagues from Shore, but could eaſily reach it before Day-break; and as the Place was not very ſtrong, he reſolved to attempt it with his Boats only; and accordingly ordered the eighteen-oar'd Barge, and his own, and the *Trial*'s Pinnaces on that Service; and having manned them with 58 picked Men, well furniſhed with Arms and Ammunition, gave Lieutenant *Brett* the Command of the Expedition. To prevent any Diſappointment from the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Ignorance of the Streets and Paſſages, two *Spaniſh* Pilots were ordered to attend the Lieutenant for his Guides, Mr. *Anſon* promiſing them, if they acted faithfully, to ſet all the Priſoners on Shore there; but in caſe of Miſbehaviour, threaten'd that the Pilots ſhould inſtantly be ſhot, and the reſt of the *Spaniards* on Board carried to *England*.

During theſe Preparations, the Ships ſtood towards the Port with all the Sail they could make.

About Ten at Night, Mr. *Brett*, with his Boats, put off, and got to the Mouth of the Bay without being diſcovered; but no ſooner had he entered it, but he was ſeen by ſome of the People on Board a Ship at Anchor there, who immediately got into their Boat, and rowed towards the Fort, hallooing, *the* Engliſh *Dogs!* This ſuddenly alarmed the whole Town, as appeared by ſeveral

veral Lights hurrying backwards and forwards in the Fort, and other Marks of Confuſion in the Town. Upon which, *Brett* and his Men exerted themſelves as much as poſſible, to prevent their having any Time to prepare for their Defence. However, before they could touch the Shore, ſome of the Cannon were got ready, and pointed towards the Landing-place, and the firſt Shot went over the Heads of one of the Boat's Crew, but moſt of them were diſembark'd before the ſecond Gun fired.

They were immediately conducted by the Pilots to the End of a narrow Street, about 50 Yards from the Beach, where they were covered from the Fire of the Fort; and forming in the beſt Manner the Time would allow, marched directly for the Parade, a large Square at the End of the Street, having the Fort on one Side, and the Governor's Houſe on the other.

The Sailors, tho' only 60, animated with the Joy of being on Shore, and the Hopes of immenſe Plunder, ſhouted and huzza'd ſo on their March, that the Enemy, intimidated beſides with the Noiſe of their Drums, and the Darkneſs of the Night, took them to be at leaſt 300; which ſtruck them with ſuch a Panic, that they were more concerned how to get away, than to reſiſt; and tho' the Sailors, upon entering the Parade, received a Volley from the Merchants that owned the Treaſure of the Town, who, with a few others, had poſted themſelves in a Gallery, that ran round the Governor's Houſe, yet they too, upon the firſt Fire of the Sailors, immediately fled, and left them in quiet Poſſeſſion of the Parade. Upon this *Brett* divided his Men into two Parties, ordering one of them to inveſt the Governor's Houſe, and ſecure him, if poſſible; and then marched at the Head of the

the other to the Fort, in order to force it. But he no ſooner approached it, than the Enemy made the beſt of their Way over the Walls, and he entered it without Oppoſition. Thus the whole Place was maſtered in leſs than a Quarter of an Hour from their Landing, and with the Loſs of only one Man killed, and two wounded; one of whom was Pilot of the *Tereſa*, whoſe Wriſt was ſlightly bruiſed by a Ball.

*Brett* then placed a Guard at the Fort, and another at the Governor's Houſe, and Centinels at all the Avenues of the Town, that they might not be ſurprized, nor the Effects of the Town embezzled. His next Care was to ſeize on the Cuſtom-houſe, where the Treaſure lay, and ſee if any Inhabitants remained in the Town, but he ſoon found there were but few; for being ſurprized in their Beds, moſt of them were ſo frighten'd, that they got away without their Cloaths. Amongſt the foremoſt was the Governor, who fled half-naked, leaving his Lady, of about 17 Years of Age, and to whom he had been but lately married, behind him. But ſhe was carried off immediately on the Houſe being inveſted.

The Governor now having thus eſcaped, the remaining Inhabitants were confined under a Guard in the Church, except ſome ſtout Negros, who, attended by a File of Muſqueteers, were employed the reſt of the Night in tranſporting the Treaſure from the Cuſtom-houſe, and other Places, to the Fort. But while this was doing, ſome of them could not be kept from entering the Houſes, in Queſt of private Pillage; where finding a great deal of Cloaths laced and embroidered with Bag and Tye-Wigs, and laced Hats, they put them on over their dirty Trowſers and Jackets, in which they were quickly imitated by the whole Detachment.

Some, not finding Men's Cloaths, dreſſed themſelves in Women's Gowns and Petticoats, if they were but fine enough. So groteſque was their Appearance, that when a Party of them appeared before Mr. *Brett*, he was vaſtly ſurprized, and could hardly believe them to be his People.

This was the Employment of the firſt Night: Mean while the *Centurion*, after the Boats were gone off, lay by till One o' Clock in the Morning, and then ſuppoſing the Detachment near landing, made an eaſy Sail for the Bay. About Seven in the Morning, they began to open the Bay, and ſoon after had a View of the Town; where, to their great Joy, they deſcried through their Perſpectives, an *Engliſh* Flag flying over the Fort. They plied into the Bay as faſt as they could; and at Eleven the *Trial*'s Boat came on Board, loaded with Dollars and Church-Plate, and informed them of the preceding Night's Tranſactions. Coming to an Anchor in the Afternoon in 10 Fathom and a half Water, at a Mile and a Half's Diſtance from the Town, they underſtood that Mr. *Brett* had met with no Interruption, but that the Enemy was aſſembled from all the Country round, upon a Hill at the Back of the Town, where they made a good Appearance, having 200 Horſe, well armed and mounted, with Trumpets, Drums, and Standards, parading with great Oſtentation, to intimidate the Detachment. But Mr. *Brett* and his People, knowing that this Body of Horſe, notwithſtanding their Menaces, would not venture, had they been three Times the Number, in Streets, and among Houſes, went on calmly, in ſending the Treaſure, and the neceſſary Refreſhments, as Hogs, Fowl, *&c.* which they found in great Abundance, on Board the Ships. However, at Night the Commodore, to prevent a Sur-

Surprize, ſent a Reinforcement aſhore, who poſted themſelves in all the Paſſages leading to the Parade, and traverſed the Streets with Barricadoes ſix Feet high; but at Day-break the Boats were loaded, and ſent off as uſual, the Enemy continuing quiet all Night. They found many Store-houſes full of valuable Effects, for which they had no Room on Board: But had they taken the Governor, he would probably have treated for this Merchandize; whereas, being now at Liberty, he had got a Body of Forces together, and was ſo puffed up with his new Army, that he did not ſeem at all concerned for the Fate of his Government, and ſo arrogant, that tho' Mr. *Anſon* ſent him ſeveral Meſſages by the Inhabitants, who were his Priſoners, offering to treat for the Ranſom of the Town and Goods, intimating, that he would not inſiſt on a rigorous Equivalent, but would perhaps accept of a few live Cattle, and Neceſſaries for the Uſe of the Squadron, threatening, at the ſame Time, in caſe of Refuſal, to ſet Fire to the Town, and all the Warehouſes, he would not deign to return an Anſwer.

On the ſecond Day of their being in Poſſeſſion of the Place, ſeveral Negro Slaves deſerted from the Enemy, came into the Town, and engaged in their Service, and informed, that the *Spaniards*, being now very numerous, had determined to ſtorm both the Town and the Fort next Night; and that one *Gordon*, a *Scots* Papiſt, and Captain of a Ship in thoſe Seas, was to have the Command. But notwithſtanding this Advice, they proſecuted their Work as uſual, till the Evening, when a Reinforcement being ſent aſhore by the Commodore, Mr. *Brett* doubled his Guards at each End of the Barricados; and the Poſts being connected by Centinels who were placed within

Call of each other, and the whole visited by frequent Rounds, of all which the Enemy could not be ignorant, so far cooled their Resolution, that the *English* passed the second Night as quietly as they did the first.

The sending the Treasure on Board the *Centurion* being finished the Night before, the third Morning, being the 15th of *November*, the Boats were employed in carrying off the most valuable Effects in the Town; and the Commodore intending to sail in the Afternoon, set ashore, according to his Promise, all the Prisoners, amounting to 88, and ordered Mr. *Brett* to secure them in one of the Churches, till the Men were ready to embark, and then to burn the whole Town, except the two Churches, which stood at a Distance from it, and then return with his Men on Board. Accordingly Mr. *Brett* having distributed the Pitch, Tar, *&c.* into Houses in different Parts of the Town, that the Destruction might be the more sudden, and having nailed up the Cannon in the Fort, set Fire to the Houses most to Windward, then collected his Men, and marched to the Beach, where the Boats waited to carry them off. As that Part of the Beach was an open Place, the *Spaniards* observing he was retreating, sent down a small Squadron of about 60 Horse, to obstruct him: But Mr. *Brett* had no sooner halted, and faced about, than the Enemy stopped their Career, and advanced not a Step farther. Being arrived at their Boats, they were kept some Time from going on Board, by missing one of their Comrades; and not being able to discover where he was, or what detained him, were just ready to embark without him, when of a Sudden they heard him calling to them to take him in; which they did. On Enquiry it was found, that a large Dose of Brandy he

he had taken that Morning, had thrown him into ſo ſound a Sleep, that he did not wake till ſcorched by the Flames; upon which he was ſo ſurprized, on obſerving all the Houſes on a Blaze on one Side, and ſome *Spaniards* and *Indians* on the other, that he became ſober in an Inſtant, and puſhed thro' the thickeſt of the Smoke, making the beſt of his Way for the Beach, and ran as far into the Water as he durſt, before he ventured to look back. It is obſerved, to the Honour of the Sailors, that tho' there were great Quantities of Wine and ſpirituous Liquors in *Paita*, this is the only one who had neglected his Duty ſo far as to get drunk.

While the Sailors were helping their Comrade into the Boat, and making their Way to the Squadron, the Flames had made ſuch a Progreſs in the Town, that it ſeemed impoſſible for the *Spaniards* to ſave it, or the Merchandize in it.

When the Commodore firſt entered the Bay, he found ſix Veſſels at Anchor, one of which, that was intended to carry the Treaſure to *Mexico*, being thought a good Sailor, he took with him; of the other five, of which two were Snows, two Row-galleys of 36 Oars each, and one a Bark, which, it was ſaid, had been fitted out at ſeveral Ports, and intended to prevent their Landing in the Neighbourhood of *Calao*, as the *Spaniards* were informed was the Intent of this Squadron: Of theſe five Veſſels, he ordered the Maſts to be cut away at his firſt Arrival; and on his leaving the Harbour, to be towed out, ſcuttled, and ſunk. The Command of the remaining Ship, called the *Solidad*, was given to Lieutenant *Hughes*, with a Crew of ten Men; and towards Midnight the Squadron weighed Anchor, and ſailed out of the Bay, being now increaſed to ſix Sail, the *Centurion*, the

*Trial's Prize*, the *Carmelo*, the *Tereſa*, the *Carmin*, and the *Solidad*.

As to the Booty got here, the *Spaniards*, in their Repreſentations to the Court of *Madrid*, eſtimated their Loſs at a Million and a Half of Dollars; and as a great Part of the Goods deſtroy'd there were of the moſt coſtly Kind, ſuch as Broad-cloths, Silks, Cambricks, Velvets, the Eſtimation perhaps may not be immoderate. The Acquiſition made at this Town, tho' inconſiderable to what they deſtroy'd, was far from being deſpicable, ſince the wrought Plate, Dollars, and other Coin, amounted to upwards of 30,000 *l.* beſides Rings, Bracelets, and Jewels, whoſe Value they did not then know, and the Plunder that belonged to the immediate Captors, which was very great: Upon the whole, it was the moſt remarkable Booty they had made upon this Coaſt.

On leaving the Coaſt of *Paita*, the Commodore gave Orders, that the Squadron ſhould ſpread themſelves to look for the *Glouceſter*; for they then drew near her Station.

But now a Jealouſy between thoſe who had been commanded on Shore for the Attack, and thoſe who had continued on Board, grew to ſuch a Height, that the Commodore thought it neceſſary to interpoſe his Authority to appeaſe it. The Ground of this Animoſity was the Plunder of *Paita*, which thoſe who had acted on Shore had appropriated to themſelves, as a Reward for the Riſques they had run in that Service. But thoſe who remained on Board, thought this a very unjuſt Procedure, urging, that had it been left to their Choice, they ſhould have preferred the acting on Shore to continuing on Board; that their Duty was extremely fatiguing; for beſides the Labour of the Day, they were conſtantly under Arms all Night to ſecure the Pri-

Priſoners, whoſe Numbers exceeded their own; that a ſufficient Force on Board was as neceſſary to the Succeſs of the Enterprize, as the Action of the others on Shore; and therefore they could not be deprived of their Share without great Injuſtice. Theſe Conteſts the Commodore thought it neceſſary to put a Stop to in Time. Accordingly, the next Morning after leaving *Paita*, he order'd all Hands upon the Quarter-Deck; where, addreſſing himſelf to thoſe that had been detached on Shore, he commended their Behaviour, and thanked them for their Service: But repreſented to them the Reaſonableneſs of their ſharing the Plunder with their Comrades; and therefore inſiſted, that not only the Men, but all the Officers likewiſe, who had been employ'd in taking the Place, ſhould immediately produce the whole of the Plunder upon the Quarter-Deck; and that it ſhould be divided amongſt the whole Crew, in Proportion to each Man's Rank and Commiſſion: And to prevent thoſe who had been in Poſſeſſion of the Plunder from murmuring, the Commodore added, that as an Encouragement to others who might hereafter be employ'd on like Services, he would give his Share to be diſtributed amongſt thoſe who had attack'd the Place. Thus this troubleſome Affair, which might have been attended with bad Conſequences, was, by the Commodore's Prudence, ſoon appeaſed, to the general Satisfaction.

On the Morning of the 18th they got Sight of the *Glouceſter*, and joined her about Three in the Afternoon. She had only taken two Prizes, one a Snow laden with Wine, Brandy, and Olives, beſides about 7000 *l.* in Specie; the other, a Launch, on Board which, the People, when taken by the *Glouceſter*'s Barge, were at Dinner upon Pigeon-Pye, on a Service of Plate; notwithſtanding which

opulent Appearance, they complained of their Poverty, having nothing on Board but Cotton made up in Jars, which were all removed into the *Glouceſter*; where, upon a ſtrict Examination, were found Doubloons and Dollars hid among the Cotton, to the Amount of 12,000 *l.* the Property of the Merchants of *Paita*.

As the Squadron began to want Water, the Commodore gave Orders for proceeding to *Quibo*, an Iſland in the Mouth of the Bay of *Panama*; and having there taken in a Supply, he had reſolved to ſteer for the Southern Parts of *California*, or the contiguous Coaſt of *Mexico*, there to cruize for the *Manila* Galley, which they knew to be at this Time at Sea, on her Way to *Acapulco*, where it was generally before the Middle of *January* before ſhe arrived; and it being now only *November*, they imagin'd they ſhould be able to gain the Road Time enough to intercept her, not conceiving the Paſſage would coſt them more than a Month or five Weeks.

They were at this Time eight Sail in all; but the *Santa Tereſa* and the *Solidad* moving ſlowly in the Water, and retarding the Progreſs of the reſt of the Veſſels, the Commodore order'd them to be cleared and burnt. On the 22d they made the Iſland of *Plate*; to which one of the Prizes was order'd to ſtand cloſe in, to diſcover if any Ships lay between that and the Continent, and alſo to look out for a Stream of freſh Water reported to to be there, which would ſave them the Trouble of going to *Quibo*; but ſhe return'd without having diſcover'd any Ships or any Water. In the Afternoon they ſaw the Point of *Manta*, bearing S. E. by E. ſeven Miles diſtant; and here the Captain of the *Glouceſter* ſet ſome of the Priſoners on Shore in the *Spaniſh* Launch.

Having

Having now paſſed the *Æquinoctial*, they found the Climate changed from an uniform pleaſant Temperature, to cloſe ſultry Weather; with frequent Calms and heavy Rains, as they drew nearer the Iſthmus and quitted the Shade of the *Cordilleras*: Which Alteration they at firſt imagined to proceed from the Neighbourhood of the Line; but they were ſatisfied, from this Kind of Weather attending them, in ſeven Degrees North, that the *Vandevals* or ſtormy Seaſons were not yet ended, notwithſtanding what is affirmed by Capt. *Shelvocke* and others, of its beginning in *June* and ending in *November*. It was therefore neceſſary to caulk the Sides and Deck of the *Centurion*, to make her the more ſtaunch.

On the 27th, Capt. *Mitchel* of the *Glouceſter*, having, by the Commodore's Order, clear'd her Prize, ſcuttled and burnt her. *December* the 3d they came in Sight of *Quibo*, where next Day they anchored in 33 Fathom muddy Ground; which Situation they changed the Day after, for a rough gravelly Bottom 22 Fathom deep; the watering Place bearing three Quarters of a Mile N. W. from the Ship.

*December* the 10th, a ſmall Bark with ſome Salt, and upwards of 30*l.* in Money, fell into their Hands off the Iſland of *Quibo*. She was bound to *Cheripe*, with Proviſions, a Place quite open and defenceleſs, from whence the Market of *Panama* is ſupplied with Proviſions every Week. On the 12th they ſtood for *Quibo* to the Weſtward, having ſcuttled and ſunk the laſt Prize, and being joined by the *Glouceſter*, which having ſprung her Fore-top-maſt, had been ſeparated from them ſome Days; and now the Commodore proceeded to cruize for the *Manila* Ships, having firſt directed his Squadron to ſtretch to the Northward of the Harbour of *Acapulco*,

*pulco*, and to rendezvous at the Middle of the *Tres Marias*; and afterwards at the Iſland of *Macas*, on the Coaſt of *China*. They were harraſſed with contrary Winds from this Time to the 9th of *June*, on which the *Manila* Ship reached the Harbour of *Acapulco*, as they were informed by three Negros, whom the *Centurion*'s Barge ſurprized in a fiſhing Canoe, which they afterwards turned adrift among the Rocks, that from its being daſhed in Pieces the *Spaniards* might infer the Owners of it were drowned.

This happened on the 17th of *February*, unto which Time the Sailors had indulged themſelves with Hopes, that the Voyage of the *Acapulco* Ship had been by ſome Chance delay'd; and a little before this they had chaced a Light all Night long, which they ſuppoſed to be carried as a Signal to her Conſort, and made a clear Ship, and all Things ready for engaging; but the Morning ſhew'd it to be no more than a Mountain, the Stubble whereof had been ſet on Fire. However, to comfort them for the Loſs of the *Manila* Ship this Time, they were informed by their Negro Priſoners, that ſhe having turned her Cargo into ready Money, was preparing again to put to Sea, her Departure being fixed to the 14th of *March*, by Edict of the Viceroy of *Mexico*.

By what Mr. *Anſon* could collect from theſe People, he perceived that the Governor of *Acapulco* was ignorant of an Enemy's being ſo near at Hand, and conſequently he had a better Chance for ſeizing the deſired Prize than ever; and that ſhe might not eſcape him, he diſpoſed his five Ships in ſuch a Manner, that they took up a Sweep of 24 Leagues at leaſt, within which Compaſs nothing could paſs, without its being known by the whole Squadron; the Veſſels being ſo ranged, that they could

could eaſily be informed of what paſſed in any Part of the Line by Signals. No more Hands were left on Board the *Carmin*, *Carmelo*, and the *Tryal's Prize*, than were ſufficient to navigate them, the reſt being ſent on Board the *Glouceſter* and *Centurion*, which were intended for the Attack; and as an Encouragement to the Negros they were promiſed their Freedom if they deſerved it by their good Behaviour in the Engagement.

At length the 14th of *March* appeared; but, to their great Mortification, the Evening thereof ſet in without the leaſt Appearance of the Galleon. From that Day to the 23d of *March* they had Hopes of her, as they were ſatisfied ſhe had not quitted the Harbour of *Acapulco*. But now the whole Fleet beginning to want Water, it was agreed to repair to *Sequetaneio* or *Chequetan*, there to take in a Supply; and leſt the Galleon ſhould ſlip out to Sea in their Abſence, Mr. *Hughes*, Lieutenant of the *Tryal's-Prize*, was ordered to cruize off the Harbour of *Acapulco* for 24 Days in the Cutter, that in caſe ſhe ſhould ſail, they might be ſpeedily informed of it.

*April* 11, being pretty far advanced towards *Chequetan*, they diſpatched two Boats to range along the Coaſts, in Search of a watering Place. The Boats were abſent four or five Days, but at length returned, with an Account of their having found a proper watering Place ſeven Miles to the Weſtward of the Rocks of *Sequetaneio*. For this Place the Squadron immediately ſteered, and came to Anchor on the 7th in eleven Fathom Water; but the *Carmin* and *Carmelo* having fallen to the Leeward, the *Tryal's-Prize* was diſpatched to bring them up.

From the promiſing Aſpect of the Country, Mr. *Anſon* entertained ſome Hopes of cultivating a Correſpondence

reſpondence with the Inhabitants, and procuring a Store of Proviſions in Exchange for ſuch coarſe Merchandize as their Prizes had afforded.

For this Purpoſe he diſpatched a Company of 40 Men, well armed, into the Country, to try if they could find any Village. They having marched about five Miles from the Harbour, diſcover'd two Roads leading Eaſt and Weſt, the former of which they choſe, and marched all Day along a beaten Track, where they often ſaw Horſe and Mule-Dung, but no Sign of Inhabitants or Village. They had, however, on entering a large Savannah, Sight of a Centinel well mounted, whoſe Horſe ſtarting at the Sight of their Arms, bore off his Maſter with vaſt Speed, who dropped his Hat and Piſtol in his Flight. At length being quite wearied with their fatiguing March, without any Refreſhment, were obliged to return; but erected Poles in ſeveral Places, to which they affixed Declarations in *Spaniſh*, inviting the People to come down to the Ships and traffick, aſſuring them of Safeguard and good Profit; but without Effect. Had they purſued the Weſtern Road inſtead of the Eaſtern, they would ſoon have come up to a *Spaniſh* Village, that lay no more than two Miles from the Turning.

It was in this Harbour of *Chequetan*, that *Lewis Leger*, the Commodore's Cook, wandering into the Woods, was taken Priſoner by ſome *Indians*, who carried him to *Acapulco*, whence he was ſent to *Mexico*, then to *Vera Cruz*, where he was ſhipped for *Old Spain*; but the Veſſel touching at *Liſbon*, he eſcaped to the Houſe of the *Britiſh* Conſul, who procured him a Paſſage to *England*; where he brought the firſt Account of Mr. *Anſon*'s Safety. This Man being a *French Roman Catholic*, was at firſt thought to have deſerted to the Enemy with ſuch Intelligence as he could collect; a Suſpicion with-

without any Foundation; he was afterwards killed in a trifling Quarrel at a Night-houſe in *London*. He had been cruelly uſed by the *Spaniards*, having been ſtripped ſtark naked, expoſed to the ſcorching Heat of the Sun, which was almoſt intolerable, all the Way from *Chequetan* to *Acapulco*; and the ill Treatment he met with in a Priſon in *Mexico*, wherein he was cloſely confined, manifeſts the inveterate Hatred which the *Spaniards* harbour againſt all People who diſturb them in the South Seas.

Although the Enemy, during Mr. *Anſon*'s Stay here, never appeared in Sight, it was evident from different Columns of Smoke, that large Parties of them were encamped in the Woods on every Side of the Harbour. Mr. *Brett*, indeed, once coaſting round it in a Boat, accompanied only by 16 Men, ſaw three Squadrons of Horſe, well armed and accoutred; one of which formed upon the Beach to which he made, as if to diſpute his Landing, firing at him ſeveral diſtant Shots; but no ſooner had Mr. *Brett* come near enough to bring his Arms to bear upon them, but this gallant Cavalry fled upon the firſt Volley; one of the Men that compoſed it, falling together with his Horſe, one or both of them being wounded, the other two Squadrons kept aloof, and never moved to aſſiſt their Companions, tho' they amounted to near 200, and were oppoſed only by 16 Men.

Mr. *Anſon* finding, upon a Scrutiny, he had no more Hands than were ſufficient to man a Fourth-Rate Man of War, reſolved, with the Conſent of his Officers, to ſcuttle and deſtroy the *Trial*'s Prize, the *Carmelo* and *Carmin*, and to divide the richeſt Part of their Cargoes and their Crews between the *Centurion* and *Glouceſter*; which was done on the 28th of *April*, when the remaining

Ships

Ships of the Squadron warped out of the Harbour; leaving behind them a Letter corked up in a Bottle, and placed in a Canoe, fixed to a Grapnel, in the Middle of the Harbour, acquainting Mr. *Hughes* to whom it was directed, that the Commodore was returned to his Station off *Acapulco*; that he intended to quit it in a few Days, and return to the reſt of his Squadron, which continued cruizing to the Southward. This laſt Article was inſerted to deceive the *Spaniards*, in caſe the Canoe, as it afterwards happened, ſhould fall into their Hands; for Mr. *Hughes* knew the Commodore had no Squadron to join, nor any Deſign of ſteering back to *Peru*.

The ſtormy Seaſon now coming on, and it appearing plainly, that the Voyage of the *Acapulco* Ships was laid aſide for this Year, Mr. *Anſon* having no farther Buſineſs in the *American* Seas, reſolved to ſteer to *China*, when he had picked up his Cutter, in Search of which he cruized all along the Coaſt, advancing even within three Leagues of *Acapulco*, a Town which he formerly deſigned to have ſtormed, but was diſſuaded therefrom by a Conſideration of his own Weakneſs, and the Strength of the Fortifications of the Place. It being now the 22d of *May*, and the Cutter not found, Mr. *Anſon* imagined it might have been taken and carried into *Acapulco*, he therefore wrote a Letter to the Governor, requeſting him to deliver up his Men, and in Return promiſing to releaſe all the *Spaniſh* Priſoners now in his Hands, among whom were ſome People of Figure. This Letter was ſent off in a Launch, in the Care of a *Spaniſh* Officer, of whom the Commodore had a good Opinion, and who was conducted by ſix other Priſoners, who gave their Parole for their Return. The Governor returned a polite Anſwer, and alſo ſent the Commodore two Boats loaded with Refreſhments;

ments; but these never reached him, for before their setting out, the Cutter came on Board with the Men almost starved, and scarcely able to stand; they were immediately put to Bed, supplied with Food from the Commodore's Table, and with proper Care, soon recovered their Strength. It seems, that having finished their Cruize before *Acapulco*, they plied to the Westward, in order to join the Squadron, but were driven to the Eastward by a Current; and their Water being expended, they endeavoured to find a convenient Landing-place to get a Supply, but to no Purpose, there being so large a Surf for near 80 Leagues, that they ran to Leeward, and there was not the least Possibility of their making the Shore. The Blood of the Turtle they caught upon the Water, was for some Days their only Refreshment; and now beginning to despair of Relief, there fell a violent Shower of Rain, which being catch'd in their Sails, spread horizontally, with Bullets placed in the Middle, to draw them to a Point, filled all their Casks, and meeting at the same Time a strong Current in their Favour, they joined the Commodore in 50 Hours, after an Absence of 43 Days.

The Commodore having now no farther Business here, discharged all his Prisoners, some few stout Negros excepted; they were 57, and were furnished with two Launches, well equipped with Masts, Sails, and Oars, and stocked with Provisions for 14 Days. They all came safe to *Acapulco*, where they talk'd loudly of Mr. *Anson*'s Politeness and Humanity. *May* the 6th, the *Centurion* and *Glouceſter* lost Sight of the high Mountains of *Mexico*, bound to the River *Canton*, where they hoped soon to enjoy the Society of some of their Countrymen, and the Advantages of a convenient Port, and inhabited by an amicable People.

The

The *Centurion* and *Glouceſter* now ſtood over to the S. W. in hopes of ſoon gaining the 13th or 14th Deg. of N. Lat. a Parallel in which the *Pacific Ocean* is oftenеſt croſſed, as being the ſafeſt Navigation; they likewiſe thought to come up with the Trade Wind at N. E. But tho' they ſoon gained this firſt Point, they were prevented in the latter by bad Weather, and contrary Wind. It was the latter End of *June* before they fell in with the Trade Wind; and tho' they had been ſeven Weeks at Sea, yet had not made above one Fourth of their Run, tho' it was common to make the whole in leſs than two Months. *July* the 26th, being then about 300 Leagues from the *Ladrones*, the Wind came about to the Weſt, which retarded their Progreſs for four Days; and in a few Days after, the *Glouceſter* began to grow more crazy than ever; ſhe had been a continual Plague to the Crew of the *Centurion*, as well as her own People, ever ſince they had quitted *Chequetan*; and now, beſides bringing her Fore-top-maſt, and Main-top-maſt by the Board, ſhe had ſeven Feet Water in her Hold; it blew a Hurricane from the Weſt, and the *Centurion* herſelf at the ſame Time ſprung a Leak, which required all the Attendance both of Officers and Men to cure, ſo that they could afford but little Aſſiſtance to their Mate. However, ſhe ſent her Boat aboard, which ſoon returned with a Remonſtrance, ſigned by Captain *Mitchel*, and all his Officers, ſetting forth, that the Ship's Leaks were irreparable; that they had no ſpare Maſts to hoiſt in the Room of thoſe that were deſtroyed; that ſhe was quite decayed in many Places; that her Knees and Clamps were looſe, and her upper Works ſo crazy, that the Quarter Deck was ready to drop down; that her Crew were reduced to 95 Men, Officers included,

and

and 18 Boys, beſides two Priſoners; and that out of theſe, only 16 Men and 11 Boys were able to keep the Deck, and theſe not in the beſt State of Health; moreover, their freſh Water and Proviſions were covered over with the Sea-water pouring in ſo faſt upon them below Deck, that there was no coming at Refreſhment. As it was a little calm, the Commodore ordered them a Boat-load of Water and Proviſions, and at the ſame Time to examine into the Truth of the Caſe, which they reporting in the ſame Manner as above, the Commodore gave Orders that Captain *Mitchel* ſhould ſend all his Hands on Board the *Centurion*, and having ſaved what Stores he was able, to deſtroy her. In about two Days they cleared her of ſuch Stores as they could moſt eaſily come at, and it was with Difficulty they ſaved the Money ſhe had taken in the South-Seas; but moſt of the Prize Goods, which were very valuable, and belonged to the *Centurion*, were forced to be abandon'd; of her Proviſions only five Caſks of Flour could be preſerved, three of which were damaged by the Salt-Water; and tho' her ſick Men, amounting to 70, were put on Board the *Centurion*, with as much Care and Tenderneſs as Circumſtances would admit, three or four of them expired in the very Action of their being hoiſted up. *Auguſt* the 15th, having taken out of her every Thing propoſed, ſhe was ſet on Fire and continued burning all Night, her Guns going off one by one, till at length, about One in the Morning, ſhe blew up with a ſmall Report, four Leagues a-head of the *Centurion*, and a black Pillar of Smoke ariſing from the Blaſt, ſhot up to a conſiderable Height in the Air.

In two or three Days after the *Glouceſter* was burnt, the Carpenter luckily found the *Centurion*'s

Leak, which he could not perfectly ſtop, without getting at the Outſide of the Ship, which at preſent was impoſſible; however, he patched it up pretty well. *Auguſt* the 23d, they diſcovered two Iſlands to the Weſtward, and ſoon after a third; a Sight which raiſed their Spirits, as they ſtood in vaſt Need of Repair. The Boat was diſpatched to one of them, and returned with an Account, that they could find no anchoring Ground for Ships, and that on the Iſland there was neither Water nor Inhabitant.

This Account gave them but a very gloomy Proſpect; the Scurvy, which had attended them for three Months, making a prodigious Havock among them, while the Fatigue of the Officers and Men, who laboured hard at the Pump, becauſe of the Leak, became inſupportable.

*Auguſt* the 26th, they made three other Iſlands, bearing about 14 Leagues diſtant; theſe they found to be *Saypan*, *Tinian*, and *Aguignan*. They ſteered for the middlemoſt of the three, hoiſting *Spaniſh* Colours, with a red Flag at the Fore-top-maſt Head, in hopes, that by paſſing for the *Manila* Galleon, they might be able to decoy ſome of the Inhabitants, who might give them ſome Intelligence of the Place. The Cutter was diſpatched to find out a proper Birth for the Ship, and ſoon ſent on Board a *Spaniard*, and four *Indians*, who were ſeized in a Proa, coming off Shore to meet the *Centurion*, miſtaking her for the *Manila* Galleon. The *Spaniard* was examined as to the Condition and Products of *Tinian*, and his Anſwers exceeded their warmeſt Hopes. He aſſured them there were no Inhabitants on the Iſland, except 22 *Indians*, who were there occaſionally jerking Beef, which, when loaded on Board a ſmall Bark of 15 Tons, then lying at Anchor near Shore, was to be

ſent

ſent to the Garriſon at *Guam*, whereof he was a Serjeant. He alſo reported, that the Iſland abounded with Coco-nuts, Lemons, Limes, Oranges ſweet and ſour, with various other Fruits, particularly the Bread-fruit, that Hogs, Poultry, and Black Cattle, ran wild upon it; that the Soil was rich, plentifully watered, and the Air good.

The Truth of all this was verified by their own Eyes, on their nearer Approach to the Iſland. The Commodore having ſent the Pinnace and Cutter on Shore, with ſome Men well armed, to ſeize the Bark, and, if poſſible, the *Indians*, ordered the Anchor to be let go in 22 Fathom. Their Number was greatly diminiſhed by the Scurvy, which had raged terribly on Board ever ſince they left *Chequetan*; nor did they know to what Cauſe to attribute the Prevalence of the Diſtemper, ſince, during the whole Run, they had been plentifully ſupplied with freſh Proviſions, and good Water, unleſs it were to the Steam of the Ocean, when not corrected by any terreſtrial Particles; and this was confirmed by the Land-Air ſoon reſtoring thoſe whoſe Conſtitutions were not entirely decayed. In the Morning a large Party were ſent aſhore to erect Tents, and prepare Quarters for the Sick; in the former they were prevented by the *Indians*, who had built for their own Shelter, one 22 Feet long; which was now fitted up into an Hoſpital, to which the Sick, amounting to 181, were brought with all poſſible Expedition.

Among other excellent Kinds of Fruit-trees, there was one peculiar to theſe Iſlands, and called by the *Indians*, *Rhymay*; but, by our People, the *Bread-fruit*; for they conſtantly eat it, during their Stay upon the Iſland, inſtead of Bread. It grew upon a Tree ſomewhat lofty, which towards the Top divides into large and ſpreading Branches. The

Leaves of this Tree are of a remarkable deep Green, notched about the Edges, and generally from a Foot to 18 Inches long. The Fruit grows indifferently on all the Branches, and its Shape is rather elliptical than round; it is cover'd with a rough Rind, and usually seven or eight Inches long; each of them grows singly, and not in Clusters. This Fruit is fittest to be used when full grown, but still green; in which State, after it is properly prepared by being roasted in the Embers, its Taste has some distant Resemblance of an Artichoke's Bottom, and its Texture not very different, being soft and spongy. As it ripens it becomes softer and of a yellow Colour, when it contracts a luscious Taste and an agreeable Smell, not unlike a ripe Peach; but then it is reckon'd unwholsome, and is said to produce Fluxes. Besides the Fruits already mention'd, there were many other Vegetables very conducive to the Cure of the Scurvy, such as Water-Melons, Dandelion, creeping Purslain, Mint, Scurvy-grass, and Sorrel; all which, together with the fresh Meats of the Place, they eagerly devoured.

It may perhaps be wonder'd at, that an Island so well furnish'd with the Necessaries of Life, should be wholly destitute of Inhabitants, especially as it stands in the Neighbourhood of other Islands, which depend on this, in a great Measure, for their Support. This Difficulty was resolved by the *Indians* in their Custody, that it was not 50 Years ago since the Island was depopulated; that formerly the three Islands of *Tinian*, *Rota*, and *Guam*, were all full of Inhabitants, and that *Tinian* alone contained 30,000 Souls: But a Sickness raging among these Islands, destroy'd Multitudes of the People, and the *Spaniards*, to recruit their Numbers at *Guam*, ordered all the Inhabitants of *Tinian* thither; where,

lan-

languiſhing for their former Habitations, and their cuſtomary Method of Life, the greateſt Part of them died of Grief.

Mr. *Walter* has beſtow'd a great deal of fine Language in Praiſe of the Beauties and natural Advantages of this Iſland, to whom we muſt refer the Reader for further Particulars.

The Anchoring-place, for there is but one, lies to the S. W. of the Iſland, but affords no Shelter from the Weſtern Monſoons, when about the Full and Change of the Moon; for then the Wind veering to every Point of the Compaſs, blows ſo impetuouſly, that the ſtouteſt Cables are not Proof againſt its Force, as was ſufficiently experienced by the *Centurion*, which, notwithſtanding all the Care that had been taken to make her faſt, was forced from her Anchors and drove out to Sea, with ſuch of the Men as had recover'd, under the Command of Lieut. *Saumarez*; the Commodore, who was himſelf ſick of the Scurvy, being at that Time aſhore, together with 113 of his People. This happen'd on the 22d of *September*, in a Night exceſſively dark, the Ship having her Sheet-Anchor hanging to one of her Cables, her Shrouds looſe, her Top-maſts unrigged, her Fore and Main-Yards down, and not a Gun laſhed on Board, nor a Port-Hole barred. She labour'd for nineteen Days before ſhe could regain her Birth, of which ſhe entirely deſpaired, having only 108 of her Hands on Board, Negros and *Indians* included.

Diſmal were the Reflections of the People on Shore, when, at Day-break, they perceived the Ship was miſſing; moſt of them concluded ſhe was loſt, and deſired the Commodore to go round the Iſland to look for the Wreck; others, who believed her ſafe, ſcarcely expected that ſhe would ever be able to make the Iſland again, as the Wind con-

tinued to blow ſtrong at Eaſt, and the Ship but poorly provided for ſtruggling with Tempeſts. Now, if the *Centurion* was loſt, or uncapable of returning, there appeared no Poſſibility of their getting off the Iſland, ſince they were 600 Leagues from *Macao*, their neareſt Port, and Maſters of no other Veſſel than the *Spaniſh* Bark, of about 15 Tons, which would not hold one fourth Part of their Number. Nor was there any Probability of being taken off the Iſland by any other Ship, as perhaps no *European* Ship had ever anchor'd there before, and might not again for many Ages to come; ſo that they had only the diſmal Proſpect of ſpending the Remainder of their Days in this unviſited Iſland, far from their Country, Friends, and Families.

Mr. *Anſon*, however, ſoon projected a Scheme to extricate himſelf and them from their preſent Situation. This Scheme was, to haul the *Spaniſh* Bark on Shore, to ſaw her aſunder, and to lengthen her 12 Feet, ſufficient to carry them all to *China*. To this Propoſal they all agreed, and all heartily engaged in the different Taſks allotted them in this neceſſary Work.

Let us here relate an Incident that affected Mr. *Anſon* more than all the preceding Diſaſters. A few Days after the Ship was driven off, a Sail was deſcried; a general Joy enſued, every one ſuppoſing it was the Ship returning; but on a ſecond Sail appearing, they deſpaired, it being difficult to gueſs what they were. The Commodore haſtily pointed his Glaſs towards them, and diſcovered them to be two Boats; from whence he concluded that the *Centurion* was gone to the Bottom: The Thought of which wrought on him ſo powerfully, that he inſtantly retired to his Tent, where he paſſed ſome bitter Moments, in a firm Perſuaſion that the Ship

was

was loſt. But it was ſoon diſcovered that theſe Boats were two *Indian* Proas, which coming within a Quarter of a Mile of the Shore, lay to, and after a little Time, ſteered to the Southward.

In the lengthening the Bark, they encounter'd many Difficulties and Embarraſſments; Part of their Tools were to be made, and many of the Materials were wanting. Should they complete the Hull, they muſt likewiſe rigg, victual, and navigate it for near 600 Leagues thro' unknown Seas. Such were the Obſtacles, that, without the Interpoſition of ſome extraordinary Events, the whole Enterprize would prove abortive. But notwithſtanding all theſe and many other diſcouraging Conſiderations, the Buſineſs advanced very ſucceſsfully; ſo that on the 6th of *October*, being the 14th Day from the Departure of the Ship, they hauled the Bark on Shore, and on the two proceeding Days ſhe was ſawn aſunder; and her two Parts being ſeparated to a proper Diſtance, and the Materials all ready, on the 9th they went on vigorouſly; and had their future Operations ſo fairly in View, that they were able to determine when ſhe ſhould be finiſhed, and had accordingly fixed the 5th of *November* for putting to Sea. But their Projects and Labours had a much happier Concluſion; for on the 11th of *October*, in the Afternoon, one of the *Glouceſter*'s Men, ſtanding on a Hill in the Middle of the Iſland, deſcried the *Centurion* at a Diſtance, and haſtening with his utmoſt Speed towards the Landing-place, and ſeeing ſome of his Mates, halloo'd out, in a Tranſport, *the Ship, the Ship!* The Commodore was inſtantly informed of this agreeable News; upon which he threw down his Axe, with which he was then at Work, and ſeemed greatly rejoiced; whilſt the others ran down to the Seaſide, eager to feaſt their Eyes with a Sight they

had so much longed for. By Five in the Evening, the *Centurion* was visible in the Offing to them all; and a Boat being sent off with 18 Men to reinforce her, and with fresh Meat and Fruits for the Refreshment of her Crew, the next Afternoon, she happily cast Anchor in the Road.

Their Condition, on being drove to Sea, was truly deplorable; being in a leaky Ship, with three Cables in the Hawses, to one of which hung their only remaining Anchor; the Shrouds were loose, and the Top-mast unrigged, and they had struck their fore and main Yards quite down, before the Hurricane came on, so that there were no Sails could set except the Mizen. In this dreadful Extremity they had no more Strength to navigate the Ship, than 108 Hands, which was scarcely the fourth Part of her Complement; and of these the greater Number were either Boys, or such as had but lately recover'd from the Scurvy. No sooner were they at Sea, but by the Violence of the Storm, and the Working the Ship, a great Quantity of Water made thro' their Hawse-holes, Ports, and Scuppers, and render'd their Pumps alone a sufficient Employment; and yet other Dangers render'd this but a secondary Consideration only. For they all imagin'd that they were driving directly on the neighbouring Island of *Aguignan*, and they could set up no Sails but the Mizen, which was altogether insufficient to clear them of this imminent Peril. Urged by this Emergency, they endeavoured, with their utmost Efforts, to heave up the main and fore Yards, which would enable them to make use of their lower Canvass, and so weather the Island, and thereby save themselves from the threaten'd Shipwreck. But after three Hours in effectual Labour, the Jeers broke, and the Men being quite jaded, were obliged to desist, and quietly

ex-

expect their Fate. Nor did their Terrors end but with the Day-break, when with Transport they perceived, that the Island, thus dreaded, was at a considerable Distance, and that a strong Northern Current had been the Cause of their Preservation.

The violent Storm which forced them from *Tinian*, did not abate till three Days after, and then they swayed up the Fore-yard, and began to heave up the Main-yard, but the Jeers broke again, and killed one of their Men, and prevented any further Proceeding. The next Day they set to heaving up the Sheet-anchor, which they had hitherto dragged at their Bows, with two Cables an End; for as this was the only one they had left, without securing it, they should be under the utmost Difficulties whenever they fell in with the Land; and therefore they labour'd at it 12 Hours incessantly, till they brought the Anchor in Sight, and the next Morning completed it.

It was the 27th of *September*, that is, five Days from their Departure, before they had secured their Anchor; the same Day they got up their Main-yard, so that having now partly conquer'd their Distress, they were enabled to make use of their Canvas; and having set their Course for the first Time, stood to the Eastward, in Hopes of regaining the Island of *Tinian*, since, by their Reckoning, they were only 47 Leagues distant to the S. W. and having run that Length, they were again disappointed, the Current having driven them considerably to the Westward. This threw them into a new Perplexity, fearing that their Stock of Water would fail, as many of their Casks had leaked out. But the next Day were delivered from their Fears, by the Sight of the Island of *Guam*. They then plied to the Eastward, and with excessive Labour, the Wind being contrary, on the 11th of *October*, being

ing the 19th Day of their Departure, they came to an Anchor in the Road of *Tinian*.

On the 14th, she was drove out to Sea again, leaving 70 of her Hands on Shore; however, she made the Island again the 19th, when all Hands being order'd on Board, with such a Supply of Water, Fruits, and Refreshments as they could suddenly collect, they got under Sail, steering for *Macao* in *China*.

It was now the 21st of *October*, and the Eastern Monsoon being settled, and blowing right astern, they went at the Rate of 40 or 50 Leagues a Day; tho' as the Ship worked greatly, and her Leaks required the Pumps to be always going, the People were very much fatigued. *November* the 9th, they made the main Land of *China*, and not rightly knowing their Course, lay by for that Night, and in the Morning, were agreeably surprized to find themselves surrounded by Fishing-Boats, which spread over the Sea as far as they could see; and tho' there were three or four Men on Board every one of them, the Commodore could not by Signs, by pronouncing the Word *Macao*, nor by shewing a Quantity of Dollars, induce any one of them to come on Board and pilot him.

On the 16th, Mr. *Anson* perceiving a Boat ahead, blow a Horn and wave a Flag, thought it a Signal of some Sort intended for him; but it was displayed by the Commodore of the Fishery, to order the Boats to leave fishing and retire to Shore, which they instantly did. It was a little vexatious not to find a Pilot among so many naval People; however, they continued their Course thro' many Guts, formed by small Islands and little Rocks, following the best Instructions of former Navigators. About four in the Morning, of the 19th, a *Chinese* Pilot put on Board, and told them in broken

ken *Portugueze*, that for 30 Dollars he would carry the Ship into *Macao*; which being paid him, they proceeded in their Courſe. The 20th, they came to the Harbour of *Macao*, a ſmall Iſland lying at the Mouth of the River *Canton*, in the Hands of the *Portugueze*. Mr. *Anſon* being determined to ſupport the Honour of the *Britiſh* Flag, was reſolved not to ſubmit to the Payment of the Duties exacted by the *Chineſe* from trading Veſſels; Men of War having Immunities of that Nature in every civilized Port. For this Reaſon the *Portugueze* Governor of *Macao*, adviſed him not to enter the River *Canton*, where the uſual Demand would certainly be made upon him, but rather to heave down and careen at *Typa*, an obſcure but ſafe Harbour. To avoid Diſputes, Mr. *Anſon* acquieſced; and he conſulted with the Merchants in what Manner to addreſs the Viceroy of *Canton*, for a Supply of Proviſions and Hands to aſſiſt him in heaving down his Ship. They referred him to ſome *Chineſe* Agents, who, after having cajoled him with fair Promiſes, till he had loſt more than a Month in Expectation, they plainly told him, that they neither would, nor dar'd to addreſs the Viceroy, who was too great a Man for them to approach. Upon this he wrote a Letter to the Viceroy, ſetting forth, that he was Commander in Chief of a Squadron of *Britiſh* Ships of War, which had been cruiſing upon the *Spaniards*, with whom the King his Maſter was at War, in the South Seas, upwards of two Years; that his Ship was obliged to put in here to ſtop a Leak, and ſupply herſelf with Proviſions and Neceſſaries; in all which Wants he craved his Excellency's Aſſiſtance.

The *Hoppo*, or chief Officer of the Cuſtoms, at firſt refuſed to take Charge of this Letter; but finding the Commodore was determined upon ſend-

ing

ing it, and resenting the Refusal, he begged to be entrusted with it; and in a Day or two after, a Mandarine of the first Rank, with two of an inferior Class, came along Side of the *Centurion*, with a numerous Train of Attendants, and a Band of Musick. The *Centurion*'s Boat was sent to bring the principal Mandarine on Board. He brought with him two Carpenters, who examined the State of the Ship very carefully, but were particularly exact in viewing the Leak. He appeared much surprized at the Weight and Size of the Cannon, for a Ship of such Force was scarce ever seen in that Part of the World before; nor did Mr. *Anson* neglect to make a proper Use of his Admiration, which it was plain was not without a Mixture of Terror. At the same Time he desired that Orders might be given for a daily Supply of Provisions to be put on Board him, otherwise his Men would be reduced to the Necessity of turning Canibals, and feeding on Man's Flesh; in which Extremity they would certainly prefer the plump *Chinese* to the Flesh of their own emaciated Mess-mates. This Discourse had the desired Effect, and the Mandarine promised he should have every necessary Assistance as soon as the State of his Circumstances had been considered by a Council of Mandarines at *Canton*, which should be done directly; and in the mean Time ordered the Quantity of Provisions, specified in Writing by Mr. *Anson*, to be put on Board the *Centurion*, which was done, and the Commodore gave them an Entertainment, at which they made but an aukward Figure, not knowing how to use the Knives and Forks that were laid before them; so that to ease them, one of the Commodore's Attendants cut their Meat in Bits for them. One of the Dishes being Beef, they disliked it, on a superstitious Custom of the *Indi-*

*ans.*

*ans*. However they ſtuck cloſe to the Liquor; and the Mandarine having helped to diſpatch four or five Bottles of Frontiniac, and one of Citron Water, departed without ſeeming the leaſt affected with it, having received a handſome Preſent, as is the Cuſtom of *China*.

After ſeveral Delays, at length, on the 6th of *January*, after great Debates in the Council of *Canton*, the Mandarine ſent down the Viceroy of *Canton*'s Warrant for refitting the *Centurion*, and ſupplying all her Wants; purſuant to which ſeveral Smiths and Carpenters immediately came on Board to offer their Service: Of theſe a ſufficient Number were immediately retained, but none of whom could be perſuaded to work by the Day; the Carpenters to do every Thing that was wanted for 600*l*. the Smiths bargained to furniſh ſmall Iron-work at 3*l*. *per* Hundred, and the large at 2*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. Two Junks having been provided for that Purpoſe, the Ship was immediately hove down.

*April* 6, the *Centurion* weigh'd from *Typa*, warping to the South; on the 15th, ſhe got into *Macao* Road, taking in her Water as ſhe paſſed along, and on the 19th, ſtood out to Sea.

The Commodore having repleniſh'd his Ship with all Neceſſaries, and reinforced his Crew with 23 Men, moſt of them *Laſcars*, and the reſt *Dutch*, he gave out at *Macao* that he was bound to *Batavia*. But his Deſign was quite different: For he ſuppoſed, that inſtead of one annual Ship, there would probably this Year be two; ſince, by being before *Acapulco*, he had hindered one of them from putting to Sea the preceding Seaſon. He therefore reſolved again to riſque the Caſualities of the *Pacific Ocean*, and to cruize for theſe returning Veſſels off Cape *Eſpiritu Santo*: And as *June* is gene-

rally

rally the Month they arrive there, he doubted not but to be Time enough to intercept them.

This Project he had resolved on ever since he left the Coast of *Mexico*; and the greatest Mortification he received from the Delays he met with at *Macao*, was his Apprehension of being too late for the Galleons. At *Macao* it was necessary to keep these Views secret, because of the Intercourse between that Port and *Manila*. But being now at Sea, he called all his People on Quarter-Deck, and told them of his Resolution to cruize for the *Manila* Ships; that he would chuse a Station, where he could not fail of meeting them; and tho' they were well manned, yet, if his People behaved with Spirit, he was certain he should prove too hard for them both, and one of them could not fail of being taken.

This Speech was received with three Cheers; and they declared they would succeed or perish, whenever they had an Opportunity.

When the *Centurion* left *Macao*, she stood to the Westward; and on the 1st of *May*, they saw the Island of *Formosa*; and, steering to the Southward, on the 4th, were in the Latitude of the *Bashee* Islands. They then stood between the S. and S. W. for Cape *Espiritu Santo*, and, on the 20th of *May*, discovered that Cape. As it was known there were Centinels placed upon it to make Signals to the *Acapulco* Ships, the Commodore tacked, and ordered the Top-gallant Sails to be taken in, to prevent being discovered.

It was the last of *May* when they arrived off this Cape; and, the Month of *June* being that in which the *Manila* Ships are expected, the *Centurion*'s People were now waiting with the utmost Impatience for the happy Moment which was to ballance the Account of all their Calamities. The Commodore ordered

ordered the Crew almoſt every Day to be exerciſed in working of the Guns, and in the Uſe of their ſmall Arms, as indeed he had done, at Times, during the whole Voyage. The Galleons being now expected, the Commodore made Preparations for receiving them; and was very ſollicitous to keep at ſuch a Diſtance as not to be diſcovered. But it was afterwards known that he was ſeen from the Land, and Advice of him was ſent to *Manila*, where the Merchants were alarmed, and the Governor was applied to, who undertook to fit out two Ships of 32, one of 20, and two Sloops of 10 Guns each, to attack the *Centurion*. With this View ſome of theſe Veſſels weighed; but the principal Ship not being ready, the Commerce and the Governor diſagreed, ſo that the Enterprize was laid aſide. The Diſcovery of the *Centurion* was very extraordinary, ſince the Pitch of the Cape is not high, and ſhe commonly kept from 10 to 15 Leagues diſtant; tho' once, by an Indraught of the Tide, they found themſelves in the Morning within ſeven Leagues of Land.

On the 20th of *June*, they were relieved from their Uncertainty; for, at Sun-riſe, they diſcover'd a Sail from the Maſt-head, which cauſed a general Joy throughout the whole Ship. The Commodore inſtantly ſtood towards her, and at half an Hour after Seven they ſaw her from the *Centurion*'s Deck; at which Time the Galleon fired a Gun, and took in her Top-gallant-ſails: This was ſuppoſed to be a Signal to her Comrade to haſten her up; and therefore the *Centurion* fired a Gun to Leeward to amuſe her. The Commodore was ſurprized to find, that the Galleon did not change her Courſe; for he hardly believed that ſhe knew his Ship to be the *Centurion*, and reſolved to fight him, as it afterwards appeared.

About

About Noon they were little more than a League distant from the Galleon, and could fetch her Wake, so that she could not now escape; and, no other Ship appearing, it was believed they had been separated. Soon after, the Galleon hauled up her Fore-sail, and brought to under Top-sails, with her Head northward. Mr. *Anson* picked out about 30 of his best Marksmen, and distributed them into his Tops. As he had not Hands enough to quarter a sufficient Number to each Gun, he, on his lower Tier, fixed only two to each Gun, who were solely employ'd in loading it, whilst the rest of his People were divided into Gangs, who were continually moving about the Decks, to run out and fire such Guns as were loaded. By this Method he was enabled to make use of all his Guns; and instead of Broad-sides, with Intervals between, he kept a constant Fire without Intermission. By this Method he reaped one signal Advantage: It is common with the *Spaniards* to fall down when a Broad-side is preparing, and to continue in that Posture till it is given; after which they rise, work their Guns, and fire with great Briskness, till another is ready: But the firing Gun by Gun render'd this Practice impossible.

The *Centurion*, thus prepared, nearing the Galleon apace, there happened, a little after Noon, some Squalls of Wind and Rain, which often covered the Galleon from their Sight; but whenever it cleared up, they observed her resolutely lying to. At One o'Clock, the *Centurion* hoisted her broad Pendant, she being then within Gun-shot of the Enemy; and the Commodore perceiving they had neglected clearing their Ship, as he saw them throwing over-board Cattle and Lumber, he fired upon them with the Chace Guns, to prevent their completing it, tho' his Directions had been not to fire

till

till within Piſtol-ſhot. The Galleon returned the Fire with her Stern-Chace: And the *Centurion* getting ready her Sprit-ſail Yard fore and aft, to fit her for boarding, the *Spaniards*, in a Bravado, rigged their Sprit-ſail fore and aft likewiſe. Soon after, the *Centurion* came abreaſt of the Galleon within Piſtol-ſhot, keeping to the Leeward of them, to prevent their putting before the Wind, and gaining the Port of *Jalapay*.

And now the Engagement began in earneſt; and, at firſt, Mr. *Anſon* over-reached the Galleon, and lay on her Bow; where, by the Wideneſs of his Ports, he traverſed almoſt all his Quarter Guns upon the Enemy, whilſt ſhe could only bring a Part of her Guns to bear. On the Commencement of the Action, the Matts, with which the Galleon had ſtuffed her Netting, took Fire, and burnt violently. This Accident threw the Enemy into the utmoſt Conſternation, and alſo alarmed the Commodore, who feared the Galleon might be burnt, and he himſelf might ſuffer by her driving on Board him. At laſt the *Spaniards* freed themſelves, by cutting away the Netting, and tumbling the Matts into the Sea. All this Time the *Centurion* kept her firſt Poſition, firing regularly and briſkly, whilſt the Galleon's Decks lay open to her Top-men, who, having driven the *Spaniards* from their Tops, made great Havock with their ſmall Arms, killing or wounding every Officer but one that appeared on the Quarter-deck, and wounding the General of the Galleon himſelf.

Thus the Action proceeded for half an Hour; when the *Centurion* loſt her advantageous Situation, and was cloſe along Side of her Enemy, who continued to fire briſkly for an Hour longer; even in this Poſture, the Commodore's Grape-ſhot ſwept their Decks ſo effectually, that they began

to fall into Diſorder, eſpecially as the General, who animated them to continue the Fight, could no longer exert himſelf. The Ships were now ſo near, that ſome of the *Spaniſh* Officers were ſeen running about with much Aſſiduity, to prevent the Deſertion of their Men from their Quarters; but all in vain; for, after having fired five or ſix Guns with more Judgment than uſual, they yielded up the Conteſt; and her Colours being ſinged off the Enſign Staff, ſhe ſtruck the Standard at the Main-top-gallant-maſt-head; the Perſon who was employed for that Purpoſe, running great Hazard of being killed, had not the Commodore given expreſs Orders to deſiſt from firing.

Thus the *Centurion* was poſſeſſed of this Prize, amounting to near a Million and a half of Dollars. She was called the *Noſtra Segnora de Cabadonga*, commanded by Don *Jeronimo de Mentero*, a *Portugueze*, an experienced Officer. She was much longer than the *Centurion*, had 550 Men, and 36 Guns mounted, beſides 28 Patereroes in her Gunwake, Quarters and Tops, each carrying a Four-pound Ball. She was well furniſhed with Small Arms, and provided againſt Boarding, both by her cloſe Quarters, and ſtrong Net-work, laced over her Waiſt, and defended by Half-pikes. She had 67 killed, and 84 wounded, whilſt the *Centurion* had only two kiiled, and a Lieutenant and 16 wounded, all of whom, but one, recovered.

But their Joy was ſuddenly damped by a terrible Incident: For no ſooner had the Galleon ſtruck, than one of the Lieutenants whiſpered Mr. *Anſon*, that the *Centurion* was dangerouſly on Fire. He, without any Emotion, or giving any Alarm, gave Orders for extinguiſhing it, which was done very ſoon. Some Cartridges had been blown up between Decks, by which ſome Oakum took Fire in the

the after Hatch-way; and at the ſame Inſtant the Galleon fell on Board the *Centurion*, tho' ſhe was cleared without doing or receiving much Damage.

The Commodore's firſt Lieutenant, before Night, ſent on Board the *Centurion* all the Priſoners, except ſuch as were moſt proper to be retained to aſſiſt in navigating the Galleon. And now he learn'd that the other Ship, which he had block'd up in the Port of *Acapulco* the preceding Year, inſtead of returning in Company with the preſent Prize, had ſailed from *Acapulco* alone, much ſooner than uſual, and had probably got into the Port of *Manila* before the *Centurion* arrived off Cape *Eſpiritu Santo*; ſo that Mr. *Anſon* had great Reaſon to regret his Loſs of Time, which prevented him from taking two Prizes inſtead of one.

The Action being over, his firſt Care was to ſecure the Priſoners, and then the Treaſure, by removing it into the *Centurion*; both which being done effectually, he made the beſt of his Way, with his Prize, for the River of *Canton*; and on the 30th of *June*, got Sight of Cape *Delangano*. The next Day he made the *Baſhee* Iſlands, and the Wind being N. ſtood between the *Grafton* and *Monmouth* Iſlands. On the 8th of *July* they diſcovered the Iſland of *Supata*, and on the 11th anchored off the City of *Macao*.

The Particulars of the Cargo of the Galleon were now aſcertained; ſhe had on board 1,313,843 Pieces of Eight, and 35,682 Oz. of ſilver, ſome Cochineal, and other Commodities. And this being the Commodore's laſt Prize, it appears that the Treaſure taken by him was not ſhort of 400,000 *l.* excluſive of Ships and Merchandize, which, on a moderate Computation, could not amount to leſs than 600,000 *l.* So that the whole

Damage done the Enemy by this Squadron, could not be leſs than a Million *Sterling*; to which, if we add their great Expence in fitting out *Pizarro*, together with the Loſs of their Ships of War, the Total will amount to an exorbitant Sum.

The Commodore proceeded with his Prize for *Canton*; and on the 14th of *July* caſt Anchor ſhort of the *Bocca Tigris*. While they were at Anchor, a Boat with an Officer was ſent from the Mandarine, directing the Forts to examine what the Ships were, and whence they came. Mr. *Anſon* informed the Officer, that his own Ship was a Man of War belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, and the other his Prize; that he was going into *Canton* River, to ſhelter himſelf againſt the Hurricanes, and when the Monſoon ſhifted, he ſhould ſail for *England*. The Officer then deſired to leave two Officers behind; when the Commodore told him, that tho' as a Man of War he had nothing to do with the Cuſtoms and Duties, yet he would permit them to be left, that they might be Witneſſes of his ſtrict Compliance with his Inſtructions. The Officer was amazed when Mr. *Anſon* mentioned his being exempted from Duties, and ſaid the Emperor's Duty muſt be paid by all Ships. And upon this it was ſuppoſed, that the *Chineſe* Pilot was directed not to carry the Commodore thro' the *Bocca Tigris*; for he refuſed to take Charge of the Ship till he had Leave. Upon which the Commodore ordered him to carry him by the Forts, threatening, that if the Ship ran a-ground, he would inſtantly hang him up. The Pilot, awed by his Threats, carried the Ship thro', without any Interruption from the Forts.

On the 6th of *July* the Commodore ſent an Officer to *Canton*, with a Letter to the Viceroy, informing

forming him of the *Centurion*'s putting into the Port, and that he propoſed ſoon to viſit his Excellency. The Officer was civilly treated, and an Anſwer promiſed the next Day. Mean while Mr. *Anſon* gave ſome of the Officers of the Galleon Leave to go to *Canton* on their Parole. When there, the Regency enquired particularly of Mr. *Anſon*'s Power; and the Priſoners were honeſt enough to declare, that they had propoſed the taking of the *Centurion*, but the Reverſe had happened. And as to their Uſage, they frankly owned, that they had been treated much better than they ſhould have treated the Commodore, had he fallen into their Hands. This Confeſſion had great Weight with the *Chineſe*, who, till then, had conſidered Mr. *Anſon* as a lawleſs Freebooter.

On the 20th of *July*, three Mandarines, with a vaſt Retinue, came on Board the *Centurion*, and delivered the Viceroy of *Canton*'s Order for a daily Supply of Proviſions, and likewiſe a Meſſage from the Viceroy, in anſwer to the Commodore's Letter. The Mandarines then began to talk about the Duties; but the Commodore told them, he would never ſubmit to ſuch a Demand; that as he neither brought any Merchandize thither, nor intended to carry any away, he could not be deemed within the Meaning of the Emperor's Orders, adding, that no Duties were ever demanded of Men of War, and that his Maſter had expreſly forbid him to make any Acknowledgment for anchoring in any Port whatever.

The Mandarines then made another Requeſt, which was, that he would releaſe his Priſoners. This was granted, and the more readily, as they were an Incumbrance to him.

It would be an endleſs Taſk to enumerate the many Artifices, Frauds, and Extortions, practiſed by

this interested Race upon the Commodore and his People, from his first coming into the River *Canton*, in *July*, to the 13th of *October*, when being disappointed of a Quantity of Biscuit, and other Provisions that had been promised him, as well as amused with numberless false Stories, he determin'd to visit the Viceroy in Person.

Leaving Mr. *Brett* to command the Vessel, he went in his Boat for *Canton*, rowed by 18 of his Hands, uniformly dressed in scarlet Jackets, blue silk Waistcoats, Caps of the same, trimmed with silver Buttons and Badges. He was attended by the Supercargoes of the *English*, *Swedish*, and *Danish* Ships, and the Boats of all the trading Vessels, which altogether made a very grand Appearance. In his Passage he was saluted by all the *European* Ships lying in the *Wampo*, the *French* excepted.

While Mr. *Anson* was in the City, a Fire broke out, and he went with his People to aid the *Chinese*; and perceiving it was getting Head apace, and that by pulling down some Sheds it might be extinguished, and observing it was running along a Cornice, and blazed fiercely, he ordered his Men to tare it away; but was told, that, as there was no Mandarine there, the *Chinese* would make him answerable for whatever should be pulled down by his Command. Upon which Mr. *Anson* desisted, and sent his People to the *English* Factory, to secure the Company's Effects, since the *Chinese* contented themselves with only viewing the Fire, and now and then holding one of their Idols near it. At last a Mandarine came with 4 or 500 Firemen, who made some feeble and ineffectual Attempts to check its Progress. In this general Confusion the Viceroy came, and Mr. *Anson* was sent to, and told he might take any Measures he thought proper. Upon this, he set about 40 of his Men to Work,

Work, who exerted themſelves with that Boldneſs and Agility, that they were rather animated than deterred by the Flames, and falling Buildings, amongſt which they wrought; and it was common to ſee them tumble to the Ground on the Roofs, and the Ruins of Houſes which they brought down under them. By their Reſolution and Activity, the Fire was ſoon extinguiſhed, to the Amazement of the *Chineſe*. The Buildings being on one Floor, and the Materials ſlight, the Seamen eſcaped with only a few Bruiſes.

The next Morning the principal Inhabitants waited on the Commodore to thank him; frankly owning, that he had preſerved their City from being conſumed. Soon after a Meſſage came from the Viceroy, appointing the 30th of *November* for an Audience; this, which had been long ſolicited in vain, was owing to the ſignal Services performed by Mr. *Anſon* and his People at the Fire.

At Ten o' Clock in the Morning of the Day appointed, a Mandarine acquainted the Commodore, that the Viceroy was ready; upon which he and his Retinue ſet out; and having paſſed thro' a Body of Troops under Arms, he was conducted to the Hall of Audience, where the Viceroy was ſeated in the Emperor's Chair of State, all his Mandarines attending. A Seat was prepared for the Commodore, the third from the Viceroy, there being above him only the Chiefs of the Law and Treaſury, who have Precedence of all military Officers. Mr. *Anſon* then addreſſed himſelf to the Viceroy, and after reciting the various Methods he had taken to get an Audience, added, that he imputed the Delays he met with, to the Inſincerity of thoſe he had employed. But was anſwered, that the firſt Knowledge they had of his being at *Canton*, was from that Letter.

Mr. *Anſon* then told him, that the Subjects of *Great Britain* trading to *China*, had complained to him, of the Impoſitions of the Merchants and Cuſtom-houſe Officers, to which they were obliged to ſubmit, becauſe of the Difficulty of getting Acceſs to the Mandarines; that it was his Duty, as an Officer of the King of *Great Britain*, to lay before him theſe Grievances, and hoped the Viceroy would order them to be redreſſed for the future.

Here Mr. *Anſon* pauſed, but no Anſwer being returned, he repreſented to the Viceroy the Caſe of the Ship *Haſtingfield*, which having been diſmaſted on the Coaſt of *China*, had arrived at *Canton* a few Days before. The People, on Board this Veſſel, had been great Sufferers by the Fire; the Captain had all his Goods burnt, and had loſt, in the Confuſion, a Cheſt of 4500 Tahel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by the *Chineſe* Boat-men. The Viceroy anſwer'd, that in ſettling the Cuſtoms for that Ship, ſome Abatement ſhould be made, in Conſideration of her Loſſes.

The Commodore then acquainted the Viceroy, that the Seaſon was already ſet in for returning to *Europe*, and that he wanted only a Licence to ſhip off his Proviſions and Stores, and then he would leave *Canton*, and make the beſt of his Way to *England*. The Viceroy replied, that the Licence ſhould be immediately granted, and every Thing ordered on Board the next Day, and ſo wiſhed him a proſperous Voyage.

The Proviſions were begun to be put on Board the next Day; and, four Days after, the Commodore ſet out for the *Centurion*; and every Thing being completed, ſhe and her Prize unmoored the 7th of *December*, and paſſed thro' the *Bocca Tigris* on the 10th. On the 12th, they anchor'd before the Town of *Macao*, where he ſold the Galleon for 6000

6000 Dollars, tho' ſhe was worth more, but his Impatience to be at Sea, made him inſiſt on no higher Price; and ſhe being deliver'd on the 15th of *December*, 1743, the *Centurion*, that very Day, got under Sail, on her Return. On the 3d of *January*, ſhe anchor'd at *Princes* Iſland, where having wooded and watered, the 8th ſhe ſtood away for the *Cape of Good Hope*, where, on the 11th of *March*, ſhe anchor'd in *Table Bay*. Here he continued to the Beginning of *April*, and entered 40 new Men, and on the 3d, weighed and put to Sea. The 19th, they ſaw the Iſland of *St. Helena*, but did not touch it, but kept on their Way; and arriving in Soundings about the Beginning of *June*, on the 10th, they ſpoke with an *Engliſh* Ship, from whom they received the firſt Intelligence of a War with *France*. The 12th, they ſaw the *Lizard*; and, to their infinite Joy, the 15th, they came ſafe to an Anchor at *Spithead*; where Mr. *Anſon* learnt, that there was a *French* Fleet of great Force cruizing in the Chops of the Channel, which he found he had run thro', being concealed by a Fog. Thus was this Voyage, round the World, finiſhed in three Years and nine Months, to the great Honour and Emolument of the Commodore, and thoſe with him, who ſurvived the infinite Hardſhips they had met with, and by which ſuch Numbers had periſhed in this long and dangerous Expedition.

---

## *Commodore* KNOWLES's *unſucceſsful Attempts on* La Guerra *and* Porto Cavallo.

COmmodore *Knowles*, being on a Cruize with his Squadron, in the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, on the

the 19th of *February*, 1743, made an Attack on *La Guerra*, about One in the Afternoon, but a great Swell prevented his going nearer than within a Mile of the Forts. About Five, the *Burford* having received 19 Shot in her Hull, one in her Bowſprit, one in her Main-yard, and one in her Rudder, moſtly 42 Pounders, and her Commander, Captain *Luſhington*, being ſtruck on the Thigh with a Cannon-Ball, ſhe was forced to ſlip; which the Commodore obſerving, made a Signal for the *Norwich* to ſlip and aſſiſt her, which ſhe did, and they both went for *Curacoa*, where Captain *Luſhington* landed, and died about half an Hour afterwards. The *Norwich* was very much damaged, had ſeveral Men killed and wounded, among the latter was Captain *Gregory*. The *Aſſiſtance*, Captain *Callace*, and the *Eltham*, Captain *Smith*, arrived at *Curacoa*, both very much damaged, the latter had 70 of her Crew killed and wounded, and among the latter, Captain *Smith* himſelf. The Commodore, with one Ship of 50 Guns, one of 40, and two of 20, and the Bombs, ſtill continued the Siege.

By another Account, ſent by a Gentleman who was preſent in the Action, we learnt theſe further Particulars. We carried, ſays he, 400 Officers and Soldiers, beſides Marines, but it was impoſſible to land them, had we had five Times as many; all the Ships behaved with great Honour to thoſe who commanded them, and we, at the Beginning, ſhot down their Flag, but they ſoon hoiſted it again; we made great Breaches in their Fortifications, and their Churches were quite demoliſhed; and, except their *Iriſh* and *Bayonners*, their Governor was obliged to whip them to their Quarters. The Town was large and handſome, their Fort ſtrong, and had one Place to land at, which we could not attempt

tempt to do; we saw six Sail of Ships go out, in the Morning we made the Attack, and found three more.

Some Boats were mann'd, with each an Officer, either to cut out the three Ships, or to set them on Fire; but they not following the Commodore's Orders, fell into Disgrace, tho' the Enemy, from the Forts, sent them but one Shot. The next Morning we lost Company of the Fleet till near Ten o'Clock, when we saw three Sail to the Leeward, which proved to be the *Burford* and *Assistance*, torn all to Pieces, with the *Norwich*, the Captain of which ordered us to stay by the two damaged Ships, and as he had lost but one Man in the Engagement, we imagined he would have gone back to look for the rest of the Fleet, but he kept on with us.

Being at *Curacoa*, an Island inhabited by the *Dutch*, we went to repair our Ships and Masts, and found that a few Days before we attack'd *La Guerra*, the Governor of *Curacoa* had, in the Night, sent a Sloop loaded with Powder and Ball, against the Consent of the Council, many of which Balls we saw with *Amsterdam* Mark upon them, on our Decks, tho' they sent us many of them red hot, two of which set the Commodore twice on Fire, and one of them killed a Man in the Passage going into the Powder-room. On Board the *Burford*, one Shot killed two Surgeon's Mates in the Cockpit, and a Man. On Board the *Advice*, a Man was carried down to have his Leg, that had been shot, cut off; while that was doing, another Shot carried off his other Leg, of which he died. The Commodore came to *Curacoa* with the rest of the Ships.

In another Letter from the same Person, we had the following Account. Since I wrote the above, the

the Commodore in the *Suffolk*, with the *Burford*, *Eltham*, *Scarborough*, *Lively*, and *Otter* Sloop, are arrived at *Antigua* from *Porto Cavallo*, where they met with as bad Succeſs as we did at *La Guerra*, except as to their Men, in which their Loſs was not ſo great. The *Lively* was ſent in firſt, and fired all Day at a Faſcine Battery; the *Eltham* did the like, and the —— was ordered to do the ſame, but the Captain kept off and did not fire, which ſo exaſperated the Commodore, that he ordered Captain *Henry Stuart* to command the ———, who, like a Man of Honour, ſoon convinced the *Spaniards*, that in him they had not a Coward to deal with, for they landed above 1300 Soldiers and Sailors, with the *Dutchmen* from *Curacoa*, in the Middle of the Night. But the Signal of a Muſket, fired by a Centinel, gave an Alarm to the Garriſon, who fired two Shot, which ſoon diſperſed them; and not obſerving the proper Watch-word, they fired at one another, which put them in great Confuſion, upon which the Land-Officers called out to caſt off their Muſkets, ſtoop, and run; which, like Dogs, they did.

---

## *The Engagement off* Toulon, *between the* Britiſh *and combined Fleets of* France *and* Spain.

THE following Account of this Engagement, was publiſhed by Authority. On the 3d of *March*, 1743-4, the *Somerſet*, *Dragon*, and *Warwick*, joined Admiral *Matthews*. On the 8th, he received Advice, that three Expreſſes came to *Toulon* the Day before, in a very ſhort Diſtance of Time, one after the other. He was likewiſe informed, that the Conjunct Fleet would put to Sea

the

the next Morning. Between Three and Four that Afternoon, Captain *Marſh* of the *Winchelſea*, one of the Ships appointed to watch the Conjunct Fleet's Motions, made the Signal for ſome of the ſaid Fleet being under Sail; upon which he made the Signal for unmooring, and putting the Ships in a Condition for Action, which was done with the utmoſt Alacrity and Expedition; and in leſs than half an Hour, they could ſee ſeveral of them from thoſe Ships. The Signal was made by Captain *Marſh*, before it was dark, for ſeeing nineteen Sail, and about Two in the Morning, he ſent the Admiral Word, that they had anchor'd again under Cape *Sepet*. As ſoon as it was Day, they ſaw thoſe, that came out the Night before, under Sail, and in a very little Time, the reſt coming out, their Number in all being 34. The Admiral then got under Sail, the Wind then blowing very freſh Weſterly, expecting they would have come down to him; but ſoon found they had no ſuch Intention, at leaſt for that Day; for they kept plying to Windward, tho' there was all the Appearance of dirty Weather, and ſome of the Weather-moſt Ships were, at Night, Hull-to. He therefore ſtood to and fro in the Bay till Night, and then anchor'd, having left Cruizers out to watch their Motions; during which the *Warwick* touch'd the Ground, but by ſtarting 30 Tons of Water, was got off about Nine at Night, without any other Damage.

By Break of Day the next Morning, our People ſeeing from the Maſt-head 15 Sail (the reſt being hid by the Iſland of *Parquerole*) the Admiral immediately got under Way, having but little Wind, and that at North, and made all the Sail he could to get to them, they ſtanding at the ſame Time towards the *Engliſh* Fleet with a ſmall Breeze Weſterly, by which Means they neared each other. At

the

the ſame Time the *Boyne* and *Chicheſter* appeared in Sight from under *Levant* Iſland, and the Eaſterly Wind prevailing, they and a Tender with Proviſions from *Mahon*, ſoon joined the Admiral, having the good Fortune to fall in with the Land to the Eaſtward, without which they muſt have fallen into the Enemy's Hands. The Enemy brought to in a Line of Battle, but for Want of Wind, and having a very ugly Sea, it was Night before the Admiral could get near them, having had the Signal out all Day for the Line of Battle, and kept it out ſome Time after it was Night. At Duſk he brought to, within little more than three Guns Shot of them, and order'd the *Eſſex* to lie a Mile to Leeward of him, and the *Wincheſter* a good Muſket-Shot to the Leeward of the *Eſſex*, to watch their Motions, and to make the proper Signals, and ſtand after them, in Caſe they ſhould make Sail. They were ſo near, that he could count the Enemy's Ships after the Moon was down, but could not at the ſame Time ſee Vice-Admiral *Leſtock* and his Squadron, he having brought to ſo far to Windward, that, when it was dawning, and the Admiral had made Sail, and the Signal for the Line of Battle a-breaſt, the Vice-Admiral was full five Miles a-ſtern of him. The Enemy alſo made Sail, and went with their Top-ſails, and ſometimes ſet their Fore-ſails.

About Eleven, the *Royal Oak* and two Tenders with Proviſions from *Mahon*, joined the Fleet, having luckily fallen to the Eaſtward.

Rear-Admiral *Rowley* led the Van, but could never come near the *French* Squadron, as M. *de Court* would ſometimes lie to, as if he deſigned ſtaying for them, but when he drew near them, he made Sail again, till at laſt he had left moſt of the *Spaniſh* Ships a good Way behind. The Admiral

was

For the Naval Chronicle.

The Hon.ble William Rowley Esq.r
Vice Admiral of the White.
Sold by J. Fuller

was fully convinced he never would come to a general Engagement, but judged his Deſign was, by his Way of acting, to draw him down the *Streights*. About half an Hour after Eleven, the Admiral made the Signal for engaging, and ſoon after bore down upon the *Spaniſh* Admiral, and ordered the *Marlborough* to do the ſame. The Action began about One: The *Norfolk* engaged M. *Navarro* (the *Spaniſh* Admiral's Second) who ſoon bore away, and never ſhorten'd Sail, whilſt they could ſee her. The reſt of the Admiral's Diviſion a-head engaged thoſe a-head. The *Marlborough* driving a little too near the Admiral, obliged him to fill his Sails, to prevent her coming on Board him. The little Time Mr. *Matthews* was engaged, they greatly diſabled his Maſts and Rigging; and having but little Wind, and an ugly Swell, his Mizen Top-ſail handed, to prevent their Maſts and Rigging tumbling about their Ears, hinder'd the working their Ship, tho' he reeved new Braces three ſeveral Times, ſo that he could not give the *Marlborough* the Aſſiſtance Capt. *Cornwallis* wanted, whoſe Behaviour is mentioned by Mr. *Matthews* as meriting all imaginable Praiſe, and whoſe unfortunate Fate he greatly laments. The Enemy were extremely well ſerved with Gunners, the *French* training up a great Number of them, and having been exerciſing them at a Mark for upwards of three Months before the Engagement. The *Marlborough*'s Main-maſt was brought to by the Board, as if it had been but a Twig, and the Admiral's Main-maſt and Bow-ſprit were ſhot thro' and thro', and the former had only two Shrouds to ſupport it, and all his Top-maſts were wounded. The Enemy fired chiefly at our Maſts and Rigging, for tho' the Admiral engaged within Piſtol-ſhot, he had but nine Men killed outright and 40 wounded. His Captain's Arm

Arm was ſhot off the firſt Broad-ſide. The *Spaniſh* Admiral's Ship the *Real*, was totally diſabled, and when Mr. *Matthews* attack'd her Second, ſhe ſoon bore away, and made all the Sail ſhe had in her Power to ſet. He then made the Signal for the *Anne* Galley Fire-ſhip to burn the *Real*, but her Commander was ſo tedious in priming her, and in coming down, that the four Ships a-ſtern got ſo near her, as to prevent her Succeſs; when, by one of their Shot, or ſome other unlucky Accident, ſhe blew up (being then within Piſtol-ſhot, or leſs, of the *Real)* with her Captain and ſeveral of her Men, and alſo the *Spaniſh* Admiral's great Launch full of Men, which had been ſent to prevent the Fire-ſhip from boarding him. The Admiral was himſelf, at the ſame Time, within Muſket-ſhot of the *Real*, and was afterwards engaged within leſs than Muſket-ſhot by the ſame four Ships, which had paſſed by Mr. *Leſtock*; which Ships the Rear of the Admiral's Diviſion engaged, but at too great a Diſtance.

The *Somerſet*, *Princeſſa*, *Dragon*, *Bedford*, *Kingſton*, and *Berwick*, engaged the reſt of the *Spaniards* a-head. One Ship of 60 Guns of the Enemy's fell into our Hands; and during this Time M. *de Court* let Rear-Admiral *Rowley* come along a-ſide of him, when they had warm Work for near three Glaſſes, as had the *Princeſs Caroline*. After that Time, M. *de Court* ſet his Fore-ſail and left Mr. *Rowley*, who was then engaged by the *French* Admirals two Seconds, but not for above 20 Minutes before they went off. There were but three of the *French* Ships engaged, the reſt kept their Wind in order to tack and weather us, but our Van keeping the Wind of them, prevented their Deſign from taking Place. The Night coming on, with little Wind and a great Swell, hinder'd our im-

improving the Advantage we had got; and the *Barfleur* had 18 Men killed, and 38 wounded.

But tho' the *French* tack'd upon Rear-Admiral *Rowley*, they did not think proper to engage him: They however retook the *Spaniſh* Ship, it being impoſſible to do any Thing with her, as ſhe had not a Maſt ſtanding, and as it was near dark, and the whole *French* Squadron had tack'd upon them; whereupon Capt. *Hawke* of the *Berwick* left her, but could not get his Lieutenant and 23 Men out of her, his firſt Lieutenant having done all he could to perſuade the Men to quit her, but in vain.

About Eight at Night, the Admiral ſhifted his Ship and hoiſted his Flag on Board the *Ruſſel*, Capt. *Long*, not caring (ſhould there be an Engagement the next Morning) to riſque the falling of all his Maſts. At Break of Day they ſaw the Enemy's Fleet again to Leeward of them, and found they had towed all the crippled Ships before the Wind all Night. The Admiral chaced them again, the *French* lying in a Line of Battle to Windwark of the *Spaniards*, moſt of them Hull-to, but as he drew near them they made Sail, and left the diſabled 60 Gun Ship. The Admiral then ſent the *Eſſex* a-head, and order'd Capt. *Norris* to burn the ſaid *Spaniſh* Ship (not being able to ſpare any of his Squadron to carry her to *Minorca)* which Capt. *Norris* did, and ſhe blew up about half an Hour after Nine at Night. There was great Reaſon to believe, if there had been any Wind, the *French* would have left the *Spaniſh* crippled Ships, as moſt of them had ſuffer'd greatly.

In the Afternoon, Capt. *Watkins* of the *Burford* join'd the Fleet; he had been in *Hieres* Bay the Day before, and hearing the Reports of Guns, and ſeeing the Smoke, he made directly for it.

At Night the Admiral brought to, that the ſternmoſt Ships might go up with him. He ſaw the Enemy again the next Morning, but at a great Diſtance.

After the Admiral had loſt Sight of the Enemy's Fleet, and found all his Endeavours to rejoin them, or to procure Intelligence of them, ineffectual (they being gone, as ſuppoſed, down the *Streights)* he laboured, for ſeveral Days, againſt contrary Winds and Storms, to get back to the Bay of *Hieres*, which, however, he found impracticable, and was obliged to put into *Port Mahon*, where he was at Anchor the 29th paſt, and propoſed to get again out to Sea the firſt Moment that the neceſſary Reparations could be made of the Damages ſuſtained by ſeveral of his Ships, as well in the Engagement with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleets, as in the conſtant Storms and foul Weather he had ſince met with.

As the Admiral had not then had his Returns from the ſeveral Captains, who were engaged, of the Loſs they might ſuſtain in the Action, he was not able to ſend the Particulars thereof by this Courier.

All that he mentions upon that Head, beſides what is above, is, that the *Marlborough* loſt in the Action 43 Men, her Captain and Maſter included, had 90 wounded, who had been ſent to the Royal Hoſpital in *Minorca*, and 30 ſlightly wounded, who remained on Board, and would be ſoon able to do their Duty.

The next Diſpatches from the Admiral, dated in *Mahon* Harbour, brought Advice, that he had thought himſelf obliged to ſuſpend Vice-Admiral *Leſtock*, in regard to his Conduct in the late Action, from all further Authority in his Majeſty's Fleet, till the King's Pleaſure ſhould be known, and that he

he had order'd him to return Home immediately in the *Salisbury*.

When the foregoing Account was first published, it was censured as being, in several Points, very obscure, especially with respect to the Conduct of Mr. *Lestock*; and the Letters received from the Fleet, were so partial either on the one Side or the other, according to the different Interests or Inclinations of the Writers, that it was very difficult to come at the Truth. The Letters which past between the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, after the Action, were likewise published, containing the Accusations of the one for Neglect of Duty, and the Justification of the other; but whoever was in the Right, it is certain, that by the Inaction of the latter, and the cowardly Behaviour of several of the Admiral's Captains, the *French* and *Spanish* Fleets were suffer'd to escape with little Damage, to the great Disappointment of the Nation, and Injury of the public Cause.

---

## *The Taking of* Cape Breton.

THE Government of *New England* having formed a Scheme for the Taking of *Cape Breton*, a Body of Forces were raised for that Purpose, of which Mr. *Pepperel* was made Commander in Chief. This Expedition was concerted with the greatest Secresy, and executed with a Conduct, Bravery, and Resolution, worthy of *Britons*; and, with the Assistance of Commodore *Warren*, their Labours were crowned with Success: For, on the 16th of *June*, 1745, the Town and Fortresses of *Louisburgh*, with the Territories thereunto belonging, were surrender'd, upon a Capitulation, after

a Siege of forty-nine Days. But as this important Fortreſs was deliver'd up to the *French* at the Concluſion of the Peace; and as we have made a ſecond Conqueſt of it in the preſent War, of which it will be neceſſary, in its proper Place, to give a full Account, we ſhall therefore omit the Particulars of the firſt Siege and Caption.

---

## *A ſmart Engagement between the* Lion, *Captain* Brett, *and* Elizabeth, *a* French *Man of War.*

JULY the 9th, 1745, his Majeſty's Ship the *Lion* of 58 Guns, being in Lat. 47, 57 N. and Weſt from the Meridian of the *Lizard* 39 Leagues, Capt. *Brett*, her Commander, ſaw two Ships to Leeward, to which he immediately bore away, and by Three in the Afternoon made them to be two Enemy's Ships. By Four o'Clock he was within two Miles of them, they then hoiſted *French* Colours, and ſhorten'd Sail; one of them was a Man of War of 64 Guns, and the other a Ship of 16 Guns. At Five, the *Lion* ran a-long Side of the large Ship, and began to engage within Piſtol-Shot, and continued in that Situation until Ten, during which Time they kept a continual Fire at each other, when the *Lion*'s Rigging being cut to Pieces, her Mizen-maſt, Mizen-topmaſt, Main-yard, Fore-top-ſail Yard, and Mizen-top-ſail Yard ſhot away, all her lower Maſts and Top-maſts ſhot thro' in many Places, ſo that ſhe lay muzled in the Sea, and could do nothing with her Sails, the *French* Ship ſheer'd off, and within an Hour was out of Sight, the *Lion* not being able to follow her. The ſmall Ship, in the Beginning of the

the Engagement, made two Attempts to rake the *Lion*, but was ſoon beat off by her Stern Chace, and after that lay off at a great Diſtance. Forty-five of the *Lion*'s Men were killed out-right, and 107 wounded, Seven of whom died of their Wounds ſoon after.

Capt. *Brett* was wounded and very much bruiſed in the Arm, and his Maſter had his right Arm ſhot off in the Beginning of the Engagement. His Lieutenants were all wounded before the Action was over, but nevertheleſs would not leave the Deck, but continued encouraging the Men to the laſt, excepting his firſt Lieutenant, who was ſo much hurt, that he was obliged to be carried off at Nine o'Clock, not being able to ſtand any longer.

To this we may add the following Circumſtance, wrote in a Letter from *Plymouth:* That Captain *Brett* had confined his Captain of Marines for Cowardice: He called upon him ſeveral Times during the Action, but he could not be found. At laſt ſome of the Midſhipmen pulled him out from under a large Bag of Hay, with one of his Corporals by him.

It was further added, That the Reverend Mr. *Leach*, Chaplain of the Ship, when the Captain of Marines deſerted the Charge, and meanly hid himſelf behind the Hay, bravely put himſelf at the Head of the Corps, rallied them thrice on the Poop of the Ship, and encouraged them to behave like *Engliſhmen*, till he was ſhot dead upon the Spot.

In another Letter from *Plymouth*, the Writer ſays, — Since I wrote my laſt, I have been on Board the *Lion*, and my Eyes never beheld ſuch a Sight before. She is full of Shot-holes, and Shot lodged in her Sides, Maſts, Yards, and Bowſprit,

as thick as Plumbs in a Pudding. Thirteen Cannon-ſhot enter'd upon the Quarter-deck, between the Mizen-maſt and Bulk-head, beſides Grape and Muſket-ſhot; and how Captain *Brett* eſcaped, is miraculous, who was moving about upon that Deck the whole Time of the Engagement, and every Soul who was quarter'd at thoſe Guns were killed upon the Spot, except two Men and a Boy, and the Captain was covered with Blood and Brains. The firſt Broadſide he was wounded in the left Arm, and ſoon after in the left Foot, and was knocked down with Splinters ſeveral Times, ſo that he is black and blue all over. It was certainly as ſmart an Engagement as has happen'd for theſe hundred Years paſt, and as good a Fight as was ever fought before.

---

## *Two rich Prizes taken by the* Duke *and* Prince Frederick *Privateers, in a Letter from Capt.* Talbot.

WE ſailed from *Cowes*, the 2d of *June*, 1745, in Company with the *Duke* and *Prince George*; the laſt of which was over-ſet, and only 20 Men, out of 134, were ſaved. The 10th of *July*, between Five and Six in the Morning, I ſaw three Sail bearing Weſt, the Wind at S. S. E. and ſmooth Water: We bore down on them; they making little of us, kept their Wind. A little paſt Seven I fired at them, when up went their white Rag and formed a Line; the *Duke*, being a little too haſty, went to Windward, and fired away. I bore to Leeward of the next Ship to me, within Piſtol-ſhot; in that Manner we entertained each other three Hours; their Captain being for blowing the Ship up, was mortally wounded, and then ſhe ſtruck.

Whilſt

Whilſt I had to do with this Ship, the largeſt of all got on my Off-bow, and put me between two Fires; but having taken one, loſt no Time, but returned the largeſt his Viſit; at the ſame Time, the ſmalleſt crouded away; I gave Orders to the *Duke* to chace her, whilſt I would render an Account of the Second; accordingly he did. I thought I ſhould not have had much to do, as the one I was engaged with was left alone; I found my Miſtake; for they kept me near three Hours at warm Work, and their Captain being mortally wounded, ſhe ſtruck. The Captain of the *Duke*, ſeeing Night coming on, and looking dirty, and that I ſhould be puzzled to take Care of two Ships ſo diſabled, he quitted the Chace, or we ſhould have had the Third. When the Boat returned from the laſt Ship I took, I was agreeably ſurprized to hear the firſt Officer Priſoner that came on Board, tell me they came from *Callao* in *Peru*; till then I took them to be *Martinico* Ships. The firſt I took, which I ordered the *Duke* to take Poſſeſſion of, is called the *Marquis d'Antin*, 450 Tons, 24 Guns, Captain *Magon Serpere*, the other, the *Hel Lewis Heraſme*, 500 Tons, 28 Guns, Captain *Pedro Lavigne Luvenell*; ſhe that got away, was called *Noſtre Dame de Liberance*, 300 Tons, 18 Guns, Captain *Pedro Litan*. Theſe two we have taken, have, in Gold and Plate, above three Million of Dollars, beſides a Loading of Cacoa. They would have been much richer, had their Goods ſold, but they left two Thirds unſold. They will turn out between 7 and 8co,ooo*l.* Sterling; no bad Beginning. Had it not been for that Misfortune of the *Prince George* over-ſetting, we ſhould have made a moſt delightful Campaign of it; as it is, 'tis tolerably well, only for the Loſs of the poor People. I had five Men killed, and 25 wounded. Young *Maſter-*

*ſon*, who was along with Commodore *Anſon*, behaved to Admiration; a great Part of gaining the Day is due to him.

To conclude, I tore the Ships ſo with my 12 Pounders, above and below, that the next Day, the Weather coming on hard, we were obliged to throw the laſt Prize's Guns, and two Anchors, over-board, to keep her above Water. They loſt all their Maſts, and we have been obliged to tow them ever ſince. Thanks be to the Almighty, we arrived here Yeſterday, at Five in the Afternoon. *Kinſale*, *July* 31.

---

## *Vice-Admiral* TOWNSEND *takes and deſtroys a great Number of* French *Shipping.*

BY Letters from Vice-Admiral *Townſend*, dated in *Prince Rupert's Bay*, *Dominica*, the 8th of *November*, 1745, an Account was brought, that the Admiral, with his Fleet, being off the Iſland of *Martinico*, the 3d of *October*, had been joined by the *Woolwich* and *Pembroke*, with two *Martinico* Ships (one of them a Letter of Marque Ship, with 16 Guns) the Captain whereof, taking the *Pembroke* for a ſmaller Ship than ſhe was, fired ſeveral Broadſides at her, and the *Pembroke*, in Return, fired into her, and killed the Captain with 10 of his Men, and ſhot away his Mizen-maſt by the Board, on which ſhe ſtruck. The whole Number of Priſoners, taken on Board the Prizes, were 95.

On the Morning, of the 22d of *October*, the Admiral being cloſe under the North End of the Iſland, ſaw ſome Sails, to which he gave Chace, and diſcover'd two of them to be *French* Privateer Sloops, and a Third, a Prize they had taken, laden with Pro-

Proviſion from *Dublin.* The Vice-Admiral retook the laſt, and ſunk one of the others.

On the 31ſt, about Seven in the Morning, he diſcovered 40 Sail of *French* Ships coming round the South End of *Martinico*, cloſe under the Shore, which he ſtemm'd with, and ſoon drew near enough to make them. Five or ſix appear'd to be pretty large Ships, whereupon the Admiral formed the Line of Battle: But finding their Commodore endeavour to avoid him, he hauled down the Signal for the Line, order'd a general Chace, and purſued the Enemy with all the Expedition poſſible, which ſucceeded ſo well, that ſeveral of the *French* Ships were driven to Leeward, and taken up by thoſe of his Majeſty's Squadron. The Vice-Admiral continued to purſue the Men of War, and one of them, called the *Ruby*, carrying away her Top-maſt, the *Lenox* got near enough to exchange ſome Broadſides, and forced her on Shore, into a Sandy-bay, under a Fortification on the South-ſide. The Commodore, which was called the *Magnanime*, of 80 Guns, with great Difficulty got under the Protection of *Fort Royal*, and a Battery of 40 Guns on the oppoſite Shore, but being in great Hurry and Confuſion, ran a-ground, where ſhe lay 48 Hours, and in the Opinion of every Body, muſt have received conſiderable Damage. The reſt of the Day was ſpent in cutting their Trade out, and burning and deſtroying them. Fifteen were taken that Afternoon, three burnt, and ſome bulged upon the Rocks. The next Morning, the Vice-Admiral ordered the *Dreadnought* and *Ipſwich* in, to attempt the 60 Gun Ship, which lay aſhore. They fired ſome Broadſides at her, but finding the Shot did no Execution, quitted the Enterprize as impracticable. The next Day, ſome of the Trade having ſhelter'd themſelves under the Shore, the Vice-Admiral

miral order'd the *Ipſwich*, *Argyle*, and *Severn*, to deſtroy them, and they accordingly burnt a Ship and a Snow; and, upon the whole, it was thought about 30 Sail were taken, ſunk, burnt, and deſtroyed; and that, as the Enemy had great Need of this Convoy, their Diſtreſs, upon the Diſappointment, muſt be inconceivable.

---

## *Vice-Admiral* LESTOCK's *Expedition to the Coaſt of* Britany.

VICE-Admiral *Leſtock* having been *honourably* acquitted by a Court-Martial, of the Charge brought againſt him by Admiral *Matthews*, for Neglect of Duty, in the Engagement with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleets, was, ſoon after his Trial, entruſted by the Miniſtry (whoſe Favourite he was) with a large Fleet to go and inſult the *French* Coaſts. Great were the Expectations of the Public, as well from the Hugeneſs of the Armament as the extraordinary Character of the Commander. Whether thoſe Expectations were anſwer'd, will, in ſome Sort, appear from the following Account of this Expedition publiſhed by Authority.

*October* the 1ſt, the whole Fleet unmoored, in order to ſail to *Quiberon*. On the 2d, our Men of War gave Chace to, and drove on Shore a very fine Ship of 64 Guns. On the 3d, we came to an Anchor in *Quiberon* Bay. On the 4th, the Admiral ſummoned the Place to ſurrender, but inſtead of Submiſſion, the People fled, and drove away their Cattle. On *October* 5, 6, and 7, our Forces being debarked on a Kind of Iſland (the Iſthmus being over-flowed at High-water) the Seamen plunder'd all the Coaſts, and by ſome Accident the

*French*

*French* Ship before-mentioned took Fire, and tho' the Admiral ſent a Party of his own Seamen out of his Ship, it was with ſome Difficulty they ſaved 10 Pieces of fine Braſs Cannon and ſome ſmall Arms. *October* 8, the Boats from the Fleet attacked, and made themſelves Maſters of a ſmall Iſland, and took a Captain and 35 Men Priſoners of War. The 9th and 10th, the Forces embarked again, and the Seamen burned ſeveral Places on Shore, and all their Veſſels and ſmall Craft. The 11th, we got 8 Pieces more of Braſs Cannon (24 Pounders) out of the Prize. Next Day the Fleet unmoored, and came to an Anchor under the little Iſland before-mentioned. The 13th, our Boats, cover'd by the light Veſſels, made themſelves Maſters of another ſmall Iſland, in which there was a Caſtle, the Garriſon of which, with an Officer who commanded there 40 Years, ſurrender'd Priſoners of War. The 14th and 15th, were ſpent in mining and blowing up the Places we had taken.

*October* 15, the whole Fleet unmoored, and got under Sail: And on the 26th, by the Bleſſing of God, we arrived ſafely at *Spithead*.

It is impoſſible for me to deſcribe the Terror of the *French*, the Panic ſtruck by our Appearance, and the Miſchief we have done them.

The Account of this Expedition, publiſhed at *Paris*, as it ſeems pretty near the Truth, and was never, I believe, contradicted, was as follows:

On *September* 29, (N. S.) a Fleet of 56 Ships, one Third of which ſeemed to be of great Force, were perceiv'd from *Port Louis*. They came by the Weſt Point of *Grounis*, and towards Evening, caſt Anchor in the Bay of *Poldac*. The Appearance of ſo numerous a Fleet of the Enemy, with Troops on Board, did not fail of cauſing a great Fright in thoſe Parts, eſpecially as the Guard Coaſt Militia had

had been unhappily discharged the 15th of the same Month. If the *English* had landed the following Night, nothing could have hinder'd them from marching directly to *L'Orient*, and surprizing that City, which seems to have been the Object of their Expedition: But they did not make their Descent till the 1st of *October*, about Four in the Afternoon, when they landed 7000 Men.

Advantage was taken of this Interval, as much as the Time would permit, to get in a better State of Defence. Two Thousand of the Guard Coast Militia were immediately assembled, and supported by 300 of the Regiments of *L'Hospital* and *Endicourt*. These Troops not being sufficient to oppose the Descent of the *English*, the latter landed without Opposition, and with so much the more Facility, as they had erected Batteries on the Shore, which kept a continual and brisk Fire; without doing much Damage however, one Man only being killed on our Side.

The Enemy spent the following Night in the small Parish *Guides*. They carried off all the Cattle they could find there, and fired several Cottages. The 2d, they came to *Plemur*, which is but half a League distant from *L'Orient*, and there established their Quarters.

During this March, the necessary Measures were taken for rendering the Place more defensible. The Nobility and Gentry mounted on Horseback; the Town Militia took Arms; and such a Number of Voluntiers threw themselves into *L'Orient*, that the greatest Part of them were obliged to be sent back, after the most useful had been selected. The Enemy intended to have ventur'd a Passage with their Ships under the Cannon of *Port Louis*, in order to attack *L'Orient* by Sea and Land at the same Time: But they could not execute their Scheme, on Account

count of the Precaution that had been taken, during this Time, to hinder them.

The 3d, General *Sinclair* cauſed the City to be ſummoned, and pay him two Millions Contribution; adding, that the Guard Coaſts, and regular Troops muſt be Priſoners of War, and that the City ſhould be pillaged for the Space of four Hours. Theſe Propoſals having been rejected, the Enemy began on the 4th to fire on the Place, which they continued the 5th and 6th; but the Fire of the Garriſon was, the laſt Day, much ſuperior to theirs, by the ſeveral Batteries that had been erected.

On the 7th, towards Evening, the *Engliſh* Fire having ceaſed all at once, the Garriſon reſolved to ſally out in order of Battle, to reconnoitre the Enemy's Camp, and attack them; but they had abandon'd it. Our People found 4 Pieces of Cannon 11 Pounders, a Mortar of 9 Inches Diameter, a Furnace for red hot Balls, and a Bombardier, with ſeveral Balls and Fire-pots.

The 6th and 7th, the *Engliſh* reimbarked without any Obſtacle. The 10th, they quitted the Height of *L'Orient*, and the next Day, 52 of their Ships coaſted along from *St. Gildas de Rhuis* to *Quiberon*, where they made a freſh Deſcent: But the 28th, they again reimbarked, and ſince the 29th, no *Engliſh* Ship has been ſeen on the Coaſt of *Britany*. As the Fleet ſailed towards the South, it is ſuppoſed they have a Deſign to attempt ſomething on the Coaſts of *Poictou*, *Xaintonge*, or elſewhere: But we are every-where upon our Guard.

During this Expedition, the *Engliſh* cannonaded the Iſland of *Grounis*, but without Succeſs. They ſucceeded better at *Hedic* and *Houat*, two ſmall barren Iſlands, inhabited only by Fiſhermen. They got Poſſeſſion of two Forts, guarded by 25 Men each,

each, who were made Priſoners of War; but the *Engliſh* afterwards put them on Shore.

The Loſs of the Enemy in this Expedition, conſiſts of 2 or 300 Men, who were cut in Pieces by the Peaſants as they went a maroding. They alſo loſt ſome Men before *L'Orient*; but the Number is not yet known.

---

## St. Bartholomew's *Iſland taken by two Privateers.*

BY a Letter from *Antigua*, *November* 9, 1746, it was adviſed, that *St. Bartholomew*, an Iſland ten Leagues to the Northward of *St. Chriſtophers*, is taken by two Privateers belonging to this Iſland, called the *Fitzroy* and the *Knowles*. They have ſecured about 300 Negroes, 200 of which are arrived here in the two Sloops. A Fortification is already made in the Iſland, in order to keep and ſecure it, and 70 more are left in it. The Sloops will return in a Day or two, to bring off the reſt, as well as ſecure the Conqueſt. There is a very good Harbour in the Iſland, from whence the Enemy greatly annoy'd our Trade, and have taken, ſince the Commencement of the War, above 50 Sail of Merchant-ſhips, and carried them to *Martinico*; and conſtantly fitted out and refreſhed themſelves in this Port. The Privateers had on Board, when they attacked it, only 185 Men, yet they have made near 300 white People Priſoners, 140 of whom are fit to bear Arms. The *French* were ſo ſuddenly attack'd, that they had not Time to defend themſelves. Ten Men of the Privateers were killed, and one wounded; of the Enemy only one was wounded. It is an aſtoniſhing

niſhing Affair, that theſe People have been ſuffered to ſubſiſt ſo long, as their Privateers were daily making Captures. However, it gives much Satisfaction to find, that our Privateers have rendered ſo great a Piece of Service to the Leeward Iſlands, and hope they will be able to ſupport it.

The *Fitzroy* and *Knowles* have alſo brought in four *French* Privateers, which makes ſix they have taken ſince my laſt, one of which had 12 Carriage Guns, 12 Swivels, and 30 Men.

---

## *Captain* PEYTON's *Behaviour in the* Eaſt-Indies; *and the Loſs of* Madraſs.

JUNE 25, 1746, at Day-break his Majeſty's Squadron in *Negapatam* Road, made ſeveral Ships to the Offing, to which they went out, and found them to be nine *French* Ships. The Wind being light, could not get up with each other, till half paſt Four in the Evening, at which Time the Engagement began, and laſted till about Seven, when it grew dark. The two Squadrons continued near one another all the next Day. At Four in the Afternoon, Captain *Peyton* ſummoned a Council of War, where it was agreed not to engage the Enemy, but proceed to *Trincomalay Bay*, as the *French* did for *Pondicherry*, and arrived the 27th. Fourteen killed, and 46 wounded in the *Engliſh* Squadron. The *French* Squadron, conſiſted of the *Achilles*, a 70 Gun-ſhip, ſix Company's Ships, and two Country Ships. Captain *Peyton* kept the Squadron at *Trincomalay*, till the Beginning of *Auguſt*, when he came on the Coaſt, and the 6th appeared off *Negapatam*. The *French* Squadron, conſiſting of eight Ships, (one being gone to *Bengal*,

*gal*, and ſince loſt in the River, with 280 *Europeans)* weighed from *Pondicherry*, *July* 24, for the Southward from them, and the *French* then returned. The 7th of *Auguſt* both Squadrons did the ſame, as likewiſe the 8th and 9th. The 10th the *Engliſh* diſappeared, on which the *French* returned, and the 13th anchored in *Pondicherry* Road.

The 17th the eight Ships weighed for *Madraſs* Road, where they arrived the 18th, and fired at the Ship *Princeſs Mary*, which was returned from the Ship, and from the Fort; each Ship gave a Broadſide as ſhe ſtood to the Northward, and another as ſhe returned, and then ſtood to the Southward again. We are ſince informed, the *French* had two Motives for this Expedition; one was, to make a Plea with the Country Government, that the *Engliſh* committed the firſt Hoſtilities aſhore, the other, to ſee if Captain *Peyton* would come to our Aſſiſtance or not.

The 23d Captain *Peyton*, with his Squadron, ſtood into *Pullicot* Road, where he ſent his Lieutenant Mr. *Weymys* on Board a Veſſel in the Road, who was there told of all the Circumſtances of attacking the Ship *Princeſs Mary*, and of their then being between *Madraſs* and *Pondicherry*; on which Captain *Peyton* diſappeared, and has never ſince been heard of, or from, by any of the *Engliſh*, tho' there has been no Coſt or Pains ſpared for that Purpoſe, as may be eaſily imagined from the ſince melancholy Situation of Affairs on the Coaſt. The laſt Letter received from any one belonging to the Squadron, was from Captain *Peyton* to Governor *Morſe*, dated *Auguſt* 4, when he was juſt come out refitted.

This unhappy Conduct of his ſo animated the *French*, that they determined on attacking *Fort St. George*.

*George*. We call it unhappy, because it has truly proved so in its Consequence, tho' what Reasons Captain *Peyton* may have had for this Proceeding, we know not. Accordingly, *September* 2, in the Morning, they weighed again from *Pondicherry*. The 4th they landed their Men at *St. Thomas*, and thereabouts, and on the 4th began the Attack, depending chiefly on their Shells. The 10th the Town surrendered, but on what Terms we are not perfectly informed; as yet no Terms are complied with. Monf. *Primeney* is gone thither from *Pondicherry* to command the Garrison.

*October* 2, the seven *French* Ships in the Road, having taken what Quantity of Money, Goods, Ammunition, and Stores, they thought proper, were to sail the 3d for *Pondicherry*, and from thence immediately hither to attack this Place *(Fort St. David.)* But it pleased God, that Night, and the next Morning, it blew so hard as to founder the *Duke of Orleans*, their second Ship for Force, and two more. The *Achilles* of 70 Guns, the Commodore's, and only Ship of considerable Force, either cut away, or lost all her Masts, as did the three others, so that 1200 Men have perished, and the whole Squadron utterly disabled, and their Design against this Place rendered impracticable for the present. The Company's Vessels, the *Mermaid* and *Advice* Snow, were both taken by the *French* Squadron, in *Madrass* Road, and both lost in the Storm. The *Princess Mary* was scutled, and run into the Surf, but is since got off by the *French*. The *Sumatra* and *Brilliant*, for the West Coast, passed by this Place the 19th of *August*, and not observing the Signal, sailed on into the Squadron, which having *English* Colours, they took for ours, and are lost. The *French* say they have the Nabob's Permission for committing these

Hoſtilities aſhore, and declare publickly they gave him 100,000 Pagodas, for the Liberty of ſo doing, tho' he now diſowns it, ſaying, that his Son was going to the Aſſiſtance of *Madraſs*, but that it was given up before he could get thither.

---

## *Admiral* ANSON *and* WARREN's *Engagement with the* French *Fleet off* Cape Finiſterre.

THE following Account of this Engagement was publiſhed by Authority——— *Admiralty Office*, *May* 16, 1747. Captain *Dennis* of his Majeſty's Ship the *Centurion*, arrived this Day with an Expreſs from Vice-Admiral *Anſon*, giving an Account, that on the 3d Inſtant, the Squadron under his Command, being off *Cape Finiſterre*, which bare S. E. diſtant 24 Leagues, fell in with the *French* Fleet, conſiſting of 38 Ships, nine of which ſhorten'd Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a-head, and the reſt of their Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, ſtretched to the Weſtward, with all the Sail they could ſet. Mr. *Anſon* formed his Fleet into a Line, but obſerving by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavouring to eſcape under Favour of the Night, he made Signal for the whole Fleet to chace, and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The *Centurion*, Captain *Dennis*, having got up with the ſternmoſt *French* Ship about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her, upon which two of the Enemy's largeſt Ships bore down to her Aſſiſtance. The *Namur*, *Defiance*, and *Windſor*, being the next headmoſt Ships, ſoon entered into the Action,

and

Engravd for the Naval Chronicle.

Sr Peter Warren
Vice Admiral of the Red

Sold by J. Fuller.

and after having disabled these *French* Ships, in such a Manner, that the *British* Ships astern must soon come up with them, they made Sail a-head, to prevent the Van of the Enemy from escaping, as did also several other Ships of the Fleet. The *Yarmouth* and *Devonshire* having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the *Prince George* being near the *Invincible*, and going to fire into her, all the Ships in the Enemy's Rear struck their Colours between Six and Seven o'Clock, as did all those which were in the Line before Night. Vice-Admiral *Anson* brought to at Seven, having detached the *Monmouth*, *Yarmouth*, and *Nottingham*, to pursue the Convoy who then bore W. by S. at about four or five Leagues Distance, so that there are Hopes of a very good Account of them. The *Falcon* Sloop, which the Vice-Admiral had sent after the Convoy, during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other Ships, returned to the Fleet the next Day with the *Dartmouth Indiaman*. The Number and Quality of the Ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows.

| *Ships of War.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* | *Men.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Le Serieux* | M. *de la Jonquiere* Chef d'Escadre | 66 | 556 |
| *L'Invincible* | M. *de St. George* | 74 | 700 |
| *Le Diamant* | *Hoquart* | 56 | 450 |
| *Le Jason* | *Boccard* | 52 | 355 |
| *Le Rubis* | *M'Carty* | 52 | 328 |
| *Le Gloire* | *Salesse* | 44 | 330 |

| E. India *Men.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* | *Men.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *L'Apollon* | *De Santons* | 30 | 152 |
| *Le Philibert* | *Cellie* | 30 | 170 |
| *Le Thetis* | *Macon* | 20 | 100 |
| *Le Dartmouth* | *Penache* | 18 | 30 |

The Loſs on our Side was not very conſiderable, except that of Captain *Greenville* of the *Defiance*, who was an excellent Officer, and whoſe Death cannot be ſufficiently lamented. Captain *Boſcawen* of the *Namur*, was wounded in the Shoulder with a Muſket-ball, but is in a very fair Way of Recovery.

The *French* Chef d'Eſcadre, M. *de la Jonquiere*, was ſhot under the Blade Bones of both Shoulders, but it was thought he would recover. One of the *French* Captains was killed, and another loſt his Leg.

So far the *Gazette*. Vice-Admiral *Anſon* writes farther, that the *French* behaved well; but the *Engliſh* Sailors (without Flattery) far excelled, both in Diſcipline and Firing. The *French* Fleet was to have ſeparated in a Day or two, the *Invincible* and *Jaſon* were bound to the *Eaſt-Indies*, with the Trade and Store-ſhips; the other Ships were for *Canada*, with Soldiers and Stores, to enable the Inhabitants to retake *Cape Breton*———Five more *French* Ships were brought into *Portſmouth*, and three into *Plymouth*.

To ſupply ſome Omiſſions in the foregoing Account, we ſhall add a Letter from an Officer, who was an Eye Witneſs of the Facts he relates.

*S I R*,

" I have the Honour to ſend you ſome Particulars concerning the late Engagement on the 3d Inſtant off *Cape Finiſterre*; which, tho' in the greateſt Degree conducive to the Succeſs of that glorious Day, yet have not been once mentioned in the public Papers. Theſe indeed have given us ſundry Accounts, but among them all, I have not been able to find an impartial one; by which Means it hath happened, whether thro' Wilfulneſs

or

or Ignorance, I know not, that ſignal Merit in ſome hath been paſſed by undiſtinguiſhed; whilſt others, who only diſtinguiſhed themſelves *by not coming up*, and ſhort ſhooting, have been complimented with the higheſt Encomiums.

" You may be ſurprized, Sir, when I aſſert, that out of the formidable *Engliſh* Squadron, but ſeven Ships were engaged, properly ſpeaking. Concerning the Gallantry of three of them, which were the headmoſt Ships, you have already had public Accounts; and my Deſign by this is, to warm your Hearts with an Account of the Behaviour of two others, the *Devonſhire*, Admiral *Warren*'s Ship, and the *Briſtol*, commanded by Captain *Montagu*, which, I hope, may be done without derogating from the Honour of any.

" I muſt obſerve to you, that we could have fell in with the Enemy before Three o'Clock, but were retarded until after Four, by ſome Councils held on Board the Chief Commander; where the Lieutenants attended to receive their reſpective Orders. Between Five and Six, the Rear-Admiral, in the *Devonſhire*, came up with and attack'd the *French* Commodore; and having received his Fire, as terrible a one as ever I ſaw, ran up within Piſtol-ſhot, and then returned it; and continued a briſk Fire until the Enemy ſtruck. Then Mr. *Warren* made up to the *Invincible*, the largeſt Ship in the Enemy's Fleet, and having given her his Broadſide, had the Pleaſure to ſee himſelf ſeconded, and his Blow repeated by his noble Friend Captain *Montagu*, in the *Briſtol*. The *Briſtol*'s Broadſide diſmaſted the *Invincible*, and by that Means ſtruck her Pendant, till then flying. However, ſhe gave the *Briſtol* her whole Muſquetry, fore and aft, and dropp'd aſtern. The *Prince George*, the Ship Admiral *Anſon* commanded on

Board of, was at this Time about a Mile a-ſtern of the *Briſtol*; and the *Pembroke* between them. I mention this, to obviate two commonly received Miſtakes, one, that the *Briſtol* fired a Broad-ſide into the *Invincible* after ſhe ſtruck; and that the *Invincible* ſtruck to the *Prince George*, which are both evident Miſtakes, as the *Briſtol* ſhot down her Pendant, till then flying; and, as is ſaid before, the *Prince George* then a Mile a-ſtern. And the Reaſon of the Enemy's only returning her Muſquetry, was owing to her Men having all run away from their Guns, terrified at the Havock made amongſt them by the *Devonſhire*'s and *Briſtol*'s reſpective Fires.

It was pleaſant enough to obſerve a laudable Contention between the Commanders of the *Briſtol* and *Pembroke*, which ſhould engage the *Invincible*. The *Pembroke* attempted to get in between the *Briſtol* and the Enemy; but there not being Room enough, the Commander of the *Pembroke* hailed the *Briſtol*, and bid her put her Helm a Star-board, or his Ship would run foul of her; to which Capt. *Montagu* reply'd, *Sir, run foul of me and be d—nd; neither you, nor any other Man in the World, ſhall come between me and my Enemy.* And then having given the Enemy his Broadſide, and diſmaſted her, as aforeſaid, left her to be pick'd up by the Ships a-ſtern: When commanding his Sails to be fill'd again, *My Boys*, ſays he, *we will have another of them*, and immediately gave Chace to two of the Enemy, which had taken to their Heels, and ſoon came up with the beſt going Ship the *French* had, called the *Diamant*, of 56 Guns and 480 Men; and after an Engagement, within Piſtol-Shot, of near an Hour and three Quarters, the Enemy being diſmaſted, one of his upper-deck Guns burſt, and his Rigging being ſhatter'd to Pieces, he ſtruck.

This

Engravd for the Naval Chronicle

Sr Edward Hawke
Rear Admiral of the White
Sold by J. Fuller.

This Commander did Honour to his Country by his gallant Defence; for when the *Briſtol*'s Lieutenant went on Board, he found her Poop and Quarter-deck like a Slaughter-houſe, cover'd with Blood, *&c.*

The *Diamant* was the laſt Ship that ſtruck, of all the Enemy's Line; and with her ſtriking, finiſh'd the Work of this glorious Day: A Day, as famous for the Scene it exhibited to the World, as infamous for the little Notice taken of the principal Actors in it. For who could have thought that the Hero, who commanded at the taking of *Cape Breton*, and who play'd ſo great a Part in this Action, together with that truly *Britiſh* young Nobleman, who ſhew'd whoſe Pupil he had been, by ſo exact and cloſe an Imitation of his Patron's Manner of fighting, ſhould ſtand unnoticed in the panegyrical Records of this Day? But that there are Men, who, by their Partiality to themſelves, would have all the Fame of a glorious Action their own, and the Heroiſm of every brave Man under them buried in Oblivion.

---

## *Admiral* HAWKE's *Engagement with a* French *Fleet off Cape* Finiſterre.

THE Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of *France* to the *Weſt Indies*, were collected together at the Iſle *d'Aix*, and that a ſtrong Squadron of Ships of War had ſailed from *Breſt* to eſcort them, they ſent to Sea Rear-Admiral *Hawke*, with a Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships to endeavour to intercept them. The *French* Fleet put to Sea from

the Isle *d'Aix* on the 7th of *October*, 1747, O. S. and came to an Anchor that Day in *Rochelle* Road, and the next Day they sailed from thence on their Voyage. On the 14th the Rear-Admiral fell in with them, and writes the following Account.

*October* 14th, at Seven in the Morning, being in Lat. 47° 49′, and Long. from Cape *Finisterre* 1° 2′ W. the *Edinburgh* made the Signal for seven Sail in the S. E. Quarter. I immediately made the Signal for all the Fleet to chace. About Eight we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded that we could not count them. At Ten made the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head. The *Louisa*, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the Signal for discovering eleven Sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. *Fox* in the *Kent* hailed us, said he counted twelve very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's Convoy to croud away with all the Sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a-stern of them, and hauld near the Wind under Top-sails and Fore-sails, and some with Top-gallant-sails set. Finding we lost Time in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at Eleven made a Signal for the whole Squadron to chace. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost Ships to be within proper Distance, I made Signal to engage, which was immediately obey'd. The *Lyon* and the *Princess Louisa* began the Engagement, and were followed by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather-gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire kept on both Sides, the Smoke prevented my seeing of the Enemy, or what happened on either Side for some Time. In passing on to the first Ship we could get near, we received

received many Fires at a Diſtance, till we came cloſe to the *Severne* of 50 Guns, whom we ſoon ſilenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a-ſtern. Then perceiving the *Eagle* and *Edinburgh*, who had loſt her Fore-top-maſt, engaged, we kept our Wind as much as poſſible, in order to aſſiſt them. This Attempt of ours was fruſtrated, by the *Eagle*'s falling twice on Board us, having her Wheel ſhot to Pieces, and all the Men at it kill'd, and all her Braces and Bowlings gone, which prevented our attacking *Le Monarque* of 74, and the *Tonnant* of 80 Guns, within any Diſtance to do Execution. However, we attempted both, eſpecially the latter. While we were engaged with her, the Breechings of all our lower Deck Guns broke, and the Guns flew fore and aft, which obliged us to ſhoot a-head, for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. *Harland* in the *Tilbury*, obſerving that ſhe fired ſingle Shot at us, in order to diſmaſt us, ſtood on the other Tack between her and the *Devonſhire*, and gave her a very ſmart Fire. By the Time the new Breechings were all ſeized, I was got almoſt a-long Side of the *Trident* of 64 Guns, whom I engaged as ſoon as poſſible, and ſilenced by as briſk a Fire as I could make. Juſt before I attacked her, obſerving the *Kent*, which ſeemed to have little or no Damage, at ſome Diſtance a-ſtern of the *Tonnant*, I flung out Capt. *Fox*'s Pendant to make Sail a-head to engage her, as I ſaw it was in his Power to get up cloſe with her, ſhe being ſomewhat diſabled, having loſt her Main-top-maſt. Seeing ſome of our Ships at that Time not ſo cloſely engaged as I could have wiſhed, and not being able to diſtinguiſh who they were, I flung out the Signal for coming to a cloſer Engagement. Soon after I got a-long Side, within Muſket-ſhot, of the

the *Terrible* of 74 Guns, and 700 Men. Near Seven at Night, ſhe called out for Quarters.

Thus far I have been particular with regard to the Share the *Devonſhire* had in the Action of that Day. As to the other Ships, as far as fell within my Notice, their Commanders, Officers, and Companies behaved with the greateſt Spirit and Reſolution, in every reſpect like *Engliſhmen*. Only I am ſorry to acquaint their Lordſhips, that I muſt except Capt. *Fox*, whoſe Conduct on that Day I beg they would give Directions for enquiring into at a Court Martial.

Obſerving that ſix of the Enemy's Ships had ſtruck, and it being very dark, and our own Ships diſperſed, I thought it was beſt to bring to for that Night, and ſeeing a great Firing a long Way a-ſtern of me, I was in Hopes to have ſeen more of the Enemy's Ships taken in the Morning; but inſtead of that, I received the melancholy Account of Capt. *Saumarez* being killed, and that the *Tonnant* had eſcaped in the Night, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Intrepide*, who, by having the Wind of our Ships, had received no Damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a Council of War.

As to the *French* Convoy's eſcaping, it was not poſſible for me to detach any Ships after them at firſt, or during the Action, except the Frigates; and that I thought would have been imprudent, as I obſerved ſeveral large Ships of War among them; and to confirm me in this Opinion, I have ſince learned, that they had the *Content*, of 64 Guns, and many Frigates, from 36 Guns downwards; however, I took a Step which ſeemed to me the moſt probable to intercept them; for as ſoon as I could man and victual the *Weazle* Sloop, I detached her with an Expreſs to Commodore *Legge*.

As

As the Enemy's Ships were large, except the *Severne*, they took a good deal of Drubbing, and loſt all their Maſts excepting two, who had the Fore-maſts left; this has obliged me to lie by theſe two Days paſt, in order to put them in a Condition to be brought into Port, as well as our own, who have ſuffer'd greatly.

I have ſent this Expreſs by Capt. *Moore* of the *Devonſhire*, in the *Hector*; as it would be doing great Injuſtice to Merit, not to ſay, that he ſignalized himſelf greatly in the Action. We have taken the

| | Men. | Guns. |
|---|---|---|
| *Le Terrible* | 686 | 74 |
| *Le Monarque* | 686 | 74 |
| *Le Neptune* | 686 | 70 |
| *Le Trident* | 650 | 64 |
| *Le Fougeaux* | 650 | 64 |
| *Le Severne* | 550 | 50 |

They were under the Command of M. *de l'Entendiere*, Chef Eſcadre, who got off with

| | Men. | Guns. |
|---|---|---|
| *Le Tonnant* | 822 | 80 |
| *L' Intrepide* | 686 | 74 |

---

## Port Louis *taken by Admiral* KNOWLES *and Governor* TRELAWNEY.

*Admiralty Office, May* 1, 1748. Letters received this Day from Rear-Admiral *Knowles*, dated in *Port Louis* Harbour, *March* 13, laſt, bring Advice, that the Admiral, accompanied by Governor *Trelawney*, ſailed from *Port Royal* Harbour in *Jamaica*, on *February* 13, with 8 Ships of War of the Line, ſtrengthened with a Detachment of

of 240 Men of the Governor's Regiment, in order to attack *St. Jago de Cuba*, but the Winds being continually northerly, ſo as to prevent the Ships approaching that Coaſt, it was agreed to make an Attempt on *Port Louis*, on the South-ſide of *Hiſpaniola*; the Admiral thereupon made a Diſpoſition of his Ships for that Purpoſe, and began the Attack the 8th of *March*, about One o'Clock, within almoſt Piſtol-ſhot of the Walls; and after a warm Cannonading for about three Hours, the Admiral finding the Enemy were drove from their Guns, and ſilenced, he ſummoned the Governor to ſurrender; who ſoon ſent an Officer off with Propoſitions, which the Admiral rejected, and ſent the Officer back with a Copy of the Articles which he would allow, and gave the Governor but an Hour to determine on them, within which Time they were accepted.

In Conſequence of which, Major *Scott*, of General *Fuller*'s Regiment (who had been deſired by the Admiral and Governor *Trelawney*, to command the Detachment of the Governor's Regiment, and the Marines) was ſent aſhore to take Poſſeſſion of the Fort in his Majeſty's Name, and the Troops were landed directly. There were 78 Guns mounted in the Fort, moſtly 42, 36, and 28 Pounders, and five Mortars, with great Quanties of all Kinds of Ammunition and Stores, moſt of the Guns and Carriages new, and many of the Guns weighed from 69 to 84 hundred Weight, and every Thing in very good Order in the Fortreſs. The Admiral found three Ships, a Snow, and three Privateer Sloops in the Harbour, which he took Poſſeſſion of. M. *Chateaunoye*, the General, arrived in Town the Night before the Attack, with a Reinforcement of three Companies of Soldiers; ſo that he had the Mortification to ſee the Fort taken. During the

At-

Attack, the Enemy ſet Fire to a Ship, and endeavoured to drop her on Board the Admiral, or the *Elizabeth*, but Boats were ſent off which towed her clear, and took Poſſeſſion of two more that were deſigned for the ſame Purpoſe, tho' the Enemy's Muſqueteers played very ſmartly on the Boats all the Time; and tho' the Fire from the Fort was as briſk as it could poſſibly be, yet our Loſs in the whole Action, was only 19 Men killed and 60 wounded; but among the Slain was Capt. *Rentone* of the *Stafford*, and Capt. *Cuſt* (who went a Volunteer in the Expedition) both much lamented. The Enemy acknowledge to have 160 Men killed and wounded, (four of whom were Captains) and they ſay that 128 were killed out-right. The Admiral was making what Diſpatch he could in blowing up the Fort, and then intended to proceed to put in Execution his firſt Deſign againſt *St. Jago*.

The following Particulars came in a private Letter from on Board the *Cornwall*.—The Fort is all of Stone, the Merlons ſeven Feet thick on their Top, and it ſtands in an Iſland about a Mile from the Town of *St. Louis*; tho' a good Harbour, it has no freſh Water, and therefore not worth keeping.

The Ships employ'd in the Attack were the *Canterbury*, Captain *Brodie*; *Plymouth*, Captain *Dent*; *Stafford*, Captain *Rentone*; *Warwick*, Captain *Innis*, of 60 Guns each; the *Elizabeth*, Captain *Taylor*, of 64; *Cornwall*, Captain *Chadwick*, of 80 Guns; which laſt was placed in the Center, againſt the ſtrongeſt Battery of the Enemy. We were order'd not to moor till we were within Piſtol-ſhot, which was punctually obſerved, receiving in the mean Time their Shot, which were very furious, ſome of them being fired red-hot, which did us no ſmall Damage in our Maſts, Yards, *&c.* and our Men

Men were with great Difficulty reſtrained from firing while we were under Sail; however, being moored in a cloſe Line a-head, we ſoon returned the Compliment with ſuch Violence and Succeſs, that the Enemy's Cannon were ſilenced in a few Minutes, ſo that they only fired a Shot now and then. We kept a continual Fire, from half an Hour after One, till near Four in the Afternoon, when the Fort was ſurrender'd. Captain *Rentone* was killed before we came to an Anchor, by a Shot which took off his Thigh; Captain *Cuſt* was killed in the *Elizabeth*; and Lieut. *Brebner* in the *Cornwall*; theſe were all the Officers we loſt. Our killed in all, do not exceed 20, nor the wounded 50. Of the Enemy, I have ſeen about 130 dead, and there are about 40 wounded, many of them very dangerouſly. Among their dead were five Captains, three of whom were killed with one Shot, a 32 Pounder, from the *Cornwall*, which Ship did the moſt remarkable Execution, being ſo near, not only with our great Guns, but our ſmall Arms from the Tops, Fore-caſtle, and Poop, we having Soldiers on Board for that Purpoſe.

---

## *Admiral* KNOWLES's *Engagement with the* Spaniſh *Fleet, off the* Havanna.

THE Advice of this Action was ſent from on Board the *Lenox*, Capt. *Holmes*, who arrived at *Spithead*, *November* 23, 1748.

We ſailed from *Jamaica*, *Auguſt* 25, laſt, with a Convoy for *England*; but the Current prevented us from going through the Windward Paſſage, ſo were obliged to bear away for the Gulph of *Florida*.

*Sep-*

*September* 29, in the Morning, we eſpied ſeven Sail of large Ships bearing down upon us, which proving to be *Spaniſh* Men of War, our Captain made a Signal for his Convoy to ſave themſelves as well as they could; we then ſtood towards the Enemy till it was almoſt dark, when it was thought prudent to provide for our own Safety, having near 200,000*l.* on Board. We had Hopes of meeting with Admiral *Knowles*, who was cruizing off the *Tortuda*'s Bank with ſix Ships of War, to intercept the *Spaniſh* annual Plate-fleet from *La Vera Cruz*, daily expected at the *Havanna*. Accordingly we joined him next Morning, and informed him of what had happen'd; upon which we made Sail to meet the Dons, and *October* 1, came up with them. The *Tilbury* led the Van, the *Stafford* next, and our Ship, the *Lenox*, in the third Place. Admiral *Knowles*, in the *Cornwall*, perceiving, by the Enemy's Line of Battle, that the *Spaniſh* Vice-Admiral muſt fall to our Share, bid us fall a-ſtern of him, that the two Commanders might engage one another: We did accordingly, and ſo became the fourth Ship; the *Warwick* next, and *Canterbury* laſt. The Enemy at this Time having their Frigates out of the Line, the *Oxford*, our ſmalleſt Ship, was likewiſe order'd out; and at a little paſt Two, the *Spaniards* began to fire, but at too great a Diſtance to do any Execution: Soon after, the Admiral made the *Tilbury*'s Signal to bear down nearer the Enemy; but that being not complied with, he fired a Shot or two at her; however, he himſelf, in the *Cornwall*, edg'd down cloſe upon the *Spaniſh* Vice-Admiral, we did the ſame, being very near him, when all Hands merrily play'd away, excepting the *Warwick* and *Canterbury*, who were ſo far a-ſtern, that they could not come up, neither did they fire a Shot for upwards of two Hours.

Hours. —— You will perceive that the Enemy had all this while ſix Ships againſt four; and, what added to our Diſadvantage, about an Hour after the Action began, the *Cornwall* had her Main-top-maſt ſhot clear away, with ſome other Damages, which occaſioned her to hawl out of the Line, and ſhe never came into it again. We then ſhot up into her Place, abreaſt of the *Spaniſh* Admiral, where we had very warm Work, having three of the Enemy's Ships playing upon us at once, above an Hour, when the *Warwick* and *Canterbury* came up very ſeaſonably to our Aſſiſtance. At this Juncture, one of the *Spaniſh* Ships was fairly beat out of the Line, as well as the *Cornwall* out of ours. Mr. *Knowles* having refitted, bore down upon the *Spaniſh* diſabled Ship, and took her with little or no Reſiſtance. The Action was now cloſer and hotter than ever, and the *Spaniards* being ſick of it, edg'd away towards the *Havannah*, it being but a little Way from them, and we bore after and did great Execution, for we were almoſt Yard-arm and Yard-arm: We pepper'd them ſweetly. The Enemy bearing more away, threw us partly aſtern of them; tho' then we did not lie idle; for ſoon getting under the Vice-Admiral's Stern, we looſ'd up, and gave him ſeveral Broad-ſides, which raking him fore and aft, tore him to Pieces. About 9 o'Clock, not being able to diſtinguiſh one Ship from another, we left off.

The *Spaniſh* Vice-Admiral having loſt his Main and Fore-maſt, ran aſhore; the reſt, tho' greatly diſabled, put into Port; off which, we paraded with the *Conqueſtador*, our Prize, till all our Ships were new rigg'd, and then we ſtood towards the *Spaniſh* Vice-Admiral's Ship, which was aſhore; upon ſeeing us come near him, he ſet her on Fire, and in an Hour's Time ſhe blew up. We then re-

turn'd

*Engraved for the Naval Chronicle.*

*The Hon.ble Edward Boscawen Admiral of ỹ blue Squa of his Maj.tys Fleet and one of the Lords Comrs of the Admir*

*Sold by J. Fuller*

turn'd to our Parade off the *Havanna*, where we took an Advice-Boat from *Old Spain*, which damp'd our Spirits with the unwelcome News of a Peace, for we had great Hopes of taking the *Spaniſh* Plate-fleet above-mentioned, in which there could not be leſs than forty Million of Dollars. *Engliſh* Tars had never more Reaſon to blame Fortune than now; for if ſhe had favour'd us with only two Hours Day-light more, we ſhould have taken or deſtroy'd the whole *Spaniſh* Squadron; and finer Ships were never built.

---

## *Admiral* BOSCAWEN's *unſucceſsful Attempt on* Pondicherry.

LETTERS from Admiral *Boſcawen*, to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated at Fort *St. David*, *October* 17, brought Advice, that, finding at his Arrival, at the Iſland of *Mauritius*, that the *French* there were ſo well prepared to receive them, that he could not attack them without Danger of great Loſs, he ſtretched over to the Coaſt of *Coromandel*. He there attacked *Pondicherry*, which he found ſtrongly fortified, and wherein the *French* had a Garriſon of 2000 *Europeans*, and 3000 Blacks; whereas the Numbers he attacked the Place with, conſiſted of no more than 2690 Soldiers, 148 Artillery People, 1097 Sailors, 120 *Dutchmen*, and 2000 Blacks; out of which he loſt, during the Siege, 757 Soldiers, 43 Artillery People, and 265 Sailors; and then was obliged, by the approaching bad Seaſon, to raiſe it, and march back to Fort *St. David*.

## *The Settlement of a Colony in* Nova Scotia.

THE whole Compaſs of *Nova Scotia* was ceded to *Great Britain*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*; in Conſequence of which we garriſon'd *Annapolis* and *Canſo*, the Fortreſſes that were then in the Country, and kept Poſſeſſion of them ever ſince; but never ſent a regular Colony to plant and inhabit it till the Year 1749: When it being repreſented to his Majeſty, that the Country was naturally fertile, and capable of very great Improvements; and it being at a Time when a great Number of Officers and Soldiers were at a Loſs to know how to get their Bread, being lately diſbanded upon the Concluſion of the Peace; it was judged proper to give Permiſſion to ſuch, and to as many other poor, honeſt, and induſtrious People as deſired it, to tranſplant themſelves to *Nova Scotia*, at the Expence of the Government. Accordingly Tranſports were prepared, on which 3000 Families embarked, with their Governor, Colonel *Cornwallis*, and ſafely arrived there the 28th of *June*, 1749. The following Letter from one of the Settlers, dated *Chebecto* Harbour, gives an Account of their Paſſage, and a good Deſcription of the Country, well deſerving the Reader's Peruſal.

On the 28th of *June*, after a ſhort and pleaſant Paſſage of between five and ſix Weeks, we arrived here. I have not heard that any one Perſon died in the Paſſage, or ſince our Arrival; on the contrary, many that were ſick at our Departure from *Portſmouth*, are perfectly recover'd. We have already baptized ten or twelve Children; and as many Women are ready to lie-in.

Our Health and Preſervation have been in a great Meaſure, under Almighty God, owing to the prudent

dent Measures taken by those who had the Direction of this good Work, in having Ventilators and Air-pipes in all the Ships, and furnishing Rice, and fresh Provisions for the Use of the Sick, as well as the lying-in Women and young Children. Examples which I hope will be follow'd in all future Embarkations.

On our Arrival, we found the *Sphinx*, of 20 Guns, which had come into Harbour a few Days before us, having his Excellency, Governor *Cornwallis*, on Board, who being informed of the Arrival of the *French* at *Louisburgh*, immediately gave Orders for transporting the *English* Garrison from *Cape Breton* to this Place; and while I am writing, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Transports are now entering the Harbour, with two Regiments of *Hopson* and *Warburton* on Board. The Assistance, as well as Security, we shall receive from these Regiments, will greatly forward our Settlement; the Officers having brought all their Furniture with them, and a great Number of Milch Cows, and other Stock, besides Military Stores and Ammunition of all Sorts. There is also a Company of Rangers arrived from *Annapolis*, commanded by Capt. *Goreham*, who are encamped near us, and from whom likewise we have received great Assistance, and every Thing has answer'd our most sanguine Wishes and Expectations.

The Harbour of *Chebecto* may be justly called the finest in the World, and has Conveniencies and Advantages for a Fishery, superior, as I am told by Persons of Knowledge, to any other Place they ever saw, and we have great Reason to believe, it will soon become the most flourishing Fishery in these Parts, a great Number of *New-England* Fishermen having already signified their Intention of settling here next Year.

The Entrance into the Harbour is from the South, with a large Iſland of an irregular Form, which we have named *Cornwallis* Iſland, lying on the North-Eaſt Side; between this Iſland and the oppoſite Shore on the South-Eaſt is a Channel wide and deep enough for the largeſt Ships. This Iſland, as well as a ſmaller one up the Harbour, which are named *George*'s Iſland, is commodiouſly ſituated for a Fiſhery, and has Conveniencies of all Sorts, proper for drying and curing the Fiſh. About two Miles up the Harbour is a River, with a ſmall Harbour at its Entrance, for the Reception of Shallops, and other ſmall Veſſels; we call it *Sandwich River*; it is at the Mouth about as wide as the *Thames* at *London-Bridge*, and as deep, tho' Salt water for about four or five Miles up, where it terminates at the Fall of a freſh-Water Rivulet, which runs into it from the North.

From the Mouth of the *Sandwich* to the oppoſite Side of the Harbour, is about two Miles, with good anchoring Ground for the largeſt Ships in any Part of it, and a fine watering Place on the North-Eaſt Side; the Land on both Sides is every where pretty high, exceeding rich and fertile, but covered with Wood, as indeed is the whole Country round it.

About four or five Miles North from the beforementioned River is a narrow Entrance of half a Mile, into a large Bay of 10 or 12 Miles Circumference; which we named *Bedford* Bay, and it has ſeveral ſmall Creeks, abounding with the fineſt Salmon in the greateſt Plenty I ever ſaw. There are alſo ſeveral Iſlands in it, and a great Quantity of Pines, fit for Maſts, grow on the Weſtern Side of it. This Bay, with the Harbour, and *Sandwich* River, forms a Peninſula, containing about 3000 Acres of Land, upon which

which we are at preſent ſettled, and are preparing to found a Town.

There is an amazing Quantity of Fiſh of the beſt Sorts caught in the Harbour; and the Woods abound with a Variety of Game, eſpecially Partridges, which perch upon Trees, and ſuffer themſelves to be ſhot at as often as you will. I think they are better than thoſe we have in *England*. There are alſo Wood-Pigeons; I have ſeen ſome Flights of Ducks and Geeſe. The Weather is fairer and more ſerene than ever I ſaw; and our Evenings are pleaſant beyond Deſcription.

The firſt Care of the Governor was to pitch upon a Spot for our firſt Settlement; and as the aforementioned Peninſula appeared to be the beſt Place, as well on Account of its commodious Situation, as the Fertility of its Soil, which is a red Clay: The Wood being chiefly Oak, Aſh, Beach, Birch, *&c.* the able-bodied Men on Board each Ship were employed in clearing Ground for a Town at the South Point of the Peninſula, and at the Entrance of *Sandwich* River, which at firſt appeared to be the beſt Spot, being defenſible, and having the Advantage of the River, being navigable a great Way up; but upon Examination, the ſtrongeſt Objections were found againſt this Place; a Shoal off the Point, which made it very convenient for a Fort, was, however, apprehended to be dangerous ſo near a Town, being ſo ſhallow, that at a Cable's Length from the Shore, ſmall Boats ſtrike upon the Rock; beſides, it was evident from the Beach, that a prodigious Sea muſt come in at Winter; and the Soil too proved bad, ſtony near the Shore, and ſwampy behind. Another Spot therefore was choſen by the Governor, about a Mile and a half North of it on the Harbour Side; it is upon the Slope of a riſing Ground, that com-

mands the whole Peninſula, and will ſhelter the Town from the N. W. Winds. The Beach is a fine Gravel, convenient for ſmall Boats; the Anchorage is every-where good, within Gun-ſhot of the Town, for large Ships, and there are ſeveral Rivulets of freſh and wholeſome Water about it.

We have already cleared about 20 Acres of Land, and every one has a Hut by his Tent. Our Work goes on briſkly, and the Method of employing the People in Ships Companies, has had a very good Effect, in creating an Emulation amongſt us, every one ſtriving who ſhall do moſt; and as the Governor is preparing to lay out the Lots of Land, we ſhall very ſoon have a very convenient and pleaſant Town built, which is to be called *Halli-fax*, in Honour of the great and noble Lord, to whom this Settlement owes its Beginning, and whoſe indefatigable Zeal for the Honour and Intereſt of his Country is well known; ſo that we hope in Time to become a flouriſhing Country.

There are already ſeveral Wharfs built, and one Gentleman is preparing to erect a Saw-mill. Public Store-houſes are alſo building, and Grains of various Sorts have been ſown. We have received conſtant Supplies of Plank and Timber for building our Houſes, all freſh Stock, and Rum, in great Quantities, 20 Schooners frequently in one Day. We have alſo had 100 Beeves, and ſome Sheep, brought down to us by Land from the *French* Settlement at *Minas*, which is about 30 Miles from the Bottom of *Bedford* Bay, and to which we propoſe to cut a Road, the *French* Deputies, who came to make their Submiſſion, having promiſed to ſend us 50 Men for that Purpoſe, and to aſſiſt us as far as they are able. We have likewiſe received the like Promiſe of Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance from the *Indians*, their Chiefs having been

been with our Governor for that Purpoſe. In ſhort, every Thing is in a very proſperous Way. But I ſhould be equally unjuſt and ungrateful, was I to conclude my Letter without paying that Tribute which is juſtly due to our Governor, whoſe indefatigable Zeal and prudent Conduct, in the difficult Taſk he is to go thro' with, can never be ſufficiently admired. He ſeems to have nothing in View, but the Intereſt and Happineſs of all; and his Commands are mixed with ſo much Humanity and Goodneſs, that it is impoſſible not to love and obey him at the ſame Time.

This was the Situation of the Colony about a Year after its firſt Settlement; a more particular Deſcription of the Country, here follows.

*Nova Scotia* is the moſt Northerly and Eaſterly Province of the *Engliſh* Range on the Continent, and conſequently the neareſt to *Europe*. It was called *Nova Scotia* by Sir *William Alexander*, Secretary of State for *Scotland*, under King *James* I. and afterwards created Earl of *Stirling*. By Means of Sir *Ferdinand Gorges*, Preſident of the *New England*, or *Plymouth* Company, he obtained a Royal Grant for this Tract in 1622.

As to the Climate it is not indeed ſo agreeable as the Southern Part of *France*, tho' ſituated in the ſame Degrees of Latitude, becauſe it is ſubject to ſevere Colds, and thick Fogs, but it will be much better every Day, in Proportion as the Woods are cut down, and the Country cleared and improved; and when the Country to the North of it comes to be a little cleared and inhabited, it may perhaps become one of the pleaſanteſt Spots upon the Globe; for according to *Charlevoix*'s Account, there is not a Country in the World, of its Extent, where we meet with finer natural Harbours, or which

more abundantly produces all the Conveniencies of Life. In Confirmation of which he ſays, that near the Harbour *La Haive*, one ſingle Grain of Wheat produced 150 pretty Ears of Corn, and each of them ſo loaded with Grain, that they were forced to incloſe all the Ears in a Ring of Iron, and ſupport them by a Pole; and that near the ſame Place was a Field of Wheat, where every Grain of the Seed, even thoſe that produced leaſt, put forth eight Stalks, every one of which had an Ear at leaſt half a Foot long.

The River of *St. John* is ten Leagues diſtant from the Gut of *Annapolis*, a very uſeful River, of long Courſe, and has a conſiderable Trade of the *Anaqui Indians* ſettled upon it; but they are at preſent, thro' the Neglect of the *Nova Scotia* Government, in the Intereſt of the *Canadian French*. There are prodigious Falls of Tide in this River, near its Mouth, of not leſs than 30 Fathom, not properly Cataracts, occaſioned by a Courſe of Rocks, but the Effect of a great Head of Water above, the Channel being pent up between two Mountains. By this River, and the Help of ſome Land-carriage, there is a Communication with the River of *St. Lawrence*, and acroſs that with *Quebec*, the Metropolis of *Canada*.

More northerly is *Cape Dore*, or *Gilt Cape*, about 30 Leagues from *Annapolis*. Here is Plenty of Mineral Coal for Firing, which is certainly a great natural Advantage. Some Years ago a Company was ſet a-foot in *New England* to work the Mines: But tho' that Project was ſoon dropped with Loſs, a better Uſe will be made of this Treaſure, when *Nova Scotia* itſelf comes to be inhabited. About the ſame Cape are ſome ſlender Veins of Copper Ore, ſome thin Laminæ of Virgin Copper, and a Gold Sulphur Marcaſite

Upon

Upon the Eaſterly Shore, or Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, after we have paſſed the Point, is the Gut of *Canſo*; it is a ſhort and ſafe Paſſage from the *Britiſh* Settlements to *Canada* River, and to all the other Parts of *Nova Scotia* upon this Gulph. This Gulph is ſix Leagues long, and one League broad; the Navigation of it is very good, as appears from the Journal of Capt. *Gayton*, who paſſed it in 1746.

Twenty-five Leagues beyond the Gut is *Tatamaganabon*, a conſiderable Diſtrict or Settlement for the *Nova Scotians*, and a good Road for Veſſels. *Green Bay*, or *Bay Verte*, lies 14 Leagues farther, and a ſhallow Water. This is the Landing-place from *Canada*, where Diſturbance from the *French* is chiefly to be apprehended, and ought to be eſpecially guarded againſt in the Settlement of *Nova Scotia*. There are four Miles Land-carriage from this Bay to *Chegnecto* River, which runs by a *French* Town of the ſame Name into the oppoſite Bay, dividing the Iſthmus in the narroweſt Part. It is obſervable, that on the Side of *Chegnecto* Bay, the Tide flows eleven Fathoms: But on the Gulph of *St. Lawrence* or *Green Bay* Side, the Swell is not above four or five Feet.

Farther upwards, before we reach *Iſle Bonaventure*, and *Iſle Peace*, where the *French*, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, have a Right to cure and dry Cod-fiſh, we come to *Mirachi* Port, at the Mouth of a long River of the ſame Name, where I do not find any Settlement. There are ſome other ſmall Bays betwixt this and that of *Chaleurs* (ſo called by the *French*) which runs a great Way into the Land, and has a ſmall Iſland at the Bottom of it, beſides ſeveral others near the Entrance. Then proceeding towards the River *St. Lawrence*, below the South Entrance of that River, lies the Bay of *Gaſpee*, a deep and good Harbour. Here the *French*,

*French*, contrary to Treaty, have continued to carry on their Fiſhery, and pretend to aſſume to themſelves a Right over the Country behind it, which they diſtinguiſhed in their modern Maps by the Name of *Gaſpeſee*. This Name indeed they ſometimes extend ſo far, as to take off the greateſt Part of *Nova Scotia*, and leave us little, if any Thing more, under the Title of *Acadia*, than the Peninſula. Such a Paper-Encroachment, if not well attended to, may in Time be conſtrued into a Sort of Claim by Preſcription. But as this Province is now thought worthy the Regard of the Adminiſtration, it is to be hoped the true and antient Limits of it will be properly aſſerted: For tho' we may not ſuddenly ſettle more of it than the *Peninſula*, yet an Indulgence to our Rivals, in the other Parts, will be a great Check to the Induſtry of our Colonies.

*Nova Scotia* is at preſent divided into ten or twelve Diſtricts, each Diſtrict annually chuſes one Deputy, to be approved by the Commander and Council of *Annapolis*. He is a Sort of Agent for his Countrymen, the *French*, in that Diſtrict, and reports the State of it from Time to Time; but in what Manner we need not be at a Loſs to determine. There is, in Fact, no Civil Power, either legiſlative or executive. The *French* Miſſionaries, who are not only ſent by the Biſhop of *Quebec*, but abſolutely under his Direction in their ſeveral Diſtricts and Villages, act as ſole Magiſtrates, or Juſtices of the Peace: But all Complaints may, if the Parties think proper, be brought before the Commander in Chief and Council of *Annapolis*; a Liberty, which, if we conſider the State of this People, their Prejudices to the *Engliſh*, we may be certain, is not often made uſe of. But the numerous Settlements at *Hallifax*, which may ſoon be

be reputed the Metropolis of *Nova Scotia*, and the continual Acceſſion of Planters, and Cultivation of Lands, will naturally produce a more regular Syſtem of Government.

---

## *The Reduction of* Severndroog, *the chief Fort of* Tulagee Angria, *in the* Eaſt Indies.

ON the 28th of *March*, 1755, *William James*, Eſq; in Command of the *Protector*, and Commodore of the *Eaſt India* Company's Marine Force on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, being on a Cruize with the *Swallow*, alſo the *Triumph* and *Viper* Bomb-Veſſels, and a Squadron of *Moratta* Grabs and Gallivats under his Command, received Information that *Tulagee Angria*'s Fleet was at Anchor in the Port of *Severndroog*; he therefore made Sail thither, with a Precaution of arriving juſt at Day-light on the 29th, being apprehenſive they would otherwiſe not chuſe to come to an Action, but endeavour to eſcape; and that indeed was the Caſe; for on Sight of the *Protector*, they ſlipt their Cables with great Precipitation, and ran out to Sea. As there was very little Wind, they employ'd a Number of Gallivats to row them out of Danger, an Advantage that enabled them to gain greatly on the *Protector* (tho' ſhe ſailed by far better than any Veſſel under his Command) until the Sea Wind ſet in, when ſhe came up with them ſo faſt, as to be within random Shot; finding themſelves ſo cloſely purſued, they ſtemmed for the Shore into ſhallow Water, and at length drew him ſo low down from his Station, that he was obliged to leave off the Chace. He was much chagrin'd at this Diſappointment,

pointment, and immediately made Sail again for *Severndroog*, where he arrived the 1ſt Day of *April*.

This Place is ſituated on the Coaſt of *Malabar*, in 17° 56′ North Lat. and about 25 Miles to the Eaſtward of *Bombay*. On his Arrival he employ'd Boats to reconnoitre and ſound round the Harbour and Forts, and finding Water enough for the ſmall Veſſels to bombard, and the *Protector* to cannonade; on the 2d of *April*, the *Moratta* Forces being poſted on the Land-ſide under Command of *Ramagie Punt*, their General, the Attack began; about 300 Shells were thrown, and 500 Shot expended that Day; at Night a Deſerter arrived, and informed the Commodore, that the Governor and eight People were killed in the Caſtle, and ſeveral wounded, and that the Shells and Shot had done conſiderable Damage; but the Walls of the large Fort on that Side, being at leaſt 50 Feet high, and nearly 18 thick, and moſt Part cut out of the ſolid Rocks, it would be impoſſible to make an effectual Breach there; the Commodore therefore thought fit to quit his Station, and finding the Water to the Eaſtward deep enough to admit his and the other Veſſels going in to open all the Forts, *viz.* one of 42 Guns, two of 24 Guns each, and the outer one of 50 Guns built upon the Iſland, and which at firſt ſuſtained the principal Attack; he hauled the *Protector* early in the Morning on the 3d, within half Muſket-Shot, having a Foot more Water at the loweſt Ebb than the Ship drew, and renewed the Attack; the Enemy fired briſkly during the Time he was, by Means of Springs, *&c.* getting the Ship's Broad-ſide to bear, which was ſoon effected, and the Compliment heartily returned to the farther Forts, with the Lower-deck Guns, and the nearer with thoſe of the Upper-deck, two and three at a Time, holding an inceſſant Fire,

ſeconded

ſeconded by the *Swallow* and Bomb-veſſels. By this Conduct, in four Hours they were pretty well ſilenced, and at Noon a great Part of the Parapet of the North-Eaſt Baſtion of the outer Fort, where the *Protector* lay, and the Work itſelf was in Ruins; at the ſame Time a ſucceſsful Shell taking place, which ſet Fire to one of the Store-houſes, and which the Commodore perceiving, and preventing the Enemy's extinguiſhing the Flames, by conſtantly pouring in his Grape-ſhot and Muſquetry, it raged ſo fiercely, that in an Hour's Time, one of the Magazines blew up, which communicating the Fire effectually within the Fort, and continuing to burn without Intermiſſion; about Eleven at Night their grand Magazine blew up with a great Shock, and next Morning, after half an Hour's ſmart Firing, they ſtruck their Colours in all their Forts; this Sight was very welcome, and the more ſo, becauſe it was ſomewhat unexpected ſo ſoon, conſidering their Strength; the Commodore immediately took Poſſeſſion, and hoiſted the *Engliſh* Flag.

This Place was always eſteemed by much the ſtrongeſt Fortification *Angria* had, and is that where the *Derby Indiaman* was carried into; a great Number of whoſe Stores were ſeen on landing, as alſo many heretofore belonging to other Veſſels, particularly to the *Dutch* Ships, which were deſtroy'd by the Enemy's Grabs in 1754. From this happy Beginning, there are Hopes, notwithſtanding the Intereſt many have in his Support, of entirely extirpating this formidable Neighbour; for as *Severndroog* was his Northmoſt Harbour, and general Place of Safety and Rendezvous for his Fleets, 14 Sail whereof, all fighting Galliots, the Commodore hath alſo taken; his Limits are now ſo confined, that he can have but little Hopes of making

making a future Cruize with any boasted Success. The Surrender of this Place was followed by that of *Boncote* (which is now held in Behalf of the Company) and *Hemet Gur*, both which were garrison'd with *Morattas*, having no *Europeans* to spare for that Purpose.

The Commodore, in this Expedition, had only the *Protector* of 44 Guns, the *Swallow*, commanded by Captain *Clough*, of 14 Guns, the *Viper* of one Mortar and 10 Guns, and the *Triumph* of one Mortar and 10 Guns, with his own Launch, in which he fixed a Cohorn. The Behaviour of our good Friends and Allies, the *Morattas*, was very extraordinary on this Occasion; no Entreaty whatsoever could prevail on the Commander in Chief of their Fleet to come within Reach of the Enemy's Shot; the Neighbourhood on all Sides was too hot to hold them; for on Shore they inscon ced themselves in Holes of their own digging, and in this Work they were particularly industrious, for they very shortly made a Shift to preserve themselves from any Danger during the Siege, being partly sunk 4 or 5 in a Pit, with their Heads, at least, six Inches below the Surface of the Earth; and such as could not be blessed with that signal Advantage, took their Station very contentedly on a Hill, out of random Shot, and diverted themselves with viewing the Operations. This is the whole of that Transaction; some perhaps will wonder that there should be such a Race of Poltroons upon the Face of the Earth; but it is most true they exist, and that we are in Alliance with them, and have given them the material Advantages of a Victory, in which, except the Appearance of Power, they were not in the least useful, and it was a very just Reproach bestowed on the *Moratta* Forces, when exulting on the Advantages that were gained, one of the

the Enemy replied with a Sneer: Their Allies know how to fight better than they did, or they would never have been in Poſſeſſion of *Severndroog*.

---

## *A Skirmiſh between ſome* Engliſh *and* French *Men of War in the* American *Seas.*

AS this was the firſt Blow that was ſtruck, at Sea, in the preſent War, it will be neceſſary to premiſe ſomething in Relation to the Occaſion of it.

Ever ſince the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, Diſputes had ſubſiſted concerning the Limits and Boundaries of the *Engliſh* and *French* Territories in *North America*. In order to ſettle and adjuſt theſe Differences, Commiſſaries had been appointed on the Part of *Great Britain* to meet at *Paris*, and confer with the *French* Miniſtry, in order to examine the Pretenſions on both Sides, and ſettle Things in an amicable Manner. Theſe Conferences were carried on, at Times, for upwards of two Years, and great Hopes were conceived of a happy Concluſion without coming to Blows. The *French*, however, were far from having any ſuch Deſign: For, at the very Time, and during this long Negotiation, they were conſtantly ſending Supplies to *Canada*, to enable their People there to proceed in, and make good their Encroachments upon the *Engliſh* Plantations, as they actually did. One Squadron of their Men of War was ſent out under Pretence of chaſtiſing the *Algerines*, but in a ſhort Time ſlipt away for *America*; beſides many ſingle Ships that ſtole away imperceptibly for the ſame Quarter, full freighted with Proviſions and Forces for the ſame laudable Purpoſes. Thus while they were amuſing us with

a Treaty, they were actually extending their Frontiers, and daily encroaching upon our *American* Settlements, and planning Schemes to drive us entirely from that Continent.

At length their Deſigns were ſo manifeſt, that it was impoſſible to miſtake them. Our Miniſtry were alarm'd, and reſolved to repel Force by Force; a great Number of Men of War were put in Commiſſion; the Admirals, *Boſcawen* and *Moſtyn*, were ſent with a ſtrong Fleet to the *American* Seas, and ſome of their Ships falling in with three of the *French* Squadron, there happened a Rencounter; of which the following Account was publiſhed in the *London Gazette*.

Letters received by the *Glouceſter* Man of War, from Vice-Admiral *Boſcawen*, dated off *Louiſburgh*, the 22d of *June*, 1755, brought Advice, that on the 10th of that Month, the *Alcide*, a *French* Man of War of 64 Guns, and 480 Men, commanded by M. *Hoquart*, and the *Lys*, commanded by M. *Lagerill*, pierced for 64 Guns, but mounted only 22, and having eight Companies of Land Forces on Board, being ſeparated from the *French* Squadron, commanded by M. *Bois de la Mothe*, fell in with the *Engliſh* Fleet off *Newfoundland*, and that a Skirmiſh happen'd between the ſaid *French* Men of War, and his Majeſty's Ships the *Dunkirk* and *Defiance*, in which the *Alcide* and *Lys* were taken. The *French* Ship, the *Dauphin Royal*, which had been in Company with the two above-mention'd, diſappeared in the Fog.

By Accounts given in private Letters, we were inform'd, that the two Men of War, taken as above, were ſent to *Hallifax*, in *Nova Scotia*; and that had it not been for the Fog, they had been in with the whole *French* Fleet: That Captain *How*, in the *Dunkirk*, coming up cloſe with the *Alcide*, order'd her

her to ſtrike, and come into the Admiral's Fleet. The Captain of her aſked, if it was Peace or War; but not receiving a ſatisfactory Anſwer, he repeated the Queſtion, adding, that he ſhould obey no Orders but thoſe of his own Admiral. Upon which Captain *How*, obſerving a great Number of Land-Officers, generouſly bid them to withdraw, as it was not their Duty to defend the Ship; which they had no ſooner done, but he poured in a Broadſide, and being Yard-arm and Yard-arm, and his Guns double-ſhotted, did terrible Execution; and ſo hot was the Fire, that the *French* Officers found it impoſſible to keep their Men to their Quarters; ſo that in about three Quarters of an Hour ſhe ſtruck. There were about 50 Men killed in the *Alcide*, and about double the Number wounded. In the *Dunkirk*, 7 were killed, and about 15 or 16 wounded. The *Lys* was taken by the *Defiance* and *Fogeux*, and and in both Ships, 600 Soldiers, with their Officers, and 50,000 Crowns in Money.

---

## Geriah, *the Chief Reſidence of* Tulagee Angria, *taken by Admiral* Watson.

*Admiralty Office, November 6.* By Letters from Vice-Admiral *Watſon*, dated the 14th of *February*, and 19th of *March*, 1756, in *Geriah* Harbour, we have an Account, that he arrived off that Place the 11th of *February*, with the Ships under his Command, where he was informed *Tulagee Angria* was treating with the *Morattas* to ſurrender the Place to them. In Conſequence of this Intelligence, the Vice-Admiral ſent him a Summons the next Morning, to ſurrender the Town and Fort to him; but receiving no Anſwer in the Time he pro-

poſed, and finding the *Morattas* (from whom he has received no Aſſiſtance) were trifling with him, he weighed in the Afternoon, and ſtood into the Harbour in two Diviſions in the following Order; the firſt was his Majeſty's Diviſion, and conſiſted of the *Kingsfiſher* Sloop; *Bridgewater* of 24 Guns; *Tyger* 60; *Kent* 70; *Cumberland* 66; *Saliſbury* 50; *Protector*, *Eaſt-India* Ship, 40. The Second, was the Company's Diviſion, *viz.* *Revenge*, *Bombay Grab*, *Guardian*, *Duke-bomb*, *Warren-bomb*, and *Viper-bomb*.

The Enemy fired at his Ships as he paſſed their Batteries; but as ſoon as they were got by them, and properly placed, they began ſuch a Fire as ſoon ſilenced their Batteries, and likewiſe the Fire from their Grabs. Soon after Four o'Clock, a Shell was thrown into the *Reſtoration*, an armed Ship, which ſome Time ago, *Angria* took from the *Eaſt-India* Company, which ſet her on Fire, and ſoon after his whole Fleet ſhared the ſame Fate, and are all entirely deſtroy'd. In the Night the Vice-Admiral landed all his Troops, ſuſpecting the Enemy would endeavour to let in the *Morattas*, which Suppoſition was verified by a Deſerter, who informed Mr. *Watſon*, that *Angria* (who himſelf was not in the Fort) had ſent Orders to his Brother-in-Law, who commanded the Garriſon, on no Account to ſuffer the *Engliſh* to come in.

On the 13th, in the Afternoon, after ſeveral Meſſages had paſſed to no Purpoſe, the Vice-Admiral renewed the Attack, and in about 20 Minutes they flung out a Flag of Truce, but the Admiral inſiſted that his Troops ſhould be let in, and their Colours hauled down, and they not complying with his Demand, he repeated his Attack with great Vigour, and the Enemy very ſoon called out for Mercy, which our Troops were near enough to

hear

hear very distinctly. An Officer with 60 Men, marched into the Fort that Night, and the next Morning, all our Forces. The Vice-Admiral reports, that all his Officers and Men behaved with great Spirits; that our Loss was very inconsiderable, as well with respect to Men, as to Damage done to the Ships, insomuch that he should have been able to have proceeded to Sea again in 24 Hours, had there been a Necessity for so doing.

They found upwards of 200 Guns in the Place, Six Mortars, and a very large Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds; and in Money and Effects about 120 or 130,000*l.*

The Grabs which were burnt, consisted of eight Ketches and one Ship, besides two others that were building, one of which was to carry 40 Guns and a considerable Number of small Vessels called Gallivats.

There were in the Fort above 2000 People, 300 of whom bore Arms. Among the Prisoners are *Angria's* Wife and Children, his Mother, his Brother-in-law, and the Commander in Chief of his Grabs.

The Vice-Admiral left about 300 of the *East-India* Company's *European* Troops in the Garrison, and as many Seapoys, and three or four of the Company's armed Vessels in the Harbour, for the Defence of the Place, as it is judg'd to be extremely well situated for the Interest of the Company, and very tenable.

To the foregoing let us add the following Account, in which the Admiral's Humanity to his Prisoners, will appear as conspicuous, as his Valour in taking this strong Place; as communicated by an Officer on Board the *Kent*, who thus writes.

By this happy Stroke the notorious *Angria* is entirely destroy'd; for all his Country, which extend-

ed about four Degrees of Latitude, is taken from him, and every Fort along his Coaſt hath ſince ſurrender'd; he himſelf hath fallen into the *Morattas* Hands. It appears, he left this Fort a Day or two before it was attacked, and committed the Defence of it to his Wife's Brother, under whoſe Protection alſo he put his two Wives and two pretty Children; both of the laſt, and one of the firſt have been ſince taken ill with the Small-pox, and have been attended by Mr. *Watſon*'s Surgeon, in Fulfilment of a Promiſe the Admiral made them the firſt Interview he had with the Family, after the Surrender of the Place, that he would be their Friend. At this Meeting, People here ſaw a very moving Scene; for upon Mr. *Watſon*'s entering their Houſe, the Family appeared making a great Salem, or reverend Bending of their Bodies, touching the very Ground with their Faces, and ſhedding Floods of Tears. The Admiral bid them have Comfort, and told them, they were now under his Protection, and he would take Care they ſhould not be hurt; they then again made the Salem. The Mother of *Angria* told the Admiral, the People had no King, ſhe no Son, her Daughter no Huſband, nor the Children any Father: To which he replied, they muſt therefore look on him now as their Father and Friend. Upon which the youngeſt Boy, about ſix Years old, ſaid, *Then you ſhall be my Father*, and immediately took the Admiral by the Hand, and called him Father. This over-power'd the brave Man's Heart, and obliged him to turn round, to prevent the Tears which ſtood ready to guſh from his Eyes. He propoſes to take the Family and ſettle them at *Bombay* ſo ſoon as their Illneſs will permit, and this ſeems very agreeable to them, who, above all Things, dread being in the Hands of the *Morattas*.

*Tulagee*

ADMIRAL BYNG.
MINORCA

*Tulagee Angria* was an abſolute cruel Tyrant, making his licentious Deſires the Laws for his Government. He was originally Tributary to the *Su-Raja*, but finding himſelf powerful, had long denied all ſuch Subjection, and had inſolently treated ſome Ambaſſadors who had been ſent to put him in Mind of his Duty, ſlitting their Noſes, and bidding them acquaint their Maſter, that he would ſend them his private Parts to treat with him. It is in this Kind of Language they affront each other in this Part of the World, inſtead of our Cuſtom of ſwearing, and calling abuſive Names; and it was for this Behaviour the *Morattas*, our Allies and Neighbours, ſollicited our Aſſiſtance for his Deſtruction, and not for any Diſlike they had, I ſuppoſe, to his having been a notorious Pirate on all the World.

---

## *Admiral* BYNG's *Engagement with the* French *Fleet, off* Port Mahon.

THE Iſland of *Minorca* being threaten'd with an Invaſion by a *French* Army, the Admirals, *Byng* and *Weſt*, were ſent with a ſtrong Squadron to relieve it. In their Way, they were ordered to ſtop at *Gibraltar*, and take in ſome Regiments to reinforce the Garriſon. On their Arrival at *Gibraltar*, Admiral *Byng* applied to Governor *Fowke* for that Purpoſe; but the Governor, under ſome Pretence or other, refuſed to comply with the Order, and would furniſh the Admiral with no more than about 100 Officers and Soldiers. With theſe, however, he proceeded on his Expedition; and being come within a ſmall Diſtance of *Minorca*, met with the *French* Fleet; upon which an Engage-

ment enſued. The Fleets were pretty near equal as to Strength and Number of Ships; but the Succeſs, on our Side, was not ſuch as might have been expected. The Admiral diſpatch'd a Letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, to acquaint them with his Conduct and Proceedings: But their Lordſhips obſerving that he had not relieved the Garriſon of Fort *St. Philips*, and that his Behaviour in the Battle was exceptionable, they judg'd it highly proper, for the public Service, to call him to an Account for his Miſbehaviour. Upon which Admiral *Hawke* was ſent to *Gibraltar*, with Orders to ſuperſede Admiral *Byng*, and to ſend him Home under Arreſt. Accordingly he, with General *Fowke*, and other Officers, arrived in the *Antelope* at *Spithead*, *July* 26. From thence he was ſent to *Greenwich*, to be kept in ſafe Cuſtody by the Governor, till he ſhould be called for to his Trial; and on the 21ſt of *November*, was conveyed, under a Guard of a Troop of Horſe, to *Portſmouth*, and ſoon afterwards was brought before a Court Martial to be tried. Now, as no better Account can be given of this Action in the *Mediterranean*, than what was related by thoſe who were upon the Spot, and actually engaged in it, a curſory View of the Evidence, produced at this famous Trial, is ſufficient for this Purpoſe.

On *Wedneſday* the 29th of *December*, 1756, the Court peoceeded to examine Witneſſes. The firſt Witneſs was Vice-Admiral *Weſt*, who depos'd to the Effect following, That there was no unneceſſary Delay made in the Paſſage of the Squadron from *St. Helens* to *Gibraltar*, nor from thence to *Minorca*: That on their Arrival off *St. Philip*'s Caſtle, the *Phœnix*, Captain *Hervey*, and two other Frigates, were ſent out to gain Intelligence, but recalled on ſeeing the *French* Fleet: That, as to

to the preciſe Time of beginning the Engagement, he ſaid, the *Defiance*, the leading Ship of his Diviſion, moved but a very little Way after the Signal for engaging, where they began to fire, tho' ſcarce within random Shot, but ſoon after ſhe got much nearer the Enemy: That he himſelf, upon the Signal for engaging being given, bore down towards the fourth Ship in the Enemy's Line (the Ship oppoſed to his in the Order of Battle) and engaged her till ſhe put right before the Wind, and then he raked her as ſhe went off. Soon after this the fifth Ship in the Enemy's Van, which the *Captain* had engaged, went off alſo; and then he went to the Aſſiſtance of the *Lancaſter*, who was engaged with the third Ship (a *Chef d'Eſcadre)* who alſo bore away right before the Wind, expoſing her Stern to their united Fire. Immediately afterwards, the two Ships a-head, with which the *Portland* and *Defiance* were engaged, went away; and then the Rear of the Enemy made Sail, and fired as they paſſed by the Van of the *Engliſh*, but declined coming to a cloſe Engagement. The Action with theſe Ships ended at about half an Hour after Five, when their Rear bore away and joined their Van. That as to the Behaviour of our Admiral, and the Ships in the Rear, during the Action, he ſaid, That from the Time of his own Ships engaging till the Enemy bore away, he did not obſerve the Motions of the Rear; but that on obſerving the *French* Rear coming up, he then took Notice, that the Rear of the *Engliſh*, was conſiderably aſtern, and that ſome of the Ships appeared to him, at Times, with their Main-top-ſails aback, and at other Times making Sail; and that when the *French* Rear had paſſed by, they brought to for a little Time, and then made Sail till about Seven, when the Signal was made for tacking, and the

whole Fleet brought to. That he ſaw no Impediment to hinder the Admiral and his Diviſion from getting up with the Enemy, and engaging as cloſe as he did. That about Eleven the *French* Fleet began to form upon the Larboard Tack, and after being formed, they lay to upon that Tack.

Being aſked by the Admiral, "If the *French* "had continued to lie too, and had not made "Sail, don't you believe that our Fleet would "have come to a general Action?" The Anſwer he made was, That he knew of no Cauſe that prevented their coming to a general Action, in the Situation the *French* Fleet was, more than if they had continued to lie to longer than they did. That as to the relieving *Minorca*, engaging the *French* a ſecond Time, and returning to *Gibraltar*, without attempting to throw Succours into the Garrriſon, he ſaid, he thought, that the throwing in 100 Officers and Men, as a Reinforcement of *St. Philip*'s Caſtle, would have been of no Conſequence, and the Fleet was in no Condition to hazard an Engagement with the *French* Fleet the next Day; and that to return to *Gibraltar* was the wiſeſt Meaſure that could be then taken. He likewiſe ſaid, that the Signal for chacing was never made; but that if it had, it would have been to little Purpoſe, in the Condition the Fleet was then in; for many of the Ships were foul, and inferior to thoſe of the *French*. He was then aſked, if ſome of the Ships complained of were not of his Diviſion, and yet were able to beat the *French* that were oppoſed to them? In Anſwer to this, he explained to the Court the Circumſtances on which the Action of the Van turned. The *Buckingham*, his own Ship, he ſaid, was well manned, and well diſciplin'd. The Ship ſhe was oppoſed to was of inferior Force, and therefore the Impreſſion made by the

the quick Fire of the *Buckingham*, obliged her to give Way, and put right before the Wind; the Conſequence of which was, the going away of the fifth Ship of the Enemy, with which the *Captain* had been engaged; for had ſhe remained, ſhe would have had the *Buckingham* and *Captain* too upon her. After the Flight of theſe two, the *Buckingham* went to aſſiſt the *Lancaſter*, who at that Time was engaged with a *Chef d'Eſcadre*, a 74 Gun Ship; the immediate Conſequence of which was the going away of this Ship alſo, and likewiſe the two *French* Men of War with which the *Portland* and *Defiance* were engaged; for had they remained, they muſt have had the Fire of four Ships to ſuſtain, the *Portland*, *Defiance*, *Lancaſter*, and *Buckingham*.

In the Courſe of his Evidence having ſaid, that when the Van of the *French* Fleet bore away, the Admiral with his Diviſion was three Miles aſtern, he was aſked, how far aſtern the *French* Rear Diviſion was? he anſwered, That they were very little a-head of the Admiral.

Mr. *Weſt* alſo gave it as his Opinion, that when the *French* Fleet was in Sight, it would have been inexcuſable in the Admiral to have attempted the Landing of Lord *Bertie*'s Regiment at *St. Philip's*, as without them he would not have been in a Condition to engage the Enemy's Fleet at Sea; and even the 100 Officers and Recruits that were on Board, even tho' they might have been of more Uſe to the Garriſon than he imagined; yet the Men were at that Time very neceſſary to the Service of the Fleet, and therefore were not to be parted with, independent even of the Delay which it might have occaſioned.

The Depoſition of Lord *Blakeney* was to this Effect: That Boats might have paſſed from the

Sally-

Sally-Ports, or any other Part of the Garriſon, to the Sea with great Security, when the *Engliſh* Fleet lay off the Harbour the 20th of *May:* That the 100 Officers and Recruits which were on Board the Fleet, would have been of great Service to the Garriſon, if they had been landed, the Duty being very hard upon the Subalterns, as forty-one Commiſſion Officers belonging to the Garriſon were abſent. That if the Detachment ordered from *Gibraltar* had been landed, he could have held out till Sir *Edward Hawke* came with more effectual Relief. Being aſked particularly, if Troops could have been landed from the Landing-place moſt advanced towards the Town, *ſafely* from the Fire of the Enemy, he replied in theſe Words: *I have ſerved ſixty-three Years, and I never knew yet any Enterprize undertaken without ſome Danger, and this might have been effected with as little Danger as ever I knew.*

Mr. *Boyd*, late Store-keeper of the Ordnance at *Minorca*, who was ſent out with a Letter to the Admiral, and returned without finding him, was aſked, what Number of Landing-places there were to throw Succours into *St. Philip*'s Caſtle? His Anſwer was, it was one continued Landing-place in fair Weather, from *St. Stephen*'s *Cove* quite round to the *Anſtruther*, except a ſmall Space between the *Anſtruther* and Sally-Port, which communicated with a Ditch at the North-Eaſt Ravelin. He added, that the Number of Troops was much too ſmall for the Works they had to defend; inſomuch, that an obſtinate Defence of the outer Covert-way, was a Point given up before the Arrival of the *Engliſh* Fleet. As to Succours, they were moſt certainly wanted, and as certainly might have been thrown in.

Cap-

Captain *Everit* confirmed the Evidence of Admiral *Weſt*, as to there having been no Delay in getting from *St. Helen*'s to *Gibraltar*, and from thence to *Mahon*, and alſo as to the Imprudence of attempting to land Men from the Fleet before the Engagement, as it would have rendered the Ships unfit for Action. He added, that it would have been very improper to have left any Frigates, after the *French* Fleet was in Sight, and that the *French* Ships, when they bore away, appeared to be all fit for Action, except one, which had loſt the Main-top-ſail Yard, but believes, if the whole of our Fleet had engaged them, they would have been totally defeated. He declared alſo, that he ſaw no Impediment that could prevent the Rear of the Fleet from coming to Action at the ſame Time with the Van. That the *Captain*, *Devonſhire*, and *Buckingham* received the Fire of the whole Enemy's Rear, as they paſſed them. That the Van of the *French* Fleet did not lie to more than half an Hour after the Engagement began; but when the Rear filled, he did not know. He likewiſe declared it as his Opinion, that if the Admiral's Diviſion had made all the Sail they could, they might have prevented the Van from receiving ſome of the Fire which they did receive, but not the whole. He alſo alledged, that his Ship was ready for Action again the next Day.

Captain *Loyd* of the *Cheſterfield*, depoſed, that the Signal for Battle was made at 20 Minutes after Two, and at two Minutes before Four the Signal was made to make more Sail. That about a Quarter after Three, the *Ramillies* (the Admiral's Ship) and *Trident*, ſeemed to be a-board of each other; upon which the *Ramillies* threw her Top-ſail aback, and in 20 Minutes made Sail again, when the *French* Rear was making off. That with the Sail our

Fleet

Fleet made, it went three Knots an Hour, and with all its Sail, would have gone near Six. That the Admiral was delay'd 20 Minutes in going down, by the *Trident*'s falling under his Lee-bow, though he thinks there was Diſtance enough between the Enemy and the *Intrepide* for the Rear of the Fleet to have gone between them; and at laſt, when the whole Rear did make Sail, they did go between the Enemy and the *Intrepide*.

Capt. *John Philips*, late firſt Lieutenant of the *Deptford*, depoſed, that when the Signal for Action was made, the Fleet in general was under their Top-ſails, but ſome that did not ſail ſo well as others had their Top-ſails ſet. The whole Van went down almoſt right before the Wind, the Rear went with the Wind upon the Larboard Quarter; ſo that the two Diviſions going different Courſes, gradually made a Vacancy between the *Intrepide*, which was the ſtern-moſt Ship of the Van Diviſion, and the *Revenge*, which was the head-moſt Ship of the Rear Diviſion. Soon after the Accident had happened to the *Intrepide*, the Rear Diviſion ſeemed to keep more upon a Wind, and in a ſhort Time backed their Sails, the *French* at the ſame Time beginning to fill and ſtand away. He obſerved, if the Rear had bore right down before the Wind, as the Van did, they could not have cloſed the Rear ſo ſoon as our Van cloſed the Van, becauſe the Diſtance was much greater; tho' they would have cloſed ſooner than they could by the Courſe they ſteered. And if the Rear had crowded Sail in Proportion to their Diſtance, they could not have cloſed ſo ſoon, there being more Difference between the Diſtance of the Van from the Van, and the Rear from the Rear, than there was between the Sail that the Van made, and the utmoſt Sail that the Rear could make; though he acknowledged, that by this Means, the

Rear

Rear would have got down very ſoon after the Van.

Capt. *Baird*, of the *Portland*, depoſed, that the Van bore down and engaged at the Diſtance of a Quarter of a Mile; that Admiral *Weſt* made a Signal for cloſer Engagement, which the *French* declin'd by ſtanding on: That there was Wind ſufficient to have carried the Admiral cloſe down to the Enemy, between the Time when the Signal for Battle was made, and the Time when the Van bore away: That our Fleet was not in a Condition to purſue when the Enemy bore away, or to attack the next Day, the *French* having gain'd the Advantage, upon the whole, as only one of them appear'd damaged, and that only in her Top-ſail Yard: At *Gibraltar* his Ship was reported unſerviceable; believed if the Rear had been as cloſe as the Van, they alſo would have been diſabled, but not equally, becauſe the Van was attacked by both Diviſions, which could not have happen'd if the Rear had attacked the Rear. He remarked alſo, that there was not the leaſt Reaſon to infer that the *French* had ſuffer'd more than they appeared to have done, from their going off and not returning, becauſe *their whole Deſign was to cover* St. Philip's, *and not to riſk their Squadron.* The *Portland*, *Defiance*, and *Captain*, were two Days repairing; and the *Intrepide* was repairing all the Way to *Gibraltar*; but, except the *Intrepide*, the whole Squadron was again fit for Action on the 25th.

Capt. *Young*, of the *Intrepide*, ſaid, he did not perceive that the Loſs of his Fore-top-maſt occaſion'd any Impediment to the rear Diviſion from going down and engaging; nor that it endanger'd any Ship being on Board him, as that he was ſo far to Leeward that they might have wore clear of him, and gone down to the Center and Rear of the

the Enemy, as they did three Quarters of an Hour afterwards: That if the Rear Diviſion had bore down as the Van did, they might have come up as near the Enemy; and if they had bore in Line of Battle a-breaſt, they would have been in no Danger of being on Board each other, as every Ship appeared to have Room to wear. That there was no Poſſibility of bringing on a general Engagement without the Admiral and Rear Diviſion going downright before the Wind upon the Enemy, and carrying more Sail than the Van carried, their Diſtance being greater: That his Ship was in a very bad Condition, ſo as to ſpoil all her Ground Tier of Powder; that ſhe was alſo but indifferently mann'd; but that none of theſe Defects were a Detriment to him in his Engagement: That the *French* Fleet went off, to all Appearance, without Damage, except the Loſs of one Top-ſail Yard, and that our Fleet was not in a Condition to attack them at any Time before the Council of War, and after the Action.

A great Number of Witneſſes more were examin'd, both againſt and in Behalf of the Admiral, the Repetition of whoſe Evidence would carry us to too great a Length; we ſhall therefore give a Summary of the whole, and conclude with the Reſolutions of the Court Martial thereupon.

The Evidence againſt the Admiral may be reduced to the following Particulars.

1. If the Admiral had taken the Men on Board, that were to be ordered to be ſhipped at *Gibraltar*, and landed them at *St. Philip's*, the Place might have held out till the Arrival of Admiral *Hawke*.

2. If he had landed the Officers and Recruits, to the Number of about 100, which he had on Board, it would have been a ſignal Service to the Garriſon.

3. The

3. The Men might have been landed at any Time during the Siege with great Eaſe, and little Hazard.

4. No Attempt was made to land theſe Officers and Recruits.

5. If each Ship had made Sail in Proportion to her Diſtance from the Ships ſhe was to engage, all would have engaged nearly at the ſame Time, and the Engagement would have become general during the Time the *French* lay to.

6. The Wind and Weather were ſuch as admitted each Ship's making Sail in Proportion to her Diſtance from the Enemy; and, if they had done ſo, the Line might have been kept as well as with the Sail they made.

7. When the Signal to engage was made, the Van bore right down upon the *French* Van, and their whole Fleet was then lying to, waiting to receive us.

8. The Rear did not bear right down on the Enemy, but ſlanting; and ſoon after the Signal to engage was made, the Admiral ſeeing that the *Louiſa* and *Trident*, the Ships next a-head of him, did not make Sail, attempted to back his main and mizen Top-ſails, and hauled up the Fore-ſail to give Time for them to get into their Station.

9. The Sail made by the Van carried them about three Knots an Hour, but they might have made ſuch Sail as would have carried them ſix.

10. The Rear, tho' they were three Times the Diſtance from the Ships they were to engage, yet made no more Sail than the Van, conſequently muſt have been three Times as long in coming equally near to them.

11. As the Van went right down, and the Rear ſlanting with the ſame Sail, the Rear would not have been ſo near the Enemy as the Van in equal Time,

Time, ſuppoſing the Diſtance at firſt to have been the ſame.

12. The Admiral, while he was yet at a great Diſtance from the Enemy, began to fire, and the Men were obliged to lower the Metal, and fire at an Elevation; for not being Point-blank Diſtance the Shot would, if fired horizontally, have drooped, and took the Water before it reached the Enemy's Ship.

13. While he was thus firing to no Effect, at more than half a Mile Diſtance from the Enemy, he ordered his Sails to be laid a-back, and made a Signal for the Ships a-ſtern of him to ſhorten Sail.

14. It was near 20 Minutes after this when he made Sail again with his Diviſion; and the *French* having filled and ſtood on, ſoon after laying his Sails a-back, *i. e.* within about 40 Minutes after the Signal to engage, he never afterwards engaged them at all.

15. When the *French* Center and Rear were obſerved to outſail us, no Signal, or Example was given to crowd Sail, and cloſe with the Van, without Regard to Order of Battle, tho' if this had been done, he might have prevented the Damage that was ſuſtained from the Fire of the *French* Ships as they came up.

16. He did not make the general Signal to chace after the Engagement.

17. He did not return off *Minorca*, nor make any farther Attempt to aſſiſt the Caſtle of *St. Philip*.

The Evidence tending to juſtify theſe Facts, or controvert them in Favour of the Admiral, may be reduced to the following Articles, anſwering the Articles of the Charge.

1. The Admiral was not anſwerable for not taking the Men on Board at *Gibraltar*, but the com-

commanding Officer of the Garriſon, who refuſed to part with them.

2. It would have been imprudent in the higheſt Degree, to have attempted to land theſe Men after the *French* Fleet was diſcover'd, and it was a right Meaſure immediately to call all the Frigates and Cruizers in.

3, 4. It is granted that Men might be landed, but this does not affect Mr. *Byng*, becauſe he had no Opportunity to attempt it; neither could theſe Men have done more Service in the Garriſon than they did on Board the Fleet, which upon the whole was ſhort of Complement, and had many ſick and unſkilful Hands.

5, 6. It is granted, that if each Ship had ſailed in Proportion to her Diſtance from the Ship ſhe was to engage, a general Engagement would have been brought on while the *French* lay to; and that the Wind and Weather permitted ſuch Sail to be made: But as the Enemy was then lying to, the Sail which the Admiral did make was the moſt proper upon the whole; for the Sail he made was a Signal, what Sail the other Ships ſhould go down with, and a Crowd of Sail would have been attended with great Diſadvantages and Hazards; beſides, there was the greateſt Reaſon to ſuppoſe the *French* would continue to lie to, as they were then known to be equal to us; and if they had continued to lie to, the Admiral would, by the Courſe and Sail he made, have brought their Center and Rear to Action, ſo as effectually to have ſuccoured his Van; nay, he would have done ſo if no Impediment had happen'd while they did lie to.

7. The Van went right down becauſe they were *not* a-ſtern of the Enemy.

8. The Rear did not bear right down, becauſe they *were* a-ſtern of Enemy; and if they had borne

right down, they would have left the Enemy a-head; beſides, in going right down, the Veſſels are expoſed to be raked by the Enemy, and a Riſk is run of being beaten before it is poſſible to engage; ſo that the Rear went down properly, both as to Courſe and Sail: And tho' the Admiral might have left both the *Louiſa* and *Trident* inſtead of ſhortening Sail for them, yet in that Caſe he muſt have gone down without his Force.

9, 10, 11. Theſe Articles, granting the Fact, are all anſwered in the Anſwers to Article five and ſix, but the Difference between the Time when the Admiral began to engage, and the Time when the Van was engaged, was not 40 Minutes; and when he was impeded by an Accident, he would have been very near the Enemy in a very ſhort Time, without altering his Courſe, or making more Sail.

12. The People on Board the *Ramillies* began to fire without Orders, but not till above a Quarter of an Hour after the Enemy had ſtruck her with their Shot; and the Metal was lower'd, becauſe the Ship was borne down a little on that Side, and therefore it was neceſſary to lower the Metal to bring the Guns parallel with the Horizon.

13. That the Admiral, when he was at too great a Diſtance properly to engage, laid his Sails a-back, is true, but this was made neceſſary by an Accident, and the Concurrence of many Circumſtances with it: The Signal for the Line of Battle a-head was continued the whole Day, becauſe it was thought moſt advantageous to preſerve that Order during the Engagement, as that was the Order in which the Enemy lay to, at leaſt till ſome riſing Circumſtances made a different Signal neceſſary.

When the *Intrepide*, the ſternmoſt Ship in the Van Diviſion, was diſabled, the *Revenge*, which was the headmoſt Ship of the Rear Diviſion, came

cloſe

cloſe up to her, but could not paſs her, becauſe the Signal for the Line of Battle a-head required her to keep her Station behind her.

For the ſame Reaſons, the Ship next a-ſtern of the *Revenge*, which were the *Louiſa* and *Trident*, were obliged to ſhorten Sail, as they muſt otherwiſe have paſſed the *Revenge* and *Intrepide*, which would have broke the Line, and carried them out of their Station.

In the mean Time, the People on Board the Admiral's Ship, which was next a-ſtern of the *Trident*, ſhe begun to fire, and the Smoke preventing the Admiral from ſeeing what had happened to the *Intrepide*, made no Signal for her to quit the Line. Being prevented alſo by the Smoke from ſeeing the *Trident* had laid her Sails a-back, he continued his Courſe till he brought her under his Lee-bow. This Situation of the *Trident*, made it neceſſary for the Admiral to ſuſpend his Fire, otherwiſe he muſt have fired into her; it alſo became neceſſary that he ſhould lay his Sails a-back, and make the Signal for thoſe a-ſtern of him to do the ſame, or elſe he would have been foul of the *Trident*, and the Ships a-ſtern would have been foul of him. It is urged againſt him, that he might have kept clear of the *Trident*, by going to Leeward of him without ſhortening Sail; but it is alledged in his Defence, that he could not do this immediately, becauſe he did not ſee her, and that, Circumſtances conſider'd, it was impoſſible for him to get clear of the *Trident*, without laying his Sails aback.

14. As ſoon as ever he was diſengaged from the *Trident*, he made Sail, and order'd the Ship a-ſtern to do the ſame, but was not afterwards able to engage the Enemy as they out-ſailed him.

15. The Admiral, when he ſaw the *French* going, did make a Signal for more Sail, and it was

not in his Power to join the Van before the *French* had got the Length of them.

16. He had not Force ſufficient to juſtify making the general Signal to chace, which he lamented to thoſe about him.

17. He did not return to *Mahon*, becauſe he was not in a Condition to come to a ſecond Engagement; and if the *French* had come back to us, we ſhould probably have ſuffer'd a total Defeat.

After the Fleet had tacked, he obſerved that the leading Ship did not ſteer away with the Enemy's leading Ship, as is required by the 19th Article of the fighting Inſtructions, and therefore he fired a Gun to lead to Starboard, and afterwards another Gun, to put the leading Captain in Mind of thoſe Inſtructions.

The leading Ship did not yet ſteer down ſufficiently, and by that Means was drawing the Van a-breaſt of the Enemy's Van, and altering the Diſpoſition the Admiral had made for attacking the Enemy, by ſteering down in a ſlanting Courſe, to avoid being raked; he therefore thought it neceſſary to make the Signal to engage, to bring on the Action, and impower the Ships to fire reſpectively, as they got within a proper Diſtance.

Upon the Signal to engage, the leading Ship bore down more, as did the Van in general; the *Intrepide* bore right down before the Wind, ſo that being expoſed to be raked, ſhe was diſabled almoſt as ſoon as ſhe could fire.

He continued his Courſe with the Rear, which he thought moſt proper to fall in with, and engage the Enemy properly who had Head-way.

Soon after the Enemy began to fire, the Shot paſſed thro' his Rigging, but he reſerved his Fire till he could get cloſe to the Enemy, and then declared his Intention ſo to do; but ſome of his Peo-

ple

ple being impatient at receiving the Fire of the Enemy without returning it, fired without Orders; but the Admiral being then within half a Mile of the Enemy, with a fine Breeze, and apprehending a very little Time would bring him down, permitted the Firing to continue, as it muſt prevent the Enemy from taking direct Aim, and diſabling him before he could come to direct Action.

After this Firing began, he was impeded by the *Trident*, which the Smoke prevented him from ſeeing, till he was juſt foul of her, and there being a Neceſſity for the Rear to brace to, leſt they ſhould all be foul of each other, and no Signal for the *Rear only* to brace to, he was obliged to make the general Signal to brace to, the Rear to brace to firſt, but the Signal was hauled down before it was poſſible for the Van to repeat it.

As ſoon as he had diſcovered the Cauſe of the Stop, and knew what happen'd to the *Intrepide*, he made the Signal for the Rear to make more Sail and cloſe the Line, that the Ships a-ſtern of the *Intrepide* might paſs by her.

During the Delay occaſioned by this Accident, the *French* made Sail, and out-ſailed us.

As a conſiderable Part of the Fleet was unable to purſue, he judged it improper to purſue with the reſt, as the Enemy, who were at firſt ſuperior, were all fit for Action.

It deſerves Remark, that when the Enemy firſt made Sail and run, the Admiral did not, nor could know, that any Part of our Fleet, except the *Intrepide*, could not purſue, being at too great a Diſtance from the Van to judge of the Damage it had received; and by the Rear of the *French* making Sail, had more Reaſon to think, that their Van was diſabled or beaten, than that ours was unfit for Purſuit: The Concluſion from hence is obvious.

In theſe Circumſtances, and in Conſequence of the Council of War, he returned with the Fleet to *Gibraltar*.

Now whether the Admiral, in this Defence, has ſufficiently clear'd himſelf from the Charge brought againſt him, we ſhall not take upon us to determine: But his Judges, who undoubtedly were beſt acquainted with the Nature and Circumſtances of the Facts alledged, have given their Opinion in the following Articles ſelected from their Reſolutions:

The Court were of Opinion,

That the Admiral having on Board many Officers, who muſt have been much wanted in the Caſtle of *St. Philip*'s, he ought to have ſent them a-head in one of the Frigates, to be landed, if poſſible, tho' he did ſee the *French* Fleet.

That when the *Britiſh* Fleet, on the Starboard Tack, were ſtretched abreaſt of the Enemy's Line, the Admiral ſhould have tacked it altogether, and conducted it on in a direct Courſe for the Enemy, the Van for the Van, and the Rear for the Rear, under ſuch Sail as might have enabled the worſt ſailing Ship, under all her plain Sails, to preſerve her Station.

That upon the Signal to engage, our Van Diviſion, bore down properly for the Ships oppoſed to them, and engaged, till the five Head-moſt of the Enemy went away out of Gun ſhot.

That after the Signal to engage, the Admiral ſeparated the Rear from the Van, and retarded the Rear from cloſing with the Enemy by ſhortening Sail, that the *Trident* and *Louiſa* might again get a-head of him.

That inſtead of this, he ſhould have made the *Trident* and *Louiſa*'s Signal to make more Sail, and ought to have ſet ſo much Sail himſelf, as would have enabled the ſloweſt Ship to have kept her Sta-

tion

tion with all her plain Sail, in order to have got down to the Enemy as fast as possible, and properly supported the Van.

That the Admiral acted wrong, in suffering the Fire, on Board his Ship, to continue before she was got to a proper Distance to engage, because he not only threw away his Shot, but occasioned a Smoke which prevented his seeing the Motions of the Eneny, and the Position of the Ships immediately a-head of his own.

That after the damaged Ships had been repaired as much as possible, he ought to have returned off *St. Philip*'s, and endeavour'd to have open'd a Communication with the Castle, and used all the Means in his Power to relieve it.

That he did not do his utmost to relieve it.

That during the Engagement, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the Ships of the *French* King, and assist such of his Ships as were engaged.

Upon which Resolutions Sentence was passed, that the Admiral should be shot to Death, to which the Court subjoined a Recommendation to Mercy.

But notwithstanding this Recommendation, an Order was sent down for the Execution of the Sentence, on *Monday*, the 28th of *February*; but Application being made by a Member of the Court-Martial, in Behalf of himself, and several other Members, praying earnestly to be released, by Act of Parliament, from the Oath by which they were bound *not to reveal the Vote or Opinion of any particular Member*, alledging, that they had something to discloſe relative to the said Sentence, which greatly affected their Consciences, and which it was necessary to disclose, in order to do Justice to the said Admiral *Byng*; the Execution of the said Ad-

miral was reſpited a Fortnight, in Conſequence of an Order from his Majeſty, who was pleaſed at the ſame Time to declare, that the Sentence ſhould yet be carried into Execution, if it did not appear to be unjuſt. In the mean Time a Bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons, to releaſe the Court-Martial from their Oath, but being rejected by the Houſe of Lords, the Admiral was ſhot to Death, in Purſuance of his Sentence, on Board the *Monarque*, at *Portſmouth*, on *Monday*, the 14th of *March*.

---

## Captain FOSTER *takes a rich* Eaſt-India-man, *and carries her to* Cadiz; *his Conteſt with the* Spaniſh *Government thereupon.*

AS this Affair has made a great Noiſe in the World; and as thoſe who were intereſted in the Capture have charged the *Spaniards* with Partiality to the *French* in their Proceedings upon it, a particular Account of the whole Tranſaction, firſt, as it is related in the Captain's Journal, and then as the Caſe is ſtated by the *Spaniſh* Court, may perhaps ſerve to clear up the whole Affair.

The Captain's Journal ſpeaks thus: On *December* 26, cruizing off the Coaſt of *Galicia*, in *Spain*, at Six in the Morning diſcovered a Sail ſtanding in, and gave Chace under *Spaniſh* Colours, and being but little Wind, we rowed, and by that Means gained on the Chace; at Twelve got within Gunſhot; ſhe then gave us a Broadſide, and killed three Men: We did not return a Gun till we run cloſe along Side, and engaged her till Three, when ſhe ſtruck. We found her to be the *Duke de Penthievre*.

*Ja-*

*January* 9, 1757. At Eleven this Morning, off the Rock, we took in Pilots for *Liſbon*, and got within the Harbour's Mouth, but a ſtrong Gale coming on, ſplit the Prize's Main-top-ſail, and drove her out to Sea. We followed her out, and ſent our ſmall Boat aboard her with ſmall Sails; the Boat, in returning with two Men, was loſt. From that Time to the 22d, we were beating to Windward, endeavouring to make *Liſbon*, but could not; therefore reſolved to bear away for *Cadiz*, it being the firſt Port we could make; our Diſtreſs being ſo great, the Prize not ſteering, all her Sails in Pieces, and our Ships ſo leaky, that the Pumps were almoſt conſtantly going, our Bread almoſt expended, and not above 10 Days Proviſion left; beſides receiving Advice by the *St. Alban's* Man of War, of five Sail of *French* Men of War to convoy their *Indiamen* Home: For theſe Reaſons we went to *Cadiz*.

*January* 23, we arrived at *Cadiz*, but were obliged to perform Quarantine for three Days.

On the 27th the Conſul, Vice-Conſul, and his Clerk came on Board, and took the *French* Officers Depoſitions, who wrote them themſelves, and in the *French* Language, who, among other Things, voluntarily declared upon Oath, that when they engaged us, they were diſtant from the Light-houſe of *Corunna* between two and three Leagues; that they did not ſee any Fort or Land, or hear any Guns fired.

On *February* the 11th, we had Leave from Admiral *Navarro* for our Ships to go to the *Caraccas*, to be refitted at the King's Dock: The Prize remained in *Cadiz* Bay ſafely moored, with ſome of our own Officers and Crew, till her Condemnation arrived from *Gibraltar*.

On

On the 19th, the Governor ſent for the Conſul, and told him he was obliged to ſend Troops on Board the Prize, having received Orders from Court to detain her. The Conſul (Mr. *Goldſworthy)* proteſted againſt it in the ſtrongeſt Manner, as it was contrary to our Treaties, and an open Violation of the Laws of Nations. The Governor ordered all the Artillery on the Walls to be loaded, Gunners with their Matches lighted, ſix Companies of Grenadiers ordered to be ready with 49 Rounds of Shot, two Companies took Poſſeſſion of the Prize, ſeized our Arms, Magazines, *&c.* two other Companies marched to the Forts, and the other two marched on Board the *Antigallican*, at the *Caraccas*, which laid like a Hulk, for the Guns, Arms, Sails, Maſts, *&c.* were in the King's Warehouſe. In the Evening, the Governor being conſcious of the Illegality of ſuch Proceedings, ſent Orders to withdraw the Troops from on Board the Prize, and the *Antigallican*, after having broke open ſeveral Cheſts, and carried away every Thing they could find of the Officers, and the very Beef that was dreſſing for Dinner.

*February* 26, the Governor ſent and told our Conſul, he had Orders to deliver the Prize to the *French* Conſul. Captain *Foſter* was ſent for, and acquainted with the Governor's Intention; he told him he would put the Prize in his Hands till there was a Hearing at Court; but the Governor refuſed it, and would inſtantly deliver up the Prize to the *French* Conſul. The Captain, as there were *Engliſh* Colours flying on Board, ſaid they ſhould never be ſtruck but by Force, and then withdrew, and went on Board. The Governor, terrified at the Captain's Reſolution, conſulted with Admiral *Navarro* what to do, and demanded his Aſſiſtance of Ships to execute his Orders; the Admiral prudently

ly denied any, but the Governor inſiſting in the King's Name, he was obliged to comply, and ordered the *America*, a 60 Gun Ship, and a Frigate of 36 Guns, to obey the Governor's Orders.

*March* 2, the Ship being along Side the Prize, and the Frigate on her Bow, ſent an Officer on Board, and ordered the *Engliſh* Colours to be ſtruck, which the Captain forbid; but at the ſame Time offered to receive 30 or 40 *Spaniards* on Board, till the Affair was decided at *Madrid*, which he refuſed; and at Ten both the *Spaniſh* Ships began to fire, and continued, with the lower Deck with round Shot and Grape, for three Quarters of an Hour. At the ſecond Broadſide our Colours were ſhot away; they ſtill continued half an Hour after, and killed one Seaman, and wounded ſeven more, five of whom are ſince dead. The Prize never fired a Gun, nor made any Reſiſtance. An Officer came on Board, and took our Captain on Board the Commodore, and ſent him aſhore. The Captain, with Conſul *Goldſworthy*, waited on the Governor, to know his further Commands.

*March* 3, in the Morning, ſome *Spaniſh* Troops were ſent on Board the Prize, with the Town-Major, the *French* Conſul, and Monſ. *Roſe*, her late Supercargo, who ſent all our Officers and Crew aſhore, where they were received by Soldiers, and conducted inſtantly to Priſon, or rather to a Dungeon; and a little after they ſeized Captain *Foſter* at our worthy Conſul's Houſe, and carried him to the ſame Priſon, without any Proviſion or Neceſſaries, but what the Conſul ſupplied us with.

On the 5th a Courier arrived from Sir *Benjamin Keene*, our Ambaſſador at *Madrid*, with an Order to our Conſul from Mr. *Wall*, the *Spaniſh* Miniſter, to the Governor of *Cadiz*, "to ſtop all Pro-"ceedings whatever againſt the Prize;" upon which

which the Captain and Crew were discharged from Prison, "and to consult with our Consul "alone, and to let her remain in our Possession, "but not to suffer her to depart from this Port till "further Orders;" upon which our Consul demanded Repossession of the Prize, which he refused.

On the 6th, the Condemnation of the Prize arrived from *Gibraltar*, and was condemned only by the Depositions of the *French* Officers, on the 28th of *February*, being two Days before she was forced from us.

The next Information we received was, that on *March* 18, the said Prize was delivered up to Captain *Foster*, the Governor of *Cadiz* was disgraced, the *French* Consul ordered to make good all Damages done to the Captors, and reprimanded for attempting to impose upon the *Spanish* Court, who had taken such Care of the *British* Property, that the Hatches, when Captain *Foster* retook Possession of her, were under the *Spanish* Seal, and every Thing found in the same safe Condition, as when the Possession was taken from him.

That the Prize was restored, appeared certain from the following Letter to the honourable Mr. *Pitt*.

*S I R*,

"We the Managers and Owners of the private Ship of War, the *Antigallican*, together with the laudable Association of *Antigallicans*, established at the *Lebeck's Head* in the *Strand*, must think ourselves lost to all Sense of Honour, of Gratitude, and Concern for our Country, were we not to take the earliest Opportunity to return our sincerest Thanks for your seasonable and ready Execution of his Majesty's Orders on our Behalf, in regard

to

to our Ship and Prize, which have been so long detained in the Bay of *Cadiz*, by the cruel, treacherous, and partial Behaviour of the Governor, after killing and wounding several of the Men, and imprisoning our Officers, and the rest of our Crew, in open Violation of the most solemn Treaties, notwithstanding she was before legally condemned to us.

" The Easiness of our Access to you, and your generous Protection of our Rights, and polite Treatment in your Office, filled every Heart with Joy, rather to be conceived than expressed, as well knowing that your undertaking this Affair was more than an Omen of Success.

" Your whole Behaviour in the Affair has been so noble, so steady, and uniform, that we are at a Loss where to admire you most, in the Design, the Prosecution, or the Event.

" Believe us, Sir, when we say, that after paying our most profound Duty to his Majesty on this Occasion, we think ourselves bound in Gratitude to acknowledge you as the next immediate Cause of the Restitution of our Ship and Prize; and we do with true Sincerity of Heart, most ardently wish and pray, that his Majesty may never want a Minister like you, to hear with Impartiality, to advise with Candour and Judgment, and with the most steady Resolution, to procure a proper Redress for the Grievances of his Majesty's Subjects, we are, with the utmost Deference and Respect,

*S I R,*

*Your most obliged,*

*and most humble Servants.*"

*Lebeck's Head,*
*April* 15, 1749.

But

But how great was the Aſtoniſhment of the Public, on reading the following Paragraph, firſt publiſhed in the *London Chronicle*, a Paper of good Intelligence.——— "The Letter, ſaid to be writ "to Mr. *Pitt*, by the Owners of the *Antigallican* "Privateer, is looked upon as the moſt audacious "Forgery that has been put in Practice for ſome "Time: The Uſe of ſuch an Artifice, to raiſe "the Price of a Share or Shares in the Privateer, "gives too much Reaſon to think, that the Court "of *Madrid* has very good Ground for ordering "the Prize to be reſtored to the *French*. Indeed we "are credibly informed, that ſome of the Balls "fired by the Privateer, came on Shore at *Corunna*."

Soon after this, there appeared in the ſame Paper, the following authentic Account of the Proceedings in *Spain*, relative to the *Antigallican* Privateer, and her Prize.

On the 26th of *December*, 1756, the *Antigallican* Privateer took the *Duc de Penthievre Indiaman*, in the Channel, that forms the Entry of the Ports of *Ferrol* and *Corunna*, and in Sight of all the Inhabitants of the latter.

In Conſequence of the firſt Complaints that were made of this Inſult to the *Spaniſh* Territory, the Commandant General of *Galicia*, ordered both the Captain and Pilot of the Port to be examined upon it; and that any Witneſſes brought by the *French* Conſul ſhould alſo be admitted to give their Evidence in the Matter upon Oath.

After the moſt proper Informations were taken at *Corunna*, the Commandant-General ſent an Account of the whole to Court; and likewiſe delivered a Copy of all the Depoſitions to the *French* Conſul.

The *French*, in Conſequence of this, applied to the King of *Spain*, who gave Orders that theſe Infor-

formations, and the Letter from the Commandant of *Galicia*, ſhould be laid before the Council of War.

Whilſt the Council of War was going on with the Examination, an Account came to Court, that the Privateer and her Prize were arrived at *Cadiz*; and tho' the *French* Conſul there applied to the Governor of the Port, deſiring that he would detain the Veſſels, refuſed to do it, as he had no Orders from Court for that Purpoſe.

The Council of War having examined very minutely all the Papers and Affidavits, gave their Opinion as follows: "That the Violation of his "Majeſty's Territory, and the Inſult offer'd to it "by the Privateer, being fully and clearly prov-"ed, the Privateer ought to be ſtopt, the Captain "puniſhed, and the pretended Prize reſtored to its "lawful Owners the *French*."

Before this Report was made, the King had ſent Orders to the Governor of *Cadiz*, to detain both Ships. The Governor, upon receiving this Order, ſent for the *Engliſh* Conſul, and informed him of it; adding, that provided he (the Conſul) would be anſwerable for both Ships and their Effects, and that they ſhould not go out of Port till further Orders, the Governor would not ſend Troops to ſeize them. But upon the Conſul's refuſing to do this, and proteſting againſt whatſoever might be done, the Governor in the Conſul's Preſence ordered the Mayor of the Town, the Secretary of the Government, and the Notary of War, to take the neceſſary Troops with them to take Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Ships, in order to detain them; recommending them to uſe the greateſt Moderation and Civility. When the two Ships were thus ſeized, the *Engliſh* Conſul did then offer to be bound that they ſhould not go out of Port without Orders from *Madrid*; which Offer the Governor accepted with

the

the greateſt Politeneſs, and the Troops were immediately withdrawn, and only ſome Cuſtom-houſe Officers left on Board.

Authentic Inſtruments, containing an Account of all theſe Tranſactions, were delivered to the *Engliſh* and *French* Conſuls. The Conſul of *England* informed the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador at *Madrid* of the Affair, who, on the 27th of *February*, preſented a Memorial, and a Copy of an Affidavit of a Lieutenant of the *French* Prize, made by him, as it appears, in the Port of *Cadiz*, in Preſence of the *Engliſh* Conſul, and on Board the Ship where he was a Priſoner. Upon theſe Grounds the Ambaſſador demanded that the Prize ſhould not be deliver'd to the *French*; and tho' this Application was made ſome Days after the Orders had, in Conſequence of the Opinion of the Council of War, been ſent from *Madrid* to reſtore the Ship to the *French*, yet on this bare Complaint, freſh Orders were immediately diſpatched to the Governor of *Cadiz*, ſignifying, that he ſhould not give up the Ship to the *French*, if he had not already done it, and, that if he had, he ſhould at all Events keep both Ships in his Poſſeſſion till further Orders.

This laſt Order arrived at *Cadiz* after the Ship had been given up to the *French* in Conſequence of the preceding Order; ſo that the Governor could do no more than ſeize again upon the Ships, and keep them both from the *Engliſh* and *French*.

It may not be improper to add in what Manner the Governor behaved in executing the Orders to *deliver the Ship to the French*, before he received the laſt contrary Orders. The Captain of the Privateer, when he was informed of what was to be done, got all his Men on Board the Prize, proteſted, that far from giving his Conſent to it, he would oppoſe it to his utmoſt; and ſeemed to be

getting

getting ready to ſail out of Port. Upon this raſh and imprudent Reſolution, the Governor order'd the Commanders of two *Spaniſh* Men of War to go up a-long Side of the Prize, and uſe every gentle Method to perſuade the Captain to deliver the Prize, and in Caſe his Obſtinacy ſhould render ſuch Means ineffectual, to employ Force.

This Order was given on the 26th of *February*; but, the Sea running high, the *Spaniſh* Men of War could not come up with the Prize till the 2d of *March*; when, being at a proper Diſtance, the *Spaniſh* Commander ſent a civil Meſſage to the *Engliſh* Captain: To which the latter made an Anſwer in his uſual rough Way. A ſecond polite Meſſage was ſent to him, in which the *Spaniſh* Commander ſignified, that, his Orders being to make uſe of Force, if fair Methods failed, he begged he would not drive him to that diſagreeable Neceſſity, but give up the Prize quietly. The *Engliſh* Captain replied in the ſame obſtinate Strain as before. The *Spaniſh* Commander ſeeing all his Civilities fruitleſs, fired two Broad-ſides at him, upon which he ſtruck his Colours. The *Spaniſh* Troops were put on Board, the Prize reſtored to the *French*, and the *Engliſh* Captain and his Crew taken into Cuſtody for their inſolent Behaviour; but were ſoon after ſet at Liberty.

The *Spaniſh* Miniſtry, to prevent any Breach between the two Courts, which this might occaſion, informed Sir *Benjamin Keene* of the Sentence pronounced by the King's Council againſt Capt. *Foſter*, for having violated the Neutrality of the Coaſts of *Spain*, in taking the *Duc de Penthievre Indiaman*. On this Occaſion they told Sir *Benjamin*, that the King being deſirous to cultivate the good Underſtanding that ſubſiſted between him and *England*, he hoped that the Privateers of that Nation would,

for the future, abſtain from all Proceedings that might be contrary to the Diſpoſitions which the two Crowns might have expreſſed towards each other. On the other Hand, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador repeated the Aſſurances which he had given on ſeveral Occaſions, that his *Britannic* Majeſty was ever ready to diſavow any Steps his Subjects might take contrary to his Intention, eſpecially ſuch Proceedings as might in the leaſt be inconſiſtent with the good Harmony which he endeavours to keep up with the Crown of *Spain*: That purſuant to theſe Diſpoſitions, if the Captain of the *Antigallican* had violated the Neutrality of this Crown, it was juſt that the Laws of the Monarchy ſhould have their due Effect on him; and that in this Caſe his *Britannic* Majeſty abandon'd him to the Courſe of Juſtice.

---

## *Admiral* WATSON's *Succeſſes in the* Eaſt Indies.

BY Letters from Vice-Admiral *Watſon*, dated the 31ſt of *January*, 1757, off *Calcutta*, in the River *Hughley*, there was Advice, that having ſailed the 16th of *October* laſt, with all the Squadron, and the *Walpole* and *Marlborough Indiamen*, from *Madras* for *Bengal*, he anchored, after a tedious Paſſage, on the 5th of *December*, in *Ballaſore* Road; and having croſſed the *Braces* on the 18th, proceeded up the River, and arrived at *Fulta* on the 5th, where he found Governor *Drake* and the Gentlemen of the Council on Board ſuch Ships and Veſſels as had eſcaped falling into the *Moors* Hands. As the Pilots would not take Charge of the Ships till the Springs were over, the Admiral could not proceed higher till the 28th, when he ſailed with the

the *Kent*, *Tyger*, *Salisbury*, *Bridgwater*, and *King's-Fisher* Sloop. The next Afternoon Col. *Clive* was landed, in order to march and attack *Bushudgia* Fort by Land, at the same Time that the Squadron appeared before the Place, which anchored, and began to cannonade about Eight o'Clock in the Morning on the 30th, and at half past Eight, the King's Troops were landed to support Col. *Clive*. The Ships soon silenced the Enemy's Fire; and, at Seven in the Evening, 100 Seamen were landed under the Command of Capt. *King*. At half past Eight, the Body of the Fort was on Fire; and, immediately after, News was received that the Place was taken; but the few People in it had all escaped. One of the Company's Captains was killed, and four Soldiers wounded. This Fort was extremely well situated for Defence, having a wet Ditch round it, but badly provided with Cannon, only 18 Guns from 24 Pounders and downwards, and about 40 Barrels of Powder, with Ball in Proportion, being found in it. On the 1st of *Jan.* the *Kent* and *Tyger* anchored between *Tanna* Fort and a Battery opposite to it, both which the Enemy abandon'd as the Ships approached. About 40 Guns, some 24 Pounders, and all mounted on good Carriages, with some Powder and Ball, were found in this Fort and Battery; and the Admiral left the *Salisbury* as a Guardship to prevent the Enemy from regaining them.

In the Night the Admiral sent the Boats, manned and armed, up the River, to burn a Ship and some Vessels said to be filled with Combustibles, which was executed without Opposition. The next Morning early, the Company's Troops were landed, and immediately began their March to *Calcutta*. The *Kent* and *Tyger* soon after proceeded up the River, together with the 20 Gun Ship and Sloop.

At 40 Minutes after Nine, the Enemy began to fire upon the *Tyger*, from their Batteries below *Calcutta*, which they abandon'd as the Ship approached. At 20 Minutes paſt Ten, the *Tyger* and *Kent* made a very warm Fire, inſomuch that the Enemy were ſoon driven from their Guns, and preſently after ran out of the Fort, which Capt. *Coote*, with the King's Troops, and an Officer from the *Kent*, enter'd a little before Eleven. Four Mortars, 91 Guns of different Sizes, and a conſiderable Quantity of all Kinds of Ammunition, were found in the Fort. The Ships have ſuffer'd very little in their Maſts, Yards, and Rigging, and have only loſt nine Seamen and five Soldiers killed, and 26 Seamen and 5 Soldiers wounded.

An Expedition was then propoſed againſt *Hughley*, to be executed by the 20 Gun Ship and Sloop, the Boats of the Squadron mann'd and arm'd, aſſiſted by all the King's Troops, amounting to 170, the Company's Grenadiers, and 200 *Seapoys*, which were to be landed under the Command of Major *Kilpatrick*; and every Thing being prepared, they ſailed the 5th of *January*, under the Command of Capt. *Smith* of the *Bridgwater*; and on the 11th the Admiral received an Account of the taking of that Place, in which were found 20 Guns, from 24 Pounds downwards, with a Quantity of Ammunition. The City of *Hughley* has ſince been burnt and deſtroy'd, together with the Granaries and Storehouſes of Salt, ſituated on the Banks of each Side the River, which will be of great Prejudice to the Nabob, as they contained a Store for the Subſiſtence of the Army, while in that Part of the Country.

By another Letter from Vice-Admiral *Watſon*, dated *February* 24, 1757, the following Advices were received.

On the 2d of *February*, the Nabob's Army was seen marching by the *English* Camp, about a Mile Distance, towards *Calcutta*; and when they were got to a convenient Spot of Ground, they encamped. Hereupon Col. *Clive* applied to the Admiral for a Party of Seamen to reinforce him. Accordingly, Capt. *Warwick* received Orders on the 4th to take upon him the Command of a Detachment of Sailors to join Col. *Clive*, in order to force and drive the Nabob out of his Camp.

On the 5th, at One in the Morning, Capt. *Warwick* landed his Men a little above *Kelsal*'s Octagon; about Two he joined the Colonel, whose Troops were under Arms, and at Three the whole Army marched, the Sailors attending the Train, which consisted of six Field-pieces and one Haubitzer. About Five, the Troops in the Van were charged by the Enemy's Horse in their Camp; by this Time our Rear-guard were enter'd; the Engagement became general from Hedges and Ditches; on which we play'd our Artillery, defending the Right and Left of our Army all the Way thro' the Camp, and driving the Enemy before us, with great Rapidity, till they lodged themselves in a Tope, near *Meter*'s Garden, behind the Hedges; from hence they detached a large Body of Horse, with two Cannon, to the Cross-road of the *Bunglo*, which we soon dislodged, and from thence marched into the Fort. In this Action were killed 12 Seamen, two Captains of the Company's Troops, 17 private Men, and 10 *Seapoys*. The Number wounded were about 15 Seamen and 50 Soldiers and *Seapoys*. Lieut. *Lutwidge* of the *Salisbury*, was the only Officer mortally wounded.

The Nabob's Army was said to consist of 15,000 Foot and 10,000 Horse; of whom it is said 1300 were killed and wounded, besides Horses, Draught-

Bullocks, and three or four Elephants. This Attack, tho' not attended with all the wiſhed for Succeſs, yet it was ſufficient to make the Nabob very ſolicitous to haſten a Peace, which was accordingly concluded.

By another Letter from Vice-Admiral *Watſon*, dated *March* 31, 1757, we had the following Account.

Col. *Clive* being join'd by 300 of the *Bombay* Troops, who, by this Reinforcement, had with him 700 *Europeans* and 1600 Blacks, he immediately marched to *Chandenagore*, where he had not been long before he took Poſſeſſion of all the *French* Out-poſts there, except one Redoubt, ſituated between the River-ſide and the Fort-walls, wherein were mounted eight Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, four of which pointed down the River. On the 18th, I anchor'd with the *Kent*, *Tyger*, and *Saliſbury*, about two Miles below *Chandenagore*, and obſerved the *French* had done every Thing in their Power to obſtruct our Paſſage, by ſinking two Ships, a Ketch, a Hulk, a Snow, and a Veſſel without any Maſts, all directly in the Channel, within Gun-ſhot of the Fort, and laying two Booms moor'd with Chains acroſs the River. This cauſed ſome Delay till the Booms were cut acroſs, and I could diſcover, by Sounding, a proper Channel to paſs thro', which the Pilots found out without being at the Trouble of weighing any of the Veſſels. Before this was ſufficiently known, Admiral *Pocock* came up to me in his Boat, and hoiſted his Flag on Board the *Tyger*.

On the 24th, at Six in the Morning, I weighed and ſailed up in the following Order; the *Tyger*, *Kent*, and *Saliſbury*. At ten Minutes after Six the Enemy began firing from the Redoubt, which was abandon'd as ſoon as the leading Ship got a-breaſt

of

of it. At three Quarters after Six, the Ships were placed, when I caused the Signal to be made for engaging, which continued very brisk on both Sides till a Quarter past Nine. The Enemy then waved over the Walls a Flag of Truce, and desired to capitulate; and the Articles being agreed upon and signed, I sent Captain *Latham*, of the *Tyger*, ashore to receive the Keys, and take Possession of the Fort. Colonel *Clive* marched in with the King's Troops, about Five in the Afternoon.

They had in the Fort 1200 Men, of whom 500 *Europeans* and 700 Blacks, 183 Pieces of Cannon, from 24 Pounders downwards, three small Mortars, and a considerable Quantity of Ammunition. Besides the Ships and Vessels sunk below, to stop up the Channel, they sunk and run ashore five large Ships above the Fort; and we have taken four Sloops and a Snow. The Enemy had killed in the Fort, 40 Men, and 70 wounded. The *Kent* had 19 Men killed, and 50 wounded.

I must do this Justice to all the Officers and Men in general, to say, agreeable to their usual Bravery, they behaved with great Spirit and Resolution on this Occasion.

---

## *A bloody Engagement between the* Terrible *and* Vengeance *Privateers.*

ON the 23d of *December*, 1756, Capt. *Death*, Commander of the *Terrible* Privateer, engaged the *Grand Alexander*, from *St. Domingo*, bound to *Naples*, a Ship of 400 Tons, 22 Guns, and 100 Men, and after a smart Engagement of two Hours and a Half, in which Captain *Death*'s Brother, and 16 of his Men were killed, he took her, and put

40 Hands on Board. On *December* 28, in convoying his Prize (which was very valuable) to *England*, the *Vengeance* Privateer, of *St. Malo*'s, 36 Guns, and 360 Men, bore down and retook the Prize; then the *Vengeance* and the Prize both attacked the *Terrible*, ſhe being between them, and ſhot away her Main-maſt the firſt Broad-ſide; and after the moſt deſperate and bloody Engagement ever known for one Hour and a Half, in which Monſ. *Bourdas*, the *French* Captain, his Second, and two Thirds of his Crew, Captain *Death*, almoſt all his Officers, and the major Part of his Crew, were all killed, to the Number of near 400 on both Sides; the *Terrible* was taken, and carried into *St. Malo*'s in a ſhatter'd, frightful, and bloody Condition, having no more than 26 of the Crew left alive on Board, and 16 of them had loſt Legs or Arms, and the other 10 were moſtly wounded.

The Merchants of *London* were ſo ſenſibly affected with the Bravery of theſe Men, that a Subſcription was open'd at *Lloyd*'s Coffee-houſe, for the Benefit of the Widow of Captain *Death*, and for the Widows of thoſe gallant Fellows who ſo generouſly ſpilt their Blood in his Defence, and for the Honour of their Country.

---

## *The Secret Expedition to* Rochefort, *under the Admirals* HAWKE, KNOWLES, BRODERICK, *and General* MORDAUNT.

IN the Month of *July*, 1757, great Preparations were made for a Secret Expedition; ſeveral Regiments were ordered to be in Readineſs to embark at a ſhort Warning, a Number of battering Cannon and ſcaling Ladders were embarked on Board the Tranſports, and all the Ships order'd to have their Pro-

Proviſions augmented to a ſix Month's Voyage. A very hot Preſs to man the Fleet was ſuddenly order'd in all the Sea-ports, and near 2000 Men taken on the *Thames* only, and none permitted to eſcape by Protections; the whole Fleet to be commanded by the Admirals *Hawke*, *Knowles*, and *Broderick*; and Admiral *Knowles* to act as chief Engineer; and Sir *John Mordaunt* to command the Land Forces.

On the 8th of *September*, this Fleet, conſiſting of 18 Ships of the Line, 6 Frigates, 2 Bomb-Ketches, 2 Fire-ſhips, 2 Hoſpital-ſhips, 44 Tranſports, and 6 Cutters, ſailed from *Spithead*, on this Secret Expedition, with ten Regiments on Board. The Account given of this Expedition, is as follows.

The Fleet put to Sea on the 8th, but the Deſtination of it was not known to thoſe on Board till the 14th, and then it was diſcover'd to be intended for the Coaſts of *France*, by its bearing down into the Bay of *Biſcay*. Soon after, general Orders were iſſued out to the Land-Officers, by which they were to regulate their Conduct in landing the Forces.

About 8 o'Clock, in the Evening, of the 19th, the Wind being fair, the Night clear, and the Land 20 Leagues a-head, a Signal was made to *lie to*, that the Tranſports might all come up. After *lying to* 8 Hours, a Signal was made to make Sail.

On the 20th, about Three in the Afternoon, the Fleet made the Iſle of *Oleron*, and a *French* Man of War was ſuffer'd to ſail thro' the Middle of it, and no Signal was made to chace till ſhe was out of Reach, and then four Men of War ſailed after her, and kept near enough to ſee her into *Garonne*.

The

The 21ſt, the Fleet beat to Windward of the Iſle of *Oleron* till Evening, and then ſtood in for the Land, but the Wind coming ſuddenly a-head, it came to an Anchor.

The 22d, it ſtood in for the Land again; about Three in the Afternoon ſteered between the Iſlands of *Rhe* and *Oleron*, and then came to Anchor again. About this Time, Orders were iſſued by Sir *John Mordaunt*, in Relation to the Diſcipline to be obſerved by the Soldiers after they ſhould be landed.

On the 23d, the *Magnanime* ſilenced the Fort on the Iſland of *Aix*, which lies in the Mouth of the River that leads to *Rochefort*. The reſt of the Fleet lay at Anchor two Leagues diſtant, except the *Barfleur*, which came near enough to point a few Guns. Our Soldiers and Sailors, as ſoon as they had taken Poſſeſſion of the Iſland, were ſuffered to get drunk, and treat the poor Wretches on the Iſland, with great Cruelty and Inſult, the very Church was pillaged, the poor Prieſt plunder'd of his little Library, and his Habit dragged about, and worn in Deriſion by the drunken Sailors.

It was now the 23d of *September*, and Sir *Edward Hawke*, beſides the Inſtructions concerning a Deſcent on the *French* Coaſt, had received ſecret Inſtructions from his Majeſty to return at all Events, at or before the End of the Month; in Conſequence of which he would probably have been obliged to return before the Deſign could be executed, which his Fleet had been fitted out with great Expence to execute. To prevent this Evil, the following Letter was diſpatched to Sir *Edward Hawke* and Sir *John Mordaunt*, from Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, by the *Viper* Sloop, on the 15th of *December*, and received by them on the 22d.

*SIR*,

*SIR*,

His Majesty, by his *Secret Instructions*, dated the 5th Day of *August* last, having directed the Return of the Fleet under your Command, together with the Land Forces on Board, "so as to be in *England*, at, or about, as near as may be, the End "of *September*, unless the Circumstances of the "Ships and Forces shall necessarily require their "Return of the Fleet sooner;" I am now to signify to you the King's Pleasure, that you do not consider the above-mentioned Time, limited for your Return, as intended, in any Manner to affect, or interfere with the full Execution of the first and principal Object of the Expedition; namely, "attempting, as far as it shall be found practicable, "a Descent on the *French* Coast, at or near *Rochefort*, in order to attack, if practicable, and, by "a vigorous Impression, force that Place, and to "burn and destroy, to the utmost of your Power, "all Shipping, Docks, Magazines, and Arsenals, "that should be found there, and to exert such "other Efforts, as shall be judged most proper for "annoying the Enemy." And with regard to any other particular Attempt, which, agreeably to your Orders, you shall have commenced, and in the Execution whereof you shall be actually engaged, it is also his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, that you do not desist from, or break up the same, merely and solely on Account of the Time limited for your Return, by the Instructions above-mentioned; but that, notwithstanding the same, you do continue with the Fleet, during such a farther Number of Days, as may afford a competent Time, for the Completion of any Operation under the above Circumstances; after which you are to take Care to return, with the Fleet under your Command, and the

the Forces on Board, in the Manner directed by your former Inſtructions.

*I am*, &c.

*W. PITT.*

After this, nothing was attempted for ſix Days, tho' the Conqueſt of the little Iſland of *Aix*, however trifling, put the Fleet into ſuch Spirits as would greatly have contributed to the Succeſs of any Enterprize that had been immediately undertaken. During this unaccountable Delay, which ſeemed as if intended to give our Enemies Time to collect their Troops, we lay in full Sight of *Rochelle*, and on the 28th, about 8 in the Evening, Orders were iſſued for the Troops to be ready, at 12 o'Clock that Night, to go into the Boats in order to their being landed, and in what Manner to form and act immediately on their being ſet aſhore.

When theſe Orders were iſſued, the Fleet was four Miles from Shore, the whole Length of which was lined with Cannon and crouded with Troops.

The Party firſt order'd to land, which did not amount to 1200 Men, muſt have maintained their Ground ſix Hours before they could have been ſupported by a ſecond Diſembarkation, without a Poſſibility of Retreat. However, every one prepared to execute their Orders, deſperate as the Undertaking appeared, without the leaſt Appearance either of Fear or Diſcontent. The Men were in the Boats an Hour before the Time prefixed, where they continued three Hours after it, and then were ordered to return to their Ships till farther Orders.

The two following Days were ſpent in blowing up ſome unfiniſhed Fortifications in the Iſle of *Aix*. On the third Day, after many and frequent Councils of War, the Fleet ſet Sail for *England*, and arrived ſafe at *Spithead* on the 6th of *October*.

We

We might have given a more circumſtantial Account of this Expedition, and enlarg'd the Story with other little Incidents that happen'd in the Courſe of it: But as upon the Whole, nothing was done either to the Honour of the Officers employ'd in it, or worthy of ſuch an Armament, we rather wiſh it might be eraſed from our Records, than that any Means ſhould be uſed to perpetuate it. However, as that is not poſſible, let it ſuffice to ſay, that the Nation in general expreſſed their Surprize and Indignation, on ſeeing the following Account publiſhed in the *London Gazette*.

"*Whitehall, October* 8, 1757. Yeſterday an Account was received, that the Fleet and Tranſports, under the Command of Sir *Edward Hawke*, were arrived at *St. Helen*'s, having ſailed from *Baſque-Road*, on the 1ſt Inſtant. On the 23 of *September*, Sir *Edward Hawke* order'd the Vice-Admiral, with his Diviſion, compoſed of the *Magnanime*, *Barfleur*, *Neptune*, *Torbay*, and *Royal William*, Frigates, Bomb-veſſels, Fire-ſhips, and Cutters, to attack the Iſle of *Aix*, between the Iſlands of *Rhe* and *Oleron*. The *Magnanime* led, and about 12 the Fire began from the Fort, with Shells and great Guns, and continued while our Ships approached, till about 10 Minutes after One, when the *Magnanime* brought up within leſs than 40 Yards of the Fort, where ſhe kept an inceſſant Fire for about 35 Minutes, as did the *Barfleur*, which brought up about five Minutes after her, a-breaſt of the Fort. About three Quarters after One the Firing ceaſed, the Garriſon having ſtruck their Colours and ſurrender'd. They had in the Fort 8 Mortars of about 14 Inches Diameter, and 130 Guns, 16 of which were 18, and the reſt about 14 Pounders. The *Magnanime*, tho' damaged in her Rigging, Yards and Maſts, yet had only two Soldiers killed, and

11 wounded. The Works of this Place have been once blown up.

On the 29th of *September*, the Reſolution was taken to return to *England* with the Troops, *no Attempt having been made to land on the Coaſt of* France."

So great and univerſal was the Diſſatisfaction occaſioned by this Miſcarriage, that every Body ſeemed impatient to know, by whoſe Neglect or Miſmanagement, or by what other Means it had happen'd. The City of *London*, in Common Council, had determin'd to addreſs his Majeſty upon it; but were prevented by a Meſſage brought to the Lord Mayor, *October* 13, by *William Blair*, Eſq; one of the Clerks of the Privy Council, ſignifying, that his Majeſty had given Directions, that an Enquiry ſhould be proſecuted with the utmoſt Expedition and Vigour.

Accordingly, *November* 8, a Board of General Officers met at the Houſe of Mr. *Morgan*, Judge-Advocate-General in *Privy Garden*, to enquire into the Conduct of the principal Commanders, in the late Secret Expedition, and adjourned to the 12th.

Being again met, they proceeded on the Enquiry. The Journals that were kept on Board the Fleet during the Expedition, and the Minutes of the Councils of War, were produced; but as thoſe Minutes were not properly authenticated, they were diſallowed. General *Mordaunt* then read his Defence, after which the Court adjourned to *Monday*.

On *Monday* General *C*——— read his Defence; and, it being alledged, that Admiral *Broderick* had written a Letter to Admiral *Hawke*, which he ſhewed to the General before he ſent it, declaring it to be his Opinion, that the firſt Embarkation might have been landed, and the Tranſports returned by

Break

Break of Day, the Admiral was called in, and examined, concerning ſuch Letter, when he prove the Allegation to be true.

Colonel *W*—— was then called in, at the General's Requeſt, and examin'd as to his Opinion about Landing, and the Attack of Fort *Fouras*, which was intended as a Place of Retreat, if the Troops ſhould not ſucceed in the Attack of *Rochefort*. On this Examination the Colonel ſaid, that the Men might have landed near *Chattellaillon* notwithſtanding the Battery of ſix Guns; but that their Landing might have been prevented by ſo ſmall a Force as 2000 Foot, and 3 or 400 Horſe, becauſe there were many Sand-hills, which the Forces, at Landing, would be obliged to climb. As to Fort *Fouras*, it was his Opinion, that it might have been carried by Storm, as to the beſt of his Knowledge, it was a weak one, there being only a Platform of 24 Embraſures towards the Water-ſide, and as it was a Peninſula, it might be attacked on all Sides, while the Ships lay before it; that Captain *C*—— had offer'd to batter it with his Ship, and that he propoſed a Feint towards *Rochelle* and the Iſle of *Rhe*, during the Landing and Attack. The Colonel was then order'd to withdraw, and they proceeded to the Examination of Admiral *Knowles*, who affirmed, that Fort *Fouras* could not be annoy'd or batter'd by the Ships, for that a Bomb could not be thrown more than two Miles and three Quarters. He added, that the little Veſſel in which he went to reconnoitre the Fort, was aground five Times in the Hour.

The Generals read ſome Inſtructions which had been given them by Sir *John Ligonier*, and the Board then adjourned to *Tueſday*.

On *Tueſday* the 15th, a Meſſage was received from Sir *John Ligonier*, by a Colonel of the Guards, ac-

acquainting the Board, that the Inſtructions which had been read on *Monday*, as given by him to the Generals, were given not as Commands, but as Advice, and was founded on the Knowledge he had gained by Experience and long Service, which the Generals acknowledged.

The Board then proceeded to examine Colonel *Clerke*, who ſaid that he was confirmed in the Opinion he had given in to the Council before he went on the Expedition, by the Engineer, Commandant, and a Fiſherman he took at the Iſle of *Aix*, all of whom he was very particular with. He drew, he ſaid, with his Pencil, before the Engineer, that Part of *Rochefort* which was the weakeſt, when he was there, and the Engineer confirmed, that there had been no Alteration ſince, and that the dry Ditch could not be overflowed by Reaſon of the Inequality of the Ground. He added, that the Pilot on Board the *Magnanime*, offer'd to pilot them into the River *Charante*, which, he ſaid, was very practicable.

About Three o'Clock the Enquiry being ended, Lord *George Sackville* made a ſhort Speech, ſignifying, That the moſt diſagreeable Thing, next to being *tried himſelf*, was that of being appointed to ſit on an Enquiry into the Conduct of Gentlemen, whoſe Courage and Fidelity had been ſo often tried.

Sir *John Mordaunt* then thanked the Board for their Candour and Indulgence, and concluded with the following Speech: ——— "I am conſcious I "have done my utmoſt, to the beſt of my Judg- "ment, for his Majeſty's Service, in the Conduct "of this Expedition; and I have ſubmitted myſelf "voluntarily and readily to this Examination. I "deſire no Favour or Partiality, and I know I "ſhall

" ſhall have the moſt exact Juſtice, in the Report " this honourable Board will make.

" I apprehend, that an Enquiry into the whole " Conduct of an Expedition, without any Accu- " ſation formed, or any Charge laid, is a Proceed- " ing not quite common; and however free from " Guilt a Man may feel himſelf, there are few who " can ſtand ſo ſtrict an Examination.

" There is nothing but the high Opinion I have " both of the Juſtice and Candour of this Board, " could make me eaſy in ſuch a Situation. I " therefore hope you will be indulgent to my Er- " rors, but I deſire no Mercy for Guilt, or known " Diſobedience, and with theſe Sentiments I ſub- " mit myſelf to the Court."

The Account we have hitherto given of this intricate Affair, has been taken (with regard to the Narrative Part) chiefly from Rumours and Reports that were current at that Time, before the Trial of General *Mordaunt*, at a Court-Martial: But as upon the Trial, ſeveral Facts before unknown, appeared, as well in his Juſtification, as to ground a Cenſure upon, we ſhall, for the Satisfaction of our Readers, give a faithful Extract of it, whereby they will be enabled themſelves to judge of his Guilt or Innocence.

The Court-Martial was held at *Whitehall*, by ſeveral Adjournments, from *Wedneſday* the 14th, to *Tueſday* the 20th of *December*.

The Charge againſt Sir *John Mordaunt* was, *That he being appointed by the King Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces ſent on an Expedition to the Coaſt of* France, *and having received Orders and Inſtructions relative thereto from his Majeſty, hath* diſobeyed *his Majeſty's ſaid* Orders *and* Inſtructions.

The Charge was founded upon the following Article of Inſtructions; "Our Will is, that you do attempt, *as far as it ſhall be found practicable*, a Deſcent with the Forces under your Command, on the *French* Coaſt, at or near *Rochefort*, in Order to attack, if practicable, and by a vigorous Impreſſion force that Place, and to burn and deſtroy, to the utmoſt of your Power, all Docks, Magazines, Arſenals, and Shipping, that ſhall be found there, and exert ſuch other Efforts *as you ſhall judge* moſt proper for annoying the Enemy."

From the Evidence given at the Trial, we have likewiſe collected the following regular Account of the Expedition, that ſo by ſtating the Facts in a proper Light, the Truth may more eaſily appear.

On the 15th of *July*, Captain *Robert Clerk*, who has ſince been promoted to the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel, wrote a Letter to Sir *John Ligonier*, now Lord *Ligonier*, upon his Requeſt to have the Subſtance of a late Converſation between them, concerning the State of *Rochefort*, in Writing. This Letter contained an Account, that in 1754, Captain *Clerk* had been permitted to ſee *Rochefort* in his Way from *Gibraltar*, that he found it in a State that made it liable to be carried by a *Coup de Main*, having neither Out-works nor covered Way, and, in many Places, no Ditch, ſo that the Bottom of the Wall was ſeen at a Diſtance; that for more than 300 Yards next the River, there was neither Rampart nor Intrenchment, Parapet not Battery, only ſome ſmall Ditches, which at low Water were dry; the Rampart, where there was any, was not more than 25 Feet high, and that at *Rochefort* there never were any Troops but Marines, of which there were about 1000, when Captain *Clerk* was there. It appears alſo by this Letter, that Captain *Clerk* had ſketched out the Fortifications

tions of *Rochefort* from his Memory, in one of his Converſations with Sir *John* upon the Subject, and that his Account was confirmed by a Plan of *Rochefort*, which was afterwards found in an Edition of a Work called *Les Forces de l'Europe*, that was in Poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Argyle*.

This Letter was by Lord *Ligonier* ſhewn to Mr. *Pitt*, and afterwards produced to the Lords of the Cabinet; after that it was made the Subject of two Nights Converſation at the Houſe of Lord *Holderneſſe*, in the Preſence of Sir *John Mordaunt*, and Major General *Conway*, who examined, and almoſt croſs-examined Mr. *Clerk*, concerning every Particular to which the Letter related. At one of the Meetings at Lord *Holderneſſe*'s, one *Joſeph Thierry*, a *French* Pilot, was examined concerning the *French* Coaſt at or near the Place where the Deſcent was intended. This Man, who was a Proteſtant, and had been a Pilot in the *French* Service 20 Years, gave an Account of many Particulars to the following Effect: That the largeſt Ships might come up to the Iſle of *Aix*, where there was no Fortification, but a Battery of 26 Guns, which a ſingle Man of War might eaſily deſtroy: That Men might be landed to the North of a Battery called *Fouras*, out of Sight of the Fort, on firm Ground, and within random Shot of the Ships Guns: That from the Landing-place to *Rochefort* was about five Miles, the Road-way, and not interſected either by Ditch or Moraſs, and that *Rochefort* itſelf has no Wall for 60 Paces, on the Side next the River, where the Ground is not interſected by any Ditch. *Thierry*, after he had given this Account, underwent a croſs Examination of two Hours, during which he eſtabliſhed the Facts with a Readineſs and Preſence of Mind, that few Men in higher Life are equal to,

as Mr. *Pitt* was pleaſed to obſerve on the Trial.

A farther Proof of the Probability of carrying *Rochefort* by a ſudden Attack, was a Paper intitled *Memoir ſur la Force actuelle de la France & les Services aux quels Elle eſt employee dans l'Annee*, 1757. This Paper was received by his Majeſty's Miniſters from a Correſpondent in whom they had good Reaſon to repoſe the utmoſt Confidence, and it contained an Account, among other Things, that there could not be more than 10,000 Men from *St. Valeroy* to *Bourdeaux*. Upon this Evidence, that an Expedition againſt *Rochefort* might be ſucceſsful, it was undertaken; and by this it is ſufficiently juſtified, tho' Mr. *Pitt* went away from the laſt Meeting with this Expreſſion, *That nothing was clear about taking any Place by Sea, but the Iſle of* Aix.

When the Expedition was reſolved upon, his Majeſty conſtituted Sir *John Mordaunt* Commander in Chief of the Forces that were appointed for it, by a Commiſſion dated the third of *Auguſt*, 1757, and, by Inſtructions dated the fifth of the ſame Month, he was directed to repair immediately to the *Iſle of Wight*, embark his Forces, and proceed to the Place appointed, where he was directed to attempt the Service that is mentioned in the ſecond Article, on which the Charge of Diſobedience is founded. By theſe Inſtructions four of the princial Land-Officers, and four of the principal Sea-Officers, including the Commanders in Chief, are directed to aſſiſt the General as a Council of War.

Sir *John* having received his Commiſſion and Inſtructions, repaired to the *Iſle of Wight*, as he had been directed, on *Monday*, the 8th of *Auguſt*, and on the 10th wrote a Letter to Mr. *Pitt*, acquainting him, that he had learnt from Sir *Edward*

*ward Hawke*, and Admiral *Knowles*, that the Fleet might be detained on the Coaſt of *France* a Week or 10 Days, without being able to get into the Road, during which Time an Alarm would certainly be ſpread, and requeſting he might have a Direction how to act in that Situation, as it appeared to be very delicate, both with reſpect to himſelf and the other General Officers in the Expedition. To this Letter Mr. *Pitt* wrote an Anſwer on the 18th, in which he acquainted Sir *John*, that it was his Majeſty's Pleaſure he ſhould, in Conformity to the Latitude of his Inſtructions, judge of the Practability of the Service upon the Spot, as contingent Events and Circumſtances might require, the King judging it prejudicial to his Service to give particular Orders with regard to poſſible contingent Caſes, that might ariſe. After the Receipt of this Letter, Sir *John* continued waiting for the Tranſports at the *Iſle of Wight*, he wrote again to Mr. *Pitt*, to acquaint him, that the Agent for the Tranſports had been with him, and told him they were not ſufficient for the Number of Troops. The Number of Tranſports was increaſed in Conſequence of this Letter, and *September* 5, Mr. *Pitt* acquainted Sir *John*, by Letter, that the Wind having been fair for the Tranſports going to *Spithead*, ever ſince the *Friday* before, his Majeſty expected with Impatience to hear that the Troops were imbarked, and urged him to uſe his utmoſt Diligence to get them on Board, and proceed to Sea without the Loſs of one Moment, adding, that the Meſſenger who brought this Letter had his Orders to ſtay to bring an Account of the Fleet's Sailing.

On the 8th of *September* the Fleet ſailed, and arrived on the Coaſt of *France* on the 20th; on the 23d, and not before, they got into the *Baſque*

Road; Part of the 20th was loſt, by ſending ſome of the Fleet to chace a *French* Man of War, which got away from them. The 21ſt being foggy, the Pilot would not undertake to carry the Fleet in till it cleared, ſo that he could ſee his Marks, the Fleet therefore tacked, and lay with the Head off till Eight at Night, when, by Signal from Sir *Edward Hawke*, it anchored. On the 22d, in the Morning it weighed, but it falling calm about Eleven o'Clock, the Fleet anchored again. At about Three a ſmall Breeze ſprung up, upon which the Fleet weighed a ſecond Time, and all the Men of War and Tranſports got in by the next Morning.

On the 23d the Iſle of *Aix* was taken, and the Demolition of the Works was begun.

On the 24th Captain *Clerk* was ſent by Sir *John Mordaunt* from the *Ramillies* to the Iſle of *Aix*, to examine what Priſoners he could find that had been at *Rochefort*; but not being able to get any ſatisfactory Account, he returned.

In the Afternoon Captain *Clerk* propoſed to Captain *How*, to go on Shore, and reconnoitre Fort *Fouras*; Captain *How* conſented, and Mr. *Boyd* and Mr. *Williams* agreed to go with them. Accordingly, the Weather being perfectly calm, they went on Shore on a Rock at a Point of the Land, called *Iſle Denis*, which runs out from Fort *Fouras*, and walked two Miles over a ſpongy Neck of Land, between the Rock and the *Terra firma*, which at High Water is overflowed; when they had paſſed this Neck of Land, it was become dark, but they ſaw *Fouras* diſtinctly by Moonlight, at the Diſtance of about a Mile; they alſo ſaw a Fire like the Flaſh of a Pan, and one of them heard a Fuzee go off at about the ſame Diſtance; they alſo heard a Beating to Arms at a

Re-

Redoubt call'd Fort *d'Aiguille*, upon which they returned to the Ship, fearing they might be ſurrounded, and cut off.

While Captain *Clerk* was on Shore, making what Diſcovery he could concerning *Fouras*, Rear-Admiral *Broderick* returned from ſounding the Coaſt at Sea, from *Point du Chi*, near *Rochelle*, down to Fort *Fouras*. He had been ſent on this Service with Captain *Dennis*, Captain *Douglas*, and Captain *Buckle*, by Sir *Edward Hawke*, in the Afternoon of the 23d; he continued at it all Night, and returned about Four in the Afternoon of the next Day, *September* 24, very much fatigued, and drew up a Report to Sir *Edward*, the Subſtance of which was, that there were but two Places where the Troops could land, being two little Bays, one on each Side of the Point called *Chatelaillon*, and that the Tranſports could not come nearer to thoſe Bays than one Mile and a Half.

The ſame Day a Propoſal was made to Admiral *Hawke* by Sir *John Mordaunt* and General *Conway*, for laying a Ship to batter *Fouras*, tho' the Boats might have landed where no Guns from the Fortification could have annoy'd them. The Admiral, tho' for this Reaſon he did not think an Attack on *Fouras* by Sea had any Connection with the principal Object of his Majeſty's Inſtructions, yet conſented to the Propoſal, and immediately examin'd *Thierry*, Pilot of the *Magnanime*, concerning the Strength of the Place, and the Depth of the Water near it. The *Magnanime* had, the Day before, deſtroy'd the Battery of *Aix*, and *Thierry* being elated with this Succeſs, and fond of his Ship, affirmed confidently, at firſt, that he would carry the *Magnanime* in, and deſtroy the Fort. The Admiral conſider'd this merely as a Gaſconade, for the *Magnanime* drew more Water than ſeveral

of the three-decked Ships, and had ſtuck in the Mud at the Time of attacking *Aix*; he therefore ordered the *Barfleur* to be lighten'd for this Service. In the mean Time, *Thierry* having recollected himſelf, declared, that he could not bring the *Barfleur*, thus lighten'd, near enough for the Purpoſe, and, upon Trial, he could not carry even a ſmall Bomb-Ketch within random Shot of the Fort. The Project, therefore, of attacking this Fort by Sea, was laid aſide as impracticable.

Such was the State of Affairs on the 25th of *September*, when many of the *French* Priſoners having been examined by Sir *John Mordaunt*, he called a Council of War, conſiſting of Sir *Edward Hawke*, Sir *John Mordaunt*, Admiral *Knowles*, General *Conway*, Admiral *Broderick*, General *Cornwallis*, Capt. *Rodney*, and Col. *George Howard*.

Neither the particular Teſtimony of the Witneſſes examined at this Council of War, nor their Names, are publiſhed; but it is recited in the Minutes, that the Council having taken into Conſideration the Report of Capt. *Broderick*, when he returned from ſounding the Coaſt, it did appear to them, 1*ſt*, That there were but two Places of landing. 2*dly*, That the Troops could not be reembarked from either of them in bad Weather; for that the Surf had ſometimes made it impoſſible for a Boat to paſs or repaſs for ſeven Weeks togegether; and, 3*dly*, That if the Troops ſhould be overpower'd, they could have no Protection from the Ships, the ſhoal Water preventing them from coming within Gun-ſhot.

The Minutes alſo recite, that the Council having thus determin'd concerning the Circumſtances in which the Troops muſt land, proceeded to enquire, whether, ſuppoſing them to be landed in ſuch Circumſtances, *Rochefort* could be attacked with a Pro-

Probability of Succeſs. To determine this Queſtion, they examin'd ſeveral Witneſſes; 1*ſt*, Capt. *Clerk*, who declared, that when he ſaw *Rochefort* in 1754, no Place was more liable to be taken by Aſſault; and the Ditch appeared to him to be ſuch as could not poſſibly be overflowed. 2*dly*, Monſ. *Bonneville*, a Voluntier, declared, that when he was at *Rochefort*, about the Year 1748, there were Sluices to float the Ditch, and that it was then full of Water all round. 3*dly*, The Pilot of the *Neptune*, who ſaid he had been often at *Rochefort*; that they had Sluices to fill the Ditch; that they frequently filled the Ditch, to clean it, and that he had ſeen the Ditch full quite round the Town; and, 4*thly*, Some *French* Priſoners, who confirmed the Pilot's Account, and added, that they had been working on the Fortifications at *Rochefort* ſome Time.

Some Intelligence which had been received from ſeveral neutral Veſſels, that were ſpoke with in the Paſſage, was alſo produced, purporting, that the *French* had expected a Deſcent on thoſe Parts; and the Council having taken all this into Conſideration, with ſeveral Informations ſaid to be received, of Troops aſſembled in the Neighbourhood, the Improbability of finding the Place unprovided, and the Uncertainty of a ſecure Retreat, were unanimouſly of Opinion, that an Attempt to land was neither adviſeable nor practicable.

It does not, however, appear by any Thing in theſe Minutes, that an *Attempt* to land was *impracticable*, however unadviſeable it might be; for what Influence could the State of the Place, or the Uncertainty of a Retreat, have upon *an Attempt to land?* If they had been aſſured the Place was not liable to an Eſcalade, it would not have been adviſeable to land; nor, if there had been ſufficient Evi-

Evidence, that the Troops would have been deſtroy'd before they got to it by a ſuperior Force; but as they had no Evidence of ſuch ſuperior Force, ſurely they might have landed at leaſt, and have ſatisfied themſelves of the Poſſibility, or Impoſſibility of a ſucceſsful Attempt upon the Place, upon better Evidence than that of *French* Priſoners and Refugees; and this they were ſtrongly urged to do by Capt. *Clerk*, as appears by ſome Memorandums taken by Vice-Admiral *Knowles*, and by him read at the Trial.

All the Members of the Council, however, ſign'd this Reſolution; but Admiral *Hawke* declares, he ſign'd it not from any perſonal Conviction, that the Attempt againſt *Rochefort* was impoſſible, for ſo he underſtood the Meaning of the Reſolution, but becauſe he thought the Land-Officers honeſt and able Men, and therefore acquieſced implicitly in a Judgment which he thought better guided than his own could be; declaring, however, that he thought they ſhould give their Opinions by themſelves, as the Sea had nothing to do with it.

Sir *John Mordaunt*, however, beſides what appeared againſt landing to the Council of War, was influenced by the following Conſiderations. He had received from Sir *John Ligonier* a Paper of Inſtructions, not as a Command, but as Counſel only, in which Sir *John* obſerves, that if Troops are landed at too great a Diſtance from a Place, the Deſign will not only become dangerous but impracticable; and immediately adds, a ſafe and well-ſecured Communication between the Camp and the Sea, from whence you are to receive your Supplies of all Kinds, is *abſolutely neceſſary* and the WHOLE DEPENDS UPON IT. It appeared, inconteſtibly, from the Particulars before-mentioned, that no ſuch Communication could be ſecured, and therefore

ſup-

ſuppoſing Sir *John Ligonier*'s Advice to be worthy a Commander of ſuch long Experience and confeſſed Ability, this alone might have induced him to make no Attempt, ſuppoſing it muſt neceſſarily be fruitleſs, except ſome encouraging Circumſtances had appeared, which his Excellency could not be ſuppoſed to foreſee.

On the 26th, notwithſtanding the Reſolutions of the Council of War, Capt. *Clerk* went again to the Iſle of *Aix*, to ſee if he could procure any farther Intelligence from the Officers of the Fort concerning *Rochefort*. Upon queſtioning ſeveral of them, he found they would give him no diſtinct Anſwers, upon which he reſolved to dine with them and paſs the Day. After Dinner, he told them their Caution was needleſs; for tho' he had aſked them ſeveral Queſtions, yet he knew *Rochefort* better than they did; and to convince them of the Truth of what he ſaid, he drew before them a Sketch of the Place, deſcribing the weak Parts. He did not immediately upon this aſk their Opinion, in Confirmation of his own, but took the Engineer, who was one of the Company, and walked round the Town; in his Way, he had told him there had been a Diſpute between him and one of his Acquaintance, who knew nothing at all of the Place but by Hearſay, whether Water could be thrown round the Town, and the Ditch filled: The Engineer, ſuppoſing he only confirmed an Opinion already formed upon better Intelligence than he pretended to, inſtantly replied, it was impoſſible, on Account of the Height of ſome Parts of the Ground; adding, that tho' he had been at *Rochefort*, he had not examined it ſo minutely as he (Capt. *Clerk*) appeared to have done, becauſe he always conſidered it as an open Place.

Capt.

Capt. *Clerk* communicated this Converſation to Sir *John Mordaunt* and General *Conway*, the next Day at Nine in the Morning, but Sir *John* declared it to be his Opinion, that what the Engineer had ſaid deſerved no Credit.

On the 26th a Propoſal was made by General *Conway*, about landing on the Iſle of *Oleron*. Sir *John* ſaid, if it was approved by the general Opinion, he would concur; but Objections being made by Admiral *Hawke* and General *Cornwallis*, it came to nothing.

The 27th was ſpent in viewing *Fouras* with Teleſcopes from the Iſle of *Aix*. During this Time the Demolition of the Walls of Fort *Aix* went on, under the Direction of Admiral *Knowles*, to whom this Province was aſſigned. During the Detention of the Fleet, to complete this Work, in Conſequence of his Majeſty's Orders to demoliſh whatever ſhould be taken, Sir *John* thought an Attempt might be made by Land to demoliſh the Forts at the Mouth of the River *Charante*; but being deſirous to take Advice of the other Officers, another Council of War was, at his Deſire, called on the 28th, conſiſting of the ſame Members with the former; and this Council came to a Reſolution unanimouſly, that it was adviſable to land Forces to attack theſe Forts with all poſſible Diſpatch. A Propoſal was then made by Admiral *Hawke*, and ſeconded by Admiral *Knowles*, that, in order to ſave Time, he would, if the General-Officers approved of it, order all the Tranſports as cloſe to Shore as they poſſible could go, and the Frigates with them, at the Place where the Troops were to land. But General *Conway* objected to this, becauſe it would point out to the *French* the Place where they intended to land; Sir *John* ſilently acquieſced in *Conway*'s Opinion, which perfectly coincided

incided with his own; for as the Men of War could not aſſiſt the Landing, and the Landing-place was very near *Rochelle*, Part of the Garriſon might have joined the Troops of the Country to oppoſe the Landing, if Preparations had been made in the Day. The Admiral then gave Orders in Perſon to the Agent of the Tranſports, on his own Quarter-Deck, and to ſeveral of his own Lieutenants, to go on Board the Tranſports, and at the Inſtant the firſt Body of Troops was gone from the Ships, to run cloſe into the Shore, that the next Body might be landed with greater Expedition.

About One in the Morning, all the Grenadiers, and great Part of the Troops intended, by Sir *John Mordaunt*, to land with him on the firſt Diſembarkation, were on Board the Boats, when a ſtrong Wind blowing from the Shore, the Officers of the Navy appointed to conduct the Landing, repreſented, that the Long-boats, which it would be neceſſary to tow on Shore, would make their Way with great Difficulty, and that conſequently the Troops would be a long Time expoſed to the Fire of the Enemy; that the Tranſport Boats, which were to be rowed by Soldiers, would be ſtill ſlower and more expoſed; that it would be Day before the firſt Embarkation could get on Shore, and that it could not be ſupported by a Second under ſix Hours: The Generals judging that it would not be expedient to land under theſe Circumſtances, agreed not to attempt it that Night, and the Men were ordered to return on Board their reſpective Ships.

The next Morning, *September* 29, Sir *Edward Hawke* acquainted General *Mordaunt*, by Letter, that if the General Officers had no further Military Operations to propoſe, conſiderable enough to authorize

thorize his detaining the Squadron, he must proceed to *England* immediately.

Upon the Receipt of this Message, the General applied to Sir *Edward* for another Council of War; but he declined it, and said, that Seamen were not Judges of Operations to be performed on Shore.

Sir *John*, upon this, summoned all the Land Officers who had assisted at other Councils, and Col. *Howard* having that Day reported, that the Captain of the *Viper* Sloop, had, on the 26th, seen a considerable Body of Troops near the Landing-place, that he saw them encamped, and that the next Morning the View of the Camp was intercepted, which he attributed to the Enemy's having thrown up some Ground on the Beach, and that the Sand-hills were higher than before; the Demolition of *Aix* being completed, and two great *French* Fleets expected Home, the Time of the Æquinox being at Hand, which might bring a Westerly Wind, which would detain the Fleet many Weeks, and, it being then fair to return, it was unanimously agreed to the Admiral's Proposal of returning to *England*.

These Reasons seem sufficient to justify the Return of the Fleet, because the Demolition of two or three little Forts, was not of sufficient Consequence to detain at Sea a Fleet capable of much more important Service, at so critical a Time, but it does not appear why the Attempt which was agreed to be made, on the 28th, was not undertaken, since it was determined, that the Attack of *Rochefort* was impracticable.

It appears upon the Whole, that the Charge of Disobedience relates to two distinct Objects, the Attack of *Rochefort*, which was given up in the Council of War of the 25th, and the Landing to destroy the Forts, which was resolved in the Council of War of the 28th, but not executed.

The

The General, in the Close of his Defence, observes, That he was sent out Commander in Chief, upon an uncertain contingent Attempt, with a Power to judge as the Circumstances should appear; that he had a Council assigned him by the King, of able and experienced Officers; that he acted by their Advice, and tho' he was charged with Disobedience, yet, in every Article of that supposed Disobedience, he had the Sanction of the unanimous Judgment of those whom the King had appointed to assist his own.

It did not appear upon the Trial, that the General had incurred the Blame of the Sea-Officers, as it was at first reported with great Confidence. On the contrary, Admiral *Knowles* declared in express Terms, that he did on his Conscience believe Sir *John* had done every Thing that became an experienced General, to the best of his Judgment, for the Service of his King and Country, and would have done more, if it could have been done.

The Judge-Advocate made the following Observations on the Whole. 1*st*. As to the Presumption that the *French* were prepared, arising from the unavoidable Delay of the Expedition at the *Isle of Wight*, if it had been a sufficient Reason against an Attempt to land, it would have been a sufficient Reason to prevent the Orders for making the Attempt, but it was not thought a sufficient Reason to prevent the Orders, Mr. *Pitt*'s Letter being subsequent to the Delay; therefore it was not sufficient to prevent the Attempt.

2*dly*. All the Arguments to prove the Impracticability of a *Descent only*, are defeated by the Resolution of the 28th, that such a Descent was advisable with all possible Dispatch, and if it was not practicable, it could not be supposed advisable, without the grossest Absurdity.

But,

But, *3dly*. That as the Account obtained by Captain *Clerk*, from the *French* Engineer, was not till the 26th, it cannot be inſiſted upon as a ſufficient Motive for reviving an Attempt on *Rochefort*, ſuppoſing the Determination as to an Attempt on the 25th to have been juſtifiable, and right, when it was made. To this it may be added, that the Accounts given previous to the Reſolution not to attack *Rochefort*, by the *French* Priſoners concerning the Ditch, and the Troops, was very confuſed, and, in ſome Particulars, contradictory.

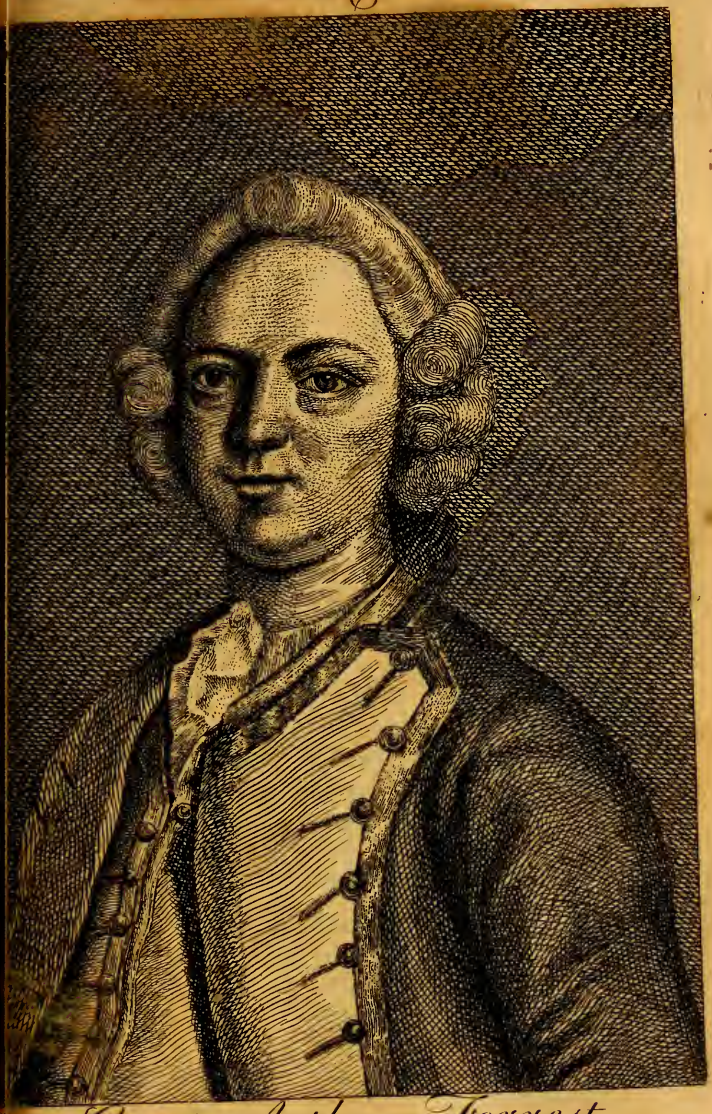
The Court having heard the Charge and Defence, and all the Evidence in Support of both, took the Whole into Conſideration, and declared it to be their unanimous Opinion, that Sir *John Mordaunt* is not guilty of the Charge exhibited againſt him.

---

## *Captain* FORREST's *Engagement with a* French *Fleet off Cape* Francois; *in a Letter from Rear-Admiral* Cotes.

THE 25th of *October*, 1757, Captain *Forreſt*, in the *Auguſta*, with the *Dreadnought* and *Edinburgh* under his Command, returned from their Cruize off Cape *Francois*, who on the 21ſt fell in with ſeven *French* Ships of War. At Seven in the Morning, the *Dreadnought* made the Signal for ſeeing the Enemy's Fleet coming out of Cape *Francois*; and at Noon ſaw with Certainty they were four Ships of the Line, and three large Frigates. Captain *Forreſt* then made the Signals for the Captains *Stickling* and *Langdon*, who agreed with

For the Naval Chronicle.



Capt. Arthur Forrest.
of his Majesty's Ship Augusta.
Senior Officer in that Memorable Action with the French off Cape Francois. 21 Octo. 1757.

Sold by J. Fuller.

with him to engage them. Accordingly they all bore down, and about 20 Minutes after Three, the Engagement began with great Briſkneſs on both Sides, and continued for two Hours and a half, when the *French* Commodore made a Signal, and one of the Frigates came immediately to tow him out of the Line, and the reſt of the *French* Ships followed him. Our Ships had ſuffered ſo much in their Maſts, Sails, and Rigging, that we were in no Condition to purſue them. Both Officers and Seamen behaved with the greateſt Reſolution the whole Time of the Action, and were unhappy at the Concluſion of it, that the Ships were not in a Condition to follow the *French*, who had Frigates to tow them off. The *French* on this Occaſion had put on Board the *Sceptre* her full Complement of Guns, either from the Shore, or out of the *India* Ship; and had alſo mounted the *Outarde* Store-ſhip, with her full Proportion of Guns; and had taken not only the Men out of the Merchant-ſhips, but Soldiers from the Garriſon, in Hopes their Appearance would frighten our ſmall Squadron, and oblige them to leave their Coaſt clear for them to carry out their large Convoy of Merchant-ſhips, but our Captains were too gallant to be terrified at their formidable Appearance; and ſo far from avoiding them, that they bore down and engaged them with the greateſt Reſolution and good Conduct. And I have the Pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, (of the Admiralty) that the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, have done their Duty on this Occaſion much to their Honour; and I hope their good Behaviour will be approved by their Lordſhips.

To the above Account may be added from the *Jamaica* Paper, that Captain *Forreſt* perceiving the ſhattered Condition of all his Ships (the Maſts,

Sails, Boats, and Rigging, being moſtly uſeleſs) thought proper to withdraw, leſt the Loſs of a lower Maſt ſhould leave any of them at the Mercy of the Frigates. Never was a Battle more furious than the Beginning; in leſs than two Minutes there was not a Rope or Sail whole in either Ship. The *French* uſe a Shot which we neglect, called *Langridge*, which is very deſtructive in cutting the Rigging. The *Auguſta* had nine Men killed, and 29 wounded; the *Dreadnought* nine Men killed, and 30 wounded; and the *Edinburgh* five Men killed and 30 wounded. This Equality of the Killed and Wounded on Board each Ship, is a remarkable Proof of the good Behaviour of the whole Number. Beſides the prodigious Damage received by the *French* Ships, they had 500 Men killed and wounded.

A private Letter from *Jamaica* takes Notice, that when a Council of War was held, the Queſtion was not, what ſuperior Force the Enemy had, or how unequal the Combat, the Commanding Officer only ſaying to the other two, *Gentlemen, you ſee the Force of the Enemy, is it your Reſolution to fight them or not?* Upon which they both reſolutely anſwered, *It is.* Here the Council of War ended, having laſted about half a Minute.

---

## *Admiral* OSBORNE's *Engagement with a* French *Squadron.*

ON the 28th of *February*, 1751, between Cape *de Gatt* and *Carthagena*, Admiral *Oſborne* fell in with Monſ. *de Queſne* in the *Foudroyant* of 80, the *Orpheus* of 64, the *Oriflame* of 50, and the *Pleiade* of 24 Guns, which were the four Ships ſent

ſent from *Toulon* to reinforce M. *de Clue* at *Carthagena*. On ſeeing the *Engliſh* Squadron, they immediately diſperſed, and ſteered different Courſes. About 7 in the Evening, Captain *Storr*, in the *Revenge* of 64, ſupported by Captain *Hughes* in the *Berwick* of 64, and Captain *Evans*, in the *Preſton*, of 50 Guns, took the *Orpheus*, M. *de Herville*, with 502 Men. Captain *Gardiner*, in the *Monmouth*, of 64, ſupported by Captain *Stanhope*, of the *Swiftſure*, of 70, and Captain *Hervey*, in the *Hampton-court*, of 64 Guns, about One in the Morning, took the *Foudroyant*, on Board of which was the Marquis *De Queſne*, *Chef d'Eſcadre*, with 800 Men. Captain *Rowley*, in the *Montague*, of 60, and Captain *Montagu*, in the *Monarch*, of 74 Guns, run the *Oriflame* aſhore, under the Caſtle of *Aiglos*; and had it not been for violating the Neutrality of the Coaſt of *Spain*, they would have entirely deſtroy'd her. The *Pleiade*, of 24 Guns, got away by mere out-ſailing our Ships.

In this Action, Captain *Gardiner* was killed. He was ſhot thro' the Arm the firſt Fire; and ſoon after, as he was encouraging his People, and enquiring what Damage they had ſuſtained between Decks, he received a ſecond Wound, by a Muſket-ball, in his Fore-head, which proved fatal to him.

Captain *Storr* loſt the Calf of one of his Legs. The very gallant and brave Behaviour of the Officers and Seamen, on this Occaſion, deſerve the higheſt Commendation; particularly that of Lieutenant *Corket*, of the *Monmouth*, who, after his Captain's Death, engaged and diſabled the *Foudroyant* in ſuch a Manner, as to oblige her to ſtrike as ſoon as the other Ships came up; for which Service Admiral *Oſborne* gave him the Command of the *Foudroyant* as a Reward.

The *Monmouth* had 150 Men killed and wounded; the *Foudroyant* 200. The Loſs of Maſts on both Sides brought on a cloſe Engagement, which laſted till the *Swiftſure* came up. M. *De Queſne*, however, refuſed to deliver his Sword to the Captain of the *Swiftſure*, but gave it with great Politeneſs to Lieutenant *Corket*.

---

## *The Recovery of* Embden, *by two ſmall Men of War; in a Letter from Commodore* Holmes.

IT is with the greateſt Pleaſure I acquaint my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Ships in this River.

The Enemy had not ſuffer'd the Buoys to be laid this Year, thinking by that Means to prevent any Attempts for the Recovery of *Embden* by Sea. It was, therefore, with equal Surprize and Concern, they obſerved the Arrival of his Majeſty's Ships *Strombolo* and *Seahorſe*; and after having doubled the Number of their Workmen upon the Batteries they had begun, they ſet about raiſing three more towards the Sea with all Expedition, expecting to be attacked from that Quarter.

On the 17th of *March*, the *Seahorſe* and *Strombolo* anchored between *Defziel* and *Knock*, and on the 18th, came to their Station between *Knock* and *Embden*, by which the Enemy ſaw themſelves cut off from all Communication down the River.

They continued working on their Batteries towards the Sea; but at the ſame Time made all the neceſſary Preparations for evacuating the Place.

The Garriſon conſiſted of 1300 *French*, 1200 Horſe, 1100 *Auſtrian* Foot, and two Companies of Artillery of 60 Men each, in all 3720.

On

On the 19th, at ſix in the Morning, the *French* Troops were under Arms, and marched out of the Town before Night: And, on the 20th, the *Auſtrians* began their March at nine in the Morning.

About Noon, and not before, I had Intelligence of their Operations, and that they had been tranſporting their Baggage and Cannon up the River in ſmall Veſſels over-night; and that one of them was lying round a Point of Land at ſome Diſtance from us, to go up by next Tide. So ſoon as we could ſtem the Tide, I diſpatched an armed Cutter, and two of my Boats, which came up with the Veſſel we had Intelligence of, and took her. I reinforced them by another Boat, and the whole Detachment, commanded by Capt. *Taylor*, continued the Chace up the River. The Enemy at this Time lined both Sides of it, and gave the firſt Fire on the Boats, which were then near up with three of their armed Veſſels. The Fire was briſkly returned on our Side; and, in Sight of their Army, and under their Fire, Capt. *Taylor* came up with one of them, attacked her, run her a-ground, and carried her, after ſome Firing on both Sides. The Officers and Men left the Veſſel to recover the Shore, in attempting which ſome of them were dropped by the Fire from our Boats. The other two Veſſels, which had the Cannon on Board, got clear under Favour of the Night.

The firſt Veſſel taken, had the Son of Lieut. Col. *Scholheens*, of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*'s Regiment, and one Corporal, and one Pioneer on Board, with ſome Baggage belonging to his Father. There was ſome Money found, which, partly from the the Specie, and partly from the Manner of its being made up, was concluded to be Pay for the Troops, and therefore detained, together with the Corporal and Pioneer, and all the little Imple-

ments of War they had with them. As for the Lieutenant-Colonel's Son, he is but a Boy, and not of an Age to be regarded as an Enemy; for which Reaſon I have ſent him a-ſhore, to be returned to his Father, with all his and his Father's Effects, and have written to his Father, that, upon giving me his Honour, that the Money is truly his private Property, it ſhall be returned.

The other Veſſel that was taken, had on Board Major *de Bertrand*, M. *Van Longen*, Commiſſary of War; M. *Trajane*, Adjutant *de la Place*; M. *de Bauffe*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, and a Guard of private Men, with three Hoſtages whom they had carried off from *Embden*, from one of whom I had the Account I have already given to their Lordſhips, of the Effect his Majeſty's two Ships have produced, by occaſioning the ſudden Evacuation of the Enemy out of the Town of *Embden*. This Service is the more eſſential, as Advice was received at the *Hague*, on the 18th, that the *French* in *Eaſt Frieſland* had received counter Orders, and were conveying all their Magazines to *Embden*.

---

## *Admiral* HAWKE *drives a-ſhore and diſperſes a large Convoy of Merchant Ships in* Baſque Road.

ON the 3d of *April*, 1758, Admiral *Hawke*'s Squadron, conſiſting of ſeven Ships of the Line and three Frigates, made *Baſque* Road, and at Day-break diſcover'd a numerous Convoy a few Leagues to Windward, and gave Chace; but the Wind baffling, the Convoy, with three Frigates that eſcorted it, got into *Marten's* in the Iſle of *Rhe*, except one Brig that was run on Shore and burnt

burnt by the *Huſſar*. At Four in the Afternoon diſcover'd the Enemy plain, lying off the Iſle *d'Aix*. Their Force was the *Floriſſant* of 74, *Sphynx* 64, *Hardi* 64, *Dragon* 64, *Warwick* 60 Guns, and ſix or ſeven Frigates, with about 40 Merchant Ships, which had 3000 Troops on Board. At Five the Enemy began to ſlip and cut their Cables, and to run in great Confuſion. At Six their Commodore made off, and many of thoſe Ships that fled were by this Time on the Mud. At Five next Morning ſaw all the Enemy's Ships a-ground, and almoſt dry, about five or ſix Miles diſtant. Many of the Merchant, and ſeveral of the Ships of War, were on their Broad-ſides. As ſoon as the Flood made, Admiral *Hawke* put ſome of the beſt Pilots on Board the *Intrepide* and *Medway*, and ſent them a Gun-ſhot farther in, where they anchor'd; and ſounding a little a-head at high Water, they found but five Fathom, of which the Tide riſes 18 Feet. By this Time Boats and Launches from *Rochefort*, &c. were employ'd in carrying out Warps to drag the Ships thro' the ſoft Mud, as ſoon as they ſhould be water-borne. In the mean Time they threw over-board their Guns, Stores, Ballaſt, and were even heaving Water out of their Ports; ſome of their Men of War that Day got as far up as the Mouth of the *Charante*. The Merchant Ships were a-ground towards *Iſle Madame*. Our Frigates Boats cut away about 80 Buoys laid on their Anchors, and what they had thrown over-board.

On the 5th, in the Morning, Capt. *Ewer*, with 140 Marines, was landed, with Orders to deſtroy the new Works that were carrying on there; which he accordingly effected, preſerving good Order, and giving no Diſturbance to the Inhabitants of the Iſland. When the Admiral got out of *Baſque*

Road, he learnt from a neutral Ship, that the Convoy chaced on Shore was laden with Proviſions, Stores, *&c.* for *America*, with 25 more ready at *Bourdeaux*, to have been eſcorted by the Ships of War at the Iſle *d'Aix*.

---

## Senegal, *on the Coaſt of* Africa, *taken by an* Engliſh *Squadron.*

ON the 9th of *March*, his Majeſty's Ships the *Naſſau*, of 64 Guns; the *Harwich*, of 50 Guns; the *Rye*, of 24 Guns; with the *Swan* Sloop and two Buſſes, ſailed from *Plymouth* to the Coaſt of *Africa*, under the Command of Capt. *Marſh*, having on Board 200 Marines under Major *Maſon*, with a Detachment of Artillery People under Capt. *Walker*. On the 24th of *April* this Squadron arrived off the River *Senegal*, and after ſounding the Entrance, the Boats and ſmall Veſſels got over the Bar the 29th, there not being Water for any Thing larger than the *Swan* Sloop to go in. The Enemy, with ſeven Veſſels, three of which were armed with 10 Guns, made a Shew of attacking our ſmall Craft, and kept a Kind of running Fire, but were ſoon repulſed and obliged to retire. The Marines and Seamen, to the Number of 700, landed, and got the Artillery on Shore; and next Day, when they were ready for proceeding to attack *Fort Lewis*, which is upon a ſmall Iſland about 12 Miles up the River from the Bar, Deputies arrived from the ſuperior Counſel of *Senegal*, with Articles upon which they propoſed to capitulate; which, on the firſt of *May*, were agreed to. In Conſequence of which, Major *Maſon*, with the Marines, took Poſſeſſion of *Fort Lewis* the 28th

of

of *May*. In it were found 232 *French* Officers and Soldiers; alſo 92 Pieces of Cannon, with Treaſure, Slaves, and Merchandize, to a very conſiderable Value.

In a private Letter, which relates the Succeſs of this Expedition, were the following Particulars.

The Number of Ships employ'd in this Expedition were ſix; and the Number of Forces landed were upwards of 600. In coming on Shore the Troops met with a Misfortune that might have proved very fatal; ſeveral of the Boats that were bringing aſhore the Tents, Ammunition, *&c.* overſet on the Bar, by which Accident a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition, ſome Pieces of Cannon, and all the Tents were loſt; ſo that the Troops were obliged to be on a ſandy Shore, expoſed to the ſcorching Heats of the Climate, without any Shelter eight Days, at the End of which the Fort happily ſurrender'd without a Stroke. Had they held out, our Men, for want of Covering, muſt have ſuffer'd greatly, if not have entirely abandon'd the Enterprize. The Loſs of this Fort cannot but be ſenſibly felt by the *French*. It is ſituated on an Iſland about three Leagues within the Mouth of the River *Senegal*, and is a Key to their Grand Settlement at *Goree*.

The moſt important Product of *Senegal* is the Gum, ſo called, of which great Conſumption is made in the Proceſs of ſeveral Manufactures here in *England*, particularly that of printed Linen, which has ſo increaſed, as to raiſe that Drug to a very high Price. It much reſembles Gum-Arabic in many Reſpects, but generally comes in much larger Drops, uſually of an oval Form, ſome of the Bigneſs of a ſmall Egg, and others larger, with a Surface rough and wrinkled. It is very hard, but

but not a tough Gum, conſiderably heavy, and of a very fine and even inward Texture; when broken, is of a pale brown Colour; has no Smell, and but little Taſte. If held in the Mouth, it will melt, tho' ſlowly, and is entirely diſſolveable in Water, but not at all in Oils or Spirits. The *French* have it from the Country People, who collect it on both Sides of the River, partly for Merchandize, and partly for their own Uſe. They diſſolve it in Milk, and in that State make it a principal Ingredient in many of their Diſhes, and often feed on this alone.

The Natives of *Senegal* are of a deep Copper-Complexion, of an extreme lazy Diſpoſition, and, on that Account, miſerably poor, yet endowed with a wonderful Docility when Strangers take Pains to inſtruct them.

The hotteſt Summers in *Europe* would be Winters in *Senegal*; all is a burning Sand, abounding in many Places with Tygers, Crocodiles, and huge venemous Serpents, ſome of them 40 to 50 Feet long.

The Nights are amazingly Serene, and the Stars ſhine with a Vivacity to which the *Europeans* are altogether Strangers. The Inhabitants, as ſurprizing as it may ſeem to be, are well acquainted with thoſe Cluſters of Stars which form the principal Conſtellations, called the *Lion*, the *Scorpion*, the *Eagle*, *Pegaſus*, *Orion*, &c. to which they have given Names that have no Manner of Relation to thoſe of the antient *Greeks* and *Arabians*, ſtill retained by our modern Aſtronomers.

*A Journal*

## *A Journal of the Siege of* Louiſburgh: *By General* AMHERST.

ON the 28th of *May*, I had the good Fortune to meet with Admiral *Boſcawen*, with the Fleet and the Troops coming out of the Harbour of *Halifax*. The Fleet conſiſted of 157 Sail.

The 1ſt of *June*, Captain *Rous*, in the *Sutherland*, came from off the Harbour of *Louiſburgh*, ſaid two Ships had got in the 30th; and that there were 13 Sail in the Harbour. We ſaw the Entrance of *Gabarus* at Night.

The 2d, it was foggy in the Morning, about 12, ſaw *Louiſburgh* and the Ships in the Harbour. The Fleet, with about a Third of the Troops, anchored in *Gabarus* Bay; and this Evening, with Brigadier Generals *Lawrence* and *Wolfe*, I reconnoiter'd the Shore as near as we could, and made a Diſpoſition for landing in three Places the next Morning, in caſe the Troops arrived.

On the 3d, moſt of the Tranſports came in; but the Surff on Shore was ſo great, it was impoſſible to land. As one Bay was found to have leſs Surff than the other, a Diſpoſition was made to land the next Morning, at one Place inſtead of three.

The 4th, the Wind and Surff were ſo high, that Admiral *Boſcawen* ſaid it was impracticable to land.

The 5th, a great Swell and Fog in the Morning, and the Admiral declared it was ſtill impracticable to land.

The 6th, an Appearance of Change of Weather; the Signal was made to prepare to land; but the Fog came on again, and the Swell increaſed during the Time the Men were getting into the Boats, and the

the Admiral again declared it impracticable to land. I order'd the Troops on Board the reſpective Ships, firſt acquainting them with the Reaſon for ſo doing.

The 7th, the Weather bad in the Morning; in the Afternoon the Swell rather decreaſed, and gave us great Hopes of landing at Day-break the next Morning, for which Orders were given; and *Bragg*'s Regiment, who were in a Number of Sloops, to ſail under Convoy to the Mouth of the Harbour to *Lorembec*; ſending at the ſame Time a Proportion of Artillery deſtin'd for the Light-houſe Point, with Orders to make all the Shew they could of landing, but not to land till further Orders, intending to draw the Enemy's Intention on that Side.

From the 2d, to this Time, the Enemy has been reinforcing their Poſts, adding to their Works, cannonading and throwing Shells at the Ships, making all the Preparations they can to oppoſe our Landing. Seven Tranſports are now miſſing with Troops on Board, three of which came in at Night.

On the 8th, the Troops were aſſembled in the Boats before Break of Day, in three Diviſions; and Commodore *Durell* having viewed the Coaſt, and given his Opinion the Troops might land, without Danger from the Surff, the *Kennington* and *Halifax* Snow began the Fire on the Left, follow'd by the *Grammont*, *Diana*, and *Shannon* Frigates in the Center, and the *Sutherland* and *Squirrel* upon the Right. When the Fire had continued about a Quarter of an Hour, the Boats upon the Left rowed into the Shore, under the Command of Brigadier General *Wolfe*, whoſe Detachment was compoſed of the four eldeſt Companies of Grenadiers, follow'd by the light Infantry, (a Corps of 550 Men, choſen as

Markſ-

Markſmen from the different Regiments, commanded by Major *Scott)* and the Companies of Rangers, ſupported by the Highland Regiment, and thoſe by the eight remaining Companies of Grenadiers.

The Diviſion on the Right, under the Command of Brigadier General *Whitmore*, conſiſted of the Royal *Laſcelles*, *Monckton*, *Forbes*, *Anſtruther*, and *Webb*, and rowed to our Right by the White Point, as if intending to force a Landing there.

The Center Diviſion, under the Command of the Brigadier General *Lawrence*, was formed of *Amherſt's*, *Hopſon's*, *Otway's*, *Whitmore's*, *Lawrence's*, and *Warburton's*, and made at the ſame Time a Shew of Landing at the freſh Water-Cove. This drew the Enemy's Attention to every Part, and prevented their Troops poſted along the Coaſt, from joining thoſe on their Right.

The Enemy acted very wiſely, did not throw away a Shot till the Boats were near in Shore, and then directed the whole Fire of their Cannon and Muſquetry upon them. The Surff was ſo great, that a Place could hardly be found to get a Boat on Shore. Notwithſtanding the Fire of the Enemy, and the Violence of the Surff, Brigadier *Wolfe* purſued his Point, and landed juſt at the Left of the Cove, took Poſt, attacked the Enemy, and forced them to retreat. Many Boats over-ſet, ſeveral broke to Pieces, and all the Men jumped into the Water to get on Shore.

So ſoon as the Left Diviſion was landed, the firſt Detachment of the Center rowed to the Left likewiſe, and followed; then the Remainder of the Center Diviſion, as faſt as the Boats could fetch them from the Ships; and the Right Diviſion follow'd the Center in like Manner.

It

It took up a great deal of Time to land the Troops; the Enemy's Retreat, or rather Flight, was thro' the rougheſt and worſt Ground I ever ſaw; and the Purſuit ended in a Cannonading from the Town, which was ſo far of Uſe, that it pointed out how near I could encamp to inveſt it.

The Loſs of his Majeſty's Troops at Landing is, Capt. *Baillie* and Lieut. *Cuthbert*, of the Highland Regiment; Lieut. *Nicholſon*, of mine, 4 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 38 Men killed; and of five Companies of Rangers, 1 Enſign, and 3 private Men killed, 1 wounded, and 1 miſſing.

On the Enemy's Side, 2 Captains of Grenadiers, and 2 Lieutenants are Priſoners; 1 Officer killed, and an *Indian* Chief; ſeveral Men killed, and I imagine about 70 taken Priſoners. They were ſent on Board as faſt as poſſible. By ſome of the Priſoners I had Intelligence, that M. *St. John*, Colonel, commanded in the Cove, that there were five Battalions in the Town, namely, *Bourgogne*, *Artois*, *Royal Marine*, *Cambiſe*, and *Volantaires Etrangers*, with about 700 *Canadians*. The three firſt Regiments winter'd in *Louiſbugh*; *Volantaires Etrangers* came there not long ſince with Part of the Fleet, and *Cambiſe* the Night before we landed.

We took from the Enemy three 24 Pounders, ſeven 9 Pounders, and ſeven 6 Pounders, 2 Mortars, and 14 Swivels, all which were planted along the Shore to prevent our Landing; with Ammunition, Tools, and Stores of all Kinds.

The 9th, Lieut. Gen. *Bragg*'s Regiment returned in their Sloops from *Lorembec*. The Weather continued extremely bad, and the Surff ſo great, that we could only get ſome of our Tents on Shore in the Afternoon.

The 10th, the Surff ſtill continued, and it was with great Difficulty that we got any Thing on Shore.

The

The 11th, the Weather grew clearer and better, and the light 6 Pounders were now only landed, and ſome Artillery Stores with them.

On the 12th, from the Intelligence I had received, that the Enemy had deſtroyed the Grand Battery, and called in their Out-poſts, I detached Brigadier *Wolfe* with 1200 Men, 4 Companies of Grenadiers, 3 Companies of Rangers, and ſome light Infantry round the N. E. Harbour to the Light-houſe Point, with an Intention to ſilence the Iſland Battery, and at the ſame Time, to attempt to deſtroy the Ships in the Harbour; ſending at the ſame Time, by Sea, the Proportion of Artillery, Troops, *&c.* that had been order'd for this Service. I received, this Day, a Report from Brigadier *Wolfe*, that he had taken Poſſeſſion of the Light-houſe Point, and all the Poſts on that Side the Harbour, which the Enemy had abandon'd, leaving ſeveral Cannon, which were render'd uſeleſs, Tools, *&c.* and a great Quantity of Fiſh at *Lorembec*. The Weather continued extremely bad, but we got ſome Tools on Shore this Night, ſo that on the 13th, we began to make a Communication from the Right to the Left in Front of the Camp; and I order'd Redoubts on the moſt advantageous Ground in the Front. A Party of the Enemy came out this Day towards our Camp, but were ſoon beat back by the light Infantry, before two Picquets could well get up to their Aſſiſtance. We worked at three Redoubts in Front all Night.

The 14th, the Enemy cannonaded us great Part of the Day. The Surff ſtill continued ſo great, that it was with the greateſt Difficulty we could land any Thing. The Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Charles Hardy*, which appeared Yeſterday for the firſt Time, was in the Night blown off to Sea.

The

The 15th, I ſent four more Mortars in a Sloop to the Light-houſe, but we could not get any Artillery landed on this Shore. At Night, two Deſerters from the *Volantaires Etrangers* came in, ſaid they had 5 killed, and 40 wounded in the Skirmiſh on the 13th.

The 16th, the firſt fine Weather, we landed 12 Day's Proviſion, and got many Things aſhore, but could not yet land any Artillery.

The 17th, I got Col. *Baſtide* on Horſeback, and with Col. *Williamſon* and Major *M'Kellar*, we reconnoitred the whole Ground as far as we could; and Col. *Baſtide* was determin'd, in his Opinion, of making Approaches by the *Green-hill*, and confining the Deſtruction of the Ships in the Harbour to the Light-houſe Point, and the Batteries on that Side. I added two 8 Inch Mortars, and three Royals to the Light-houſe Batteries.

The 18th, we had fine Weather. Some *Indians* took three of the Tranſport's Men at the Bottom of *Gabarus* Bay, who landed there contrary to Orders. The Road for the Artillery was puſhed on as faſt as poſſible. We got three 24 Pounders on Shore, tho' the Surff was great the Beginning of the Day.

The 19th, the Batteries of the Light-houſe were intended to have been opened this Night, but could not be got ready ſo ſoon. *L'Echo*, a *French* Frigate of 32 Guns, was brought in To-day; had got out of the Harbour the 13th at Night, and was bound to *Quebec*. By her we have Intelligence, that the *Bizane* got out the Day we landed, and the *Comette* ſince our Arrival off the Harbour.

The 20th, the Iſland Battery and Ships fired at the Batteries on Shore, who began their Fire this laſt Night. The Enemy burnt an old Ship at the Bottom of the Harbour.

The

The 21ſt, very bad Weather, and the Surff high. The Enemy diſcover'd us making the Road for the Artillery, and cannonaded us, threw ſome Shot into the Left of the Camp, but did not oblige me to decamp any Part. An advanced Redoubt towards *Green-hill*, was thrown up this Night.

The 22d, the bad Weather continued; we were employ'd on the Road, and getting up a Block-houſe on the Left, by the *Miray* Road, to ſecure a Communication to the N. E. Harbour and Light-houſe, and to hinder any Parties from going into the Town.

The 23d, the Admiral aſſured me there were above an hundred Boats loſt in landing the Troops and Proviſions. This Day fine Weather, and we now have on Shore twelve 24 Pounders, and ſix 12 Pounders. The Enemy fired a great deal from their Shipping and Iſland Battery, and they threw ſome Shot into the Left of the Camp. Col. *Meſſervey*, and moſt of his Carpenters, taken ill of the Small-pox, which is a very great Loſs to the Army. Gabions and Faſcines are landed, and carried forward as faſt as poſſible, to make an Epaulment to *Green-hill*. The Batteries at the Light-houſe fire with Succeſs againſt the Iſland Battery, and I hope will ſoon ſilence it.

On the 24th, the Enemy fired on the Light-houſe Batteries from the Town and Shipping; and on our advanced Redoubt, which was finiſhed, they fired from the Town. We had this Day in the Park of Artillery thirteen 24 Pounders, and ſeven 12 Pounders.

The 25th, the Cannonading continued Night and Day. In the Evening, the Iſland Battery was ſilenced; their own Fire had helped to break down Part of their Works: Faſcines and Gabions were forwarded to *Green-hill* as faſt as poſſible. All

the Men employed at Work, and making the neceſſary Communications. The Enemy fired a good deal at our advanced Redoubt.

On the 26th, a ſmall Alarm on the Left, of a Party that had advanced from the Town, and got up to the Block-houſe, which was not quite finiſhed. They had with them a Barrel of Pitch to ſet it on Fire; the Guard on it was not ſufficient to oppoſe a large Party; but a Detachment was ſent out ſo quick, that they were forced to retreat without effecting their Deſign, tho' two of the Men had been in the Block-houſe, and they were drove back into the Town very faſt. Three hundred Priſoners order'd to *Green-hill.* Admiral *Boſcawen* landed 200 Marines, and took the Poſt at *Kennington*-Cove, which is a great Eaſe to the Army. I deſired of the Admiral four 32 Pounders, and two 24 Pounders, to leave at the Light-houſe, to keep the Iſland Battery in Ruin, that with a proper Number entrenched there, Brigadier *Wolfe*, with his Detachment, might be able to come round the Harbour, bringing his Artillery with him, and to try to deſtroy the Shipping, and to advance towards the Weſt Gate.

On the 27th, one Braſs 24 Pounder was loſt in 12 Fathom Water, by ſlipping off the Catamaran, as they were coming from the Ship to land it. The Cannon I aſked of the Admiral, were this Night landed at the Light-houſe.

On the 28th, a great many Popping-ſhots and Cannonading. As the Poſt at *Green-hill* was covered, we began the Road over the Bog, by throwing up an Epaulment. Col. *Meſſervey*, and his Son, both died this Day; and of his Company of Carpenters of 108 Men, all but 16, in the Small-pox, who are Nurſes to the Sick. This is particularly unlucky at this Time.

On

On the 29th, Cannonading continued; the Frigate fired conſtantly at the Epaulment; we purſued working at the Road, which coſt a great deal of Labour. At Night the Enemy ſunk four Ships in the Harbour's Mouth; *Apollo*, a two-decked one, *La Fidelle* of 36 Guns, *La Cheve*, and *Biche*, of 16 Guns each, and they cut off moſt of their Maſts. Remain in the Harbour five of the Line of Battle, and a Frigate of 36 Guns.

The 30th, ſome Firing at *Kennington*-Cove: The Marines thought they ſaw *Indians:* The Frigate fired all Night at the Epaulment, as the Men worked in the Night-time.

The 1ſt of *July*, the Enemy creeped out in the Morning, to get ſome old Paliſades and Wood. Brigadier *Wolfe*, and Major *Scott*'s light Infantry puſhed them in with a very briſk Fire; and the Brigadier took Poſt on the Hills, from whence it was intended to try to demoliſh the Shipping; we marched forward on the Right; forced the Enemy back to *Cape Noir* with a ſmart Fire.

The 2d, the Road and Epaulment went on heavily, from the extreme Badneſs of the Ground: The Enemy continued their Cannonading, and threw ſome Shells; we ſkirmiſhed all Day with ſome Parties out of the Town. Brigadier *Wolfe* was making an advanced Work on the Right, thrown up at 650 Yards from the covered Way, with an Intention to erect a Battery to deſtroy the Defences of the Place, as the Falling of the Ground from the Place, towards the Work, would hinder the diſcovering as much of the Works as would be neceſſary to do them any conſiderable Damage. In the Evening, the Sea Officers thought ſome of the Ships would try to get out of the Harbour: The Batteries on the Left immediately played on them, but it grew ſo dark they could not continue.

The 4th, a great Fog; when there were Glares of Light, the Cannonading began, 500 Men kept continually making Faſcines.

The 5th, very bad Weather; the Epaulment was haſten'd on as much as poſſible, it ſwallow'd up an immenſe Number of Faſcines, coſt ſome Men, as the Frigate cannonaded it without ceaſing.

The 6th, a Sloop ſailed out of the Harbour with a Flag of Truce to Sir *Charles Hardy*, to carry ſome Things to their wounded Officers and Priſoners.

The many Difficulties of landing every Thing in almoſt a continual Surff, the making of Roads, the draining and paſſing of Bogs, and putting ourſelves under Cover, render our Approach to the Place much longer than I could wiſh.

On the 7th, very foggy Weather; Cannonading continued all Day, and a good deal of popping Shots from the advanced Poſts.

The 8th, I intended an Attack on ſome advanced Poſts at *Cape Noir*, but it did not take Place. Col. *Baſtide* got a Contuſion by a Muſket-ball on his Boot, which laid him up in the Gout.

The 9th, in the Night, the Enemy made a Sally where Brigadier *Lawrence* commanded; they came from *Cape Noir*, and ſurprized a Company of Grenadiers of *Forbes*'s, commanded by Lord *Dundonald*, who were poſted at a Fleeche on the Right. Major *Murray*, who commanded three Companies of Grenadiers, immediately detached one, and drove the Enemy back very eaſily. *Whitmore*'s and *Bragg*'s Grenadiers behaved very well on this Occaſion. Lord *Dundonald* was killed, Lieut. *Tew*, wounded and taken Priſoner, Capt. *Bontein*, of the Engineers, taken Priſoner: One Corporal, 3 Men killed, 1 Serjeant, 11 Men miſſing; 17 Men wounded. The Sally was of five Picquets, ſupported by

by 600 Men; a Captain, Chevalier *de Chauvelin*, was killed, a Lieutenant wounded and taken Priſoner, 17 killed, 4 wounded and brought off Priſoners, beſides what wounded they carried into the Town, one of whom, a Captain, died immediately. The Enemy ſent out a Flag of Truce to bury their Dead, which when over, the Cannonading began again. The Frigate was ſo hurt, ſhe hauled cloſe to the Town; the Ships fired very much againſt Brigadier *Wolfe*'s Batteries.

The 10th, the Road of the Epaulment went on a little better.

The 11th, a Waggoner was taken off by ſome *Indians*, between the Block-houſe and the Left of the North-Eaſt Harbour.

The 12th, it rained very hard all Night; we made an advanced Work to *Green-hill*; at Night, the Waggoner who had been taken, luckily made his Eſcape, ſaid, they were 250 *Canadians*. The Citadel Baſtion fired very ſmartly.

The 13th, the Enemy threw a great many Shells; we perfected our Works as faſt as we could; bad rainy Weather; the Enemy was at Work at *Cape Noir*, to hinder us taking Poſſeſſion near that Point, which is of no Conſequence; ſome Deſerters came in, ſaid a Sloop from *Miray* got in three Days ago.

The 14th, the Batteries were traced out laſt Night with an Intention to place twenty 24 Pounders, divided in four different Batteries, to deſtroy the Defences, and a Battery of 7 Mortars, with ſome 12 Pounders to * ricochet the Works and the Town.

The 15th, the Cannonading and Firing continued; the Enemy tried to throw ſome Shells into



* Is half charging a Gun, by which the Bullet ſkips upon the Ground like Stones when ſkimmed upon the Water.

the Camp, ſuppoſed to be intended againſt our Powder Magazine. At 10 at Night, the Light-houſe Battery fired ſome Rockets as a Signal of Ships ſailing out of the Harbour. Sir *Charles Hardy* anſwer'd it; the Frigate got out, and Sir *Charles Hardy*'s Fleet got under Sail and went to Sea. Before Day-break, Captain *Sutherland*, poſted at the End of the North-Eaſt Harbour, was attacked, and there was a great deal of Firing; the Grenadiers of Brigadier *Wolfe*'s Corps marched to ſuſtain him, and all the light Infantry; it was over before they could get up, and by a Deſerter from the Enemy, they were only 100 Men come from *Miray*, where they left M. *de Boiſbere*, who had, on the other Side of the Water, 300 Men, with Boats ready to paſs. Major *Scott*, with the light Infantry, purſued, but could not get up with them. I encamped a Corps forward.

The 16th, towards Night, Brigadier *Wolfe* took Poſſeſſion of the Hills in the Front of the Baraſoy, where we made a Lodgment; the Enemy fired very briſkly from the Town and Shipping.

The 17th, we reſolved to defend the Parallel from Right to Left. The Fleet returned.

The 18th, all laſt Night the Enemy fired Muſquetry from the cover'd Way, and tried to throw Shells into the Camp.

The 19th, I relieved the Trenches by Battalions, the 14 Battalions forming three Brigades, a ſmart Fire from the Covert-Way; the Batteries on the Left fired againſt the Baſtion *Dauphine* with great Succeſs.

The 21ſt, one of the Ships in the Harbour had ſome Powder blow'd up in her, made a great Exploſion, and ſet the Ship on Fire, which ſoon caught the Sails of two more; they burned very faſt, and we kept firing on them the whole Time, to hinder

the

the Boats and People from the Town to get to their Aſſiſtance; the *Entrepennant*, of 74 Guns, *Capricieus* and *Celebre*, of 64 Guns each, were the three burned Ships; the *Prudent* and *Bienfaiſant* remained.

The 22d, two Batteries on the Right opened with thirteen 24 Pounders, and another of 7 Mortars, and fired with great Succeſs; the Enemy fired very well from the Town for ſome Time, and threw their Shells into our Works. Our Shells put the Citadel in Flames. I order'd Col. *Williamſon* to confine his Fire as much as he could to the Defences of the Place, that we might not deſtroy the Houſes. A Lieutenant of the Royal *Americans*, going his Rounds on an advanced Poſt, loſt his Way, and was taken Priſoner near *Cape Noir*. A Battery was begun on the Left for four 24 Pounders.

The 23d, the Cohorns we uſed at Night, and the *French* Mortars ſent to throw Stones from the Trenches. The Enemy fired all Sorts of old Iron, and any Stuff they could pick up. Col. *Baſtide* was out To-day, being the firſt Time ſince he received a Contuſion. Our Batteries fired with great Succeſs. This Night the Shells ſet Fire to the Barracks, and they burnt with great Violence.

On the 24th, the Fire was very briſk on our Side, and the Enemy's decreaſed. The Admiral gave me 400 Seamen to help work at the Batteries, *&c.* and 200 Miners added to a Corps of 100 already eſtabliſhed, that we might make quick Work of it, and they were immediately employed. The 4 Gun Battery open'd, and another of 5 erecting. One of the Men of War in the Harbour, the *Bienfaiſant*, fired at our Trenches at high Water; and the Citadel and Baſtion *Dauphine* fired againſt the 4 Gun Battery; but our Men firing ſmall

Arms into the Embrazures, beat the Enemy off their Guns.

The 25th, the Batteries fired with great Succeſs. The Admiral ſent me Word, he intended to ſend in Boats with 600 Men, to take or deſtroy the *Prudent* and *Bienfaiſant* in the Harbour. I order'd all the Batteries at Night to fire into the Works as much as poſſible, to keep the Enemy's Attention to the Land. The Miners and Workmen went on very well with their Approaches to the cover'd Way, tho' they had a continued and ſmart Fire from it; and Grape-ſhot and all Sorts of old Iron from the Guns on the Ramparts. We continued our Fire without ceaſing, and a Ricochet. The Boats got to the Ships at One in the Morning, and took them both. They were obliged to burn the *Prudent*, of 74 Guns, as ſhe was aground; and they towed off the *Bienfaiſant*, of 64, to the North-Eaſt Harbour.

The 26th, the Admiral came on Shore, and told me he propoſed to ſend ſix Ships into the Harbour the next Day. Juſt at this Time I received a Letter from the Governor, offering to capitulate. Articles being agreed upon, the 27th, three Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of Major *Farquhar*, took Poſſeſſion of the Weſt Gate; and I ſent in Brigadier General *Whitmore* to ſee the Garriſon lay down their Arms, and poſt the neceſſary Guards in the Town, on the Stores, Magazines, *&c.* and I had the Arms brought out of Town, and eleven Colours, which I ſend you under the Care of Captain *William Amherſt*. As I had given Orders, that I deſired every commanding Officer of a Corps would acquaint the Officers and Men, that I was greatly pleaſed with the brave and good Behaviour of the Troops, which has, and always muſt, inſure Succeſs; I am to acquaint you,

you, Sir, that I took the Liberty to add to it, that I would report it to the King.

Of his Majesty's Forces, during the Siege, were killed 21 Commission and Non-commission Officers, 146 private Men, 1 Gunner, and 3 Matrosses. Wounded 30 Commission and Non-commission Officers, 2 Drummers, 315 private Men, 1 Artillery, 1 Corporal, 1 Gunner, 3 Matrosses.

By a Letter from Admiral *Boscawen* to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, dated *Louisburgh* Harbour, the 13th of *September*, the following Account of the Inhabitants of the Island of *St. John*, was received.

Lieut. Col. Lord *Rollo* writes to the Admiral, that most of these Inhabitants had brought in their Arms.

The Admiral's Letter further contains, that by the best Accounts he can get, the Island of *St. John* has been the only Supply for *Quebec*, of Corn and Beef, since the War, except what has been brought from *Europe*, having at present above 10,000 horned Cattle, and many of the Inhabitants declare they grow each of them 1200 Bushels of Corn annually; they have no other Market for it but *Quebec*; it has been an Asylum for the *French* Inhabitants from *Nova Scotia*; and from that Island has been constantly carried on the inhuman Practice of killing the *English* Inhabitants of *Nova Scotia*, for the Sake of carrying their Scalps to the *French*, who pay them for the same: Several Scalps were found in the Governor's Quarters, when Lord *Rollo* took Possession.

*An*

## *An Account of the Expedition to the Coasts of* France, *under the Command of the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH: *By an Officer.*

THurſday the 25th of *May*, the Guards, together with the firſt Brigade, embarked on Board the Fleet; the following Day the ſecond and third Brigades, and the 27th the whole Embarkation was completed, conſiſting of 15 Battalions, 400 of the Artillery, and 540 Light-Horſe; in all about 13,000 fighting Men.

We were alſo provided with 60 Pieces of Cannon, 15 of which were 24 Pounders, and 50 Pieces of the Mortar-kind.

Each Diviſion of Tranſports fell down to *Spithead* as ſoon as they received their Troops on Board, and our grand Fleet of the Line proceeded to *St. Helens*.

On the 28th we received our Sailing Orders and Inſtructions from Mr. *How*, and fell down to *St. Helens*, where we continued impatient for a fair Wind, until the Expiration of the Month.

During our Continuance at *St. Helens*, we received Orders from the Duke of *Marlborough* concerning the Manner in which we were to land, and the Meaſures that were to be taken by the Troops as they came on Shore.

On the 1ſt of *June*, about Break of Day, Lord *Anſon* made a Signal for the Fleet to unmoor, and ſailed immediately with 22 Ships of the Line about Noon, the Frigates under the Command of Mr. *How*, together with all the Tranſports, got under Way. Lord *Anſon*, with the Fleet of Men of War, ſtood away to the Weſt, whilſt we ſteered right athwart the Channel, with the Wind at S. E. we conſequently ſoon loſt Sight of his Lordſhip.

We

We had ſcarce taken our Departure from the *Engliſh* Coaſt, before the Weather became very tempeſtuous, and a little before Midnight the Commodore made a Signal for the Fleet to lie to, leſt it ſhould run too cloſe in with the *French* Shore before Day-break. It continued to blow a ſtiff Gale all Night, and one of the Tranſports, with Part of the Train on Board, had the Misfortune to roll away all her Maſts, except her Fore-maſt; ſhe was therefore taken in Tow by one of the Frigates, and ſo proceeded.

We did not again make Sail till Six the next Morning, and about Eight we ſaw Cape *la Hogue*. We then ſtood in between the Continent and the Iſle of *Alderney*; but, on Account of the ſtrong Tide againſt us, we did not reach the Iſland till Evening, when the Fleet came to an Anchor in what is called the *Race*. Many of our Ships, by the Rapidity of the Current, were driven from their Anchors; and even ſeveral of thoſe which rode it out, when they came to weigh, left a Fluke in the Ground, occaſioned by the rocky Bottom of the Sea.

We weighed again next Morning by Break of Day, and drove with the Tide, having little or no Wind. About Noon, one of the Tranſports, with Part of the Guards on Board, whilſt we were hovering for Want of Wind, off the Iſle of *Sark*, ſtruck on a Rock which lay juſt beneath the Surface of the Sea. The Water ruſhed in upon them with ſuch Violence, that, with the Aſſiſtance of all the Men of Wars Boats, they had but juſt Time to ſave themſelves and their Baggage. The Fleet came to an Anchor on this Occaſion; but, leaving the Ship to go to the Bottom, ſailed again about Eight in the Evening.

We now ſteered directly for the Bay of *St. Malo's*, and on the 4th, about Five in the Afternoon, being

ing entirely becalmed, we dropt our Anchors within three Leagues of the Place.

The next Morning we weighed before it was Day, and having the Town of *St. Malo* upon our Right, ſtood along the Coaſt till we opened the Bay of *Cancalle*, ſo called from a Village of that Name, the Place where we were to diſembark. About Eight o'Clock in the Morning, our Commodore made a Signal for the Ships with the Grenadiers on Board to make Sail, and about Four in the Afternoon the whole Fleet brought up, except three or four Frigates, which continued their Courſe towards a Battery that might impede our landing. Mr. *How* left the *Eſſex*, upon this Occaſion, and hoiſted his Pendant on Board one of the Frigates, in which he was able to lie cloſer in Shore than with his own Ship. Ten Companies of Grenadiers, under the Command of General *Moſtyn*, were now in the flat-bottom'd Boats, waiting for the Signal to put off. The Battery on Shore fired at the Frigates as they advanced, but was ſoon ſilenced, and the Grenadiers landed juſt before Sun-ſet, without other Oppoſition than a few ſpent Shot, fired from behind a Wind-mill at a great Diſtance, by ſome Peaſants, who inſtantly fled at the Approach of a Serjeant and 12 Men, as ſeven Companies of Foot and three Troops of Dragoons had done, as ſoon as our Grenadiers began to move towards the Shore.

As ſoon as the Grenadiers were drawn up upon the Beach, Lord *Down*, with twenty of *Kingſley*'s, marched thro' a very narrow Paſs, up to the Village, where they were met by the Marquis of *Landal*, Intendant of the Coaſt, and Colonel of the Militia, with his Servant. Lord *Down* called to him, and told him, if he would ſurrender he had nothing to fear; but he fooliſhly refuſed Quarter,

and,

and, together with his Servant and two Horſes, was ſhot dead upon the Spot.

Having taken Poſſeſſion of the Village of *Cancalle*, and ſecured ſuch of the Peaſants as were endeavouring to oppoſe our landing, they lay upon their Arms all Night. Three Regiments more landed with the ſame Tide; but theſe continued all Night upon the Beach.

The next Day, which was the 6th, the Diſembarkation was entirely finiſhed, and the whole Army encamped. *Cancalle* was our Head-Quarters. The Grenadiers and Light-Horſe were advanced about a Mile in the Front of the Line.

The Day following, as ſoon as it grew light, the whole Army, except the third Brigade, ſtruck their Tents and began to march in two Columns. The firſt Column, conſiſting of the Brigade of Guards, two Battalions of Grenadiers, and the firſt Brigade, marching from the Left, fell into the great Road to *St. Malo's*. They were commanded by Lieut. Gen. Lord *George Sackville*. The ſecond Column, conſiſting of the ſecond and fourth Brigades, commanded by Lieutenant-General Earl of *Ancram*, marched alſo from the Left, thro' the moſt incloſed Country, and the narroweſt Road, I ever ſaw. Notwithſtanding the Labour of 200 Pioneers, who marched at the Head of this Column, the Men were frequently obliged to paſs by ſingle Files; and the Fields on each Side of the Road were ſo crouded with Wood, that we ſeldom could ſee above forty Yards clear of our Flanks. We found the Villages thro' which we paſſed entirely deſerted by the Inhabitants. I ſcarce remember upon the whole March to have ſeen either Man, Woman, or Child. You may well imagine they left nothing in their Houſes which they could poſſibly carry along with them.

The

The third Brigade continued encamped at *Cancalle*, with Orders to throw up Intrenchments to ſecure our Retreat, and, if neceſſary, to eſcort the heavy Artillery, which was not yet landed.

The Guards were order'd to file off about two Miles to the Left of our firſt Encampment, and there to pitch their Tents. This was undoubtedly a Poſt of Conſequence, and therefore a Poſt of Honour, as it cover'd the Army on that Quarter from whence we had moſt Reaſon to expect an Enemy.

We continued to advance without Beat of Drum, in as good Order as the Nature of the Country would permit; but, tho' our Day's March was not above ſix Miles, it was late in the Evening before we came to our Ground. Our Commanders in Chief reconnoitred the Situation of *St. Malo's*, order'd the Ground for our Encampment to be marked out at the Diſtance of rather more than a Mile from the Town. We had a Village in our Front called *Paramé*, which became our Head-quarters; and upon our right Flank lay another Village, call'd *St. Servant*. The Grenadiers were advanced above 100 Paces, the Light-horſe and Artillery about as far in the Rear, and the reſt of the Troops were extended in one direct Line.

Whilſt the main Body were pitching their Tents, the Light-horſe, ſuſtained by the Picquets of the whole, were order'd to advance towards the Walls of *St. Malo's*. We were immediately ſaluted by the Enemy's Cannon from the Walls, but without any farther Loſs than a Horſe or two. Favour'd by the Night we marched, under their Cannon, down to the Harbour, where we found a conſiderable Fleet of Privateers and Merchantmen. Being provided with Combuſtibles proper for the Occaſion, we began with ſetting Fire to the Ships, and then proceeded to communicate the Flames to their Maga-

Magazines of Pitch, Tar, Ropes, *&c.* all which, in the Space of a few Hours, became the moſt grand, yet dreadful Scene of Conflagration that Imagination can paint.

About Eleven o'Clock at Night, the General, expecting a Sally from the Town, ordered the ſecond Brigade to march to ſupport the Picquet; but the whole Buſineſs was performed without the leaſt Attempt to moleſt us, tho' we were confidently aſſured, that a conſiderable Body of Troops had, that very Day, thrown themſelves into the Town, from the other Side of the River. Theſe it was not in our Power to have intercepted.

The Shipping and Stores continued to burn all Night. The Day following we ſent out foraging Parties, for we landed with only two Days Proviſions. Hitherto we had paid the Inhabitants for the Neceſſaries we took; and if they would have brought their Cattle to Market, many of them would have gained by our Invaſion; but, as it was, the poor Creatures were moſt of them ruined.

The ſame Day one Battalion of the Guards, and Lord *Charles Hay*'s of the third Brigade, marched into Camp; one Mortar, and three Royals, which had been ordered from the Ships, were ſtopped on the Road, and ordered to return. Our advanced Picquets, and the ſecond Brigade, alſo returned to Camp about Nine o'Clock this Evening. The Night proved a very terrible one, with Thunder, Lightning, violent Rain, and Wind, ſo that many of the Tents were blown down, and all the Men as wet as if they had been dipped in Water.

The 9th, at Seven in the Morning, 200 Pioneers, ſuſtained by a Party of 500 Men, were ordered to march down towards *St. Malo's*, and at the ſame Time a Captain and 80 Men to level the Ground in the Front of our Encampment, ſo as to

open

open an eaſy Communication between each Regiment. On the 10th we received an Order from the Duke of *Marlborough*, to let no one ſtir out of the Camp upon any Pretence. At Noon the whole Army ſtruck their Tents, and immediately marched off in one Column towards *Cancalle*.

Whilſt we were thus employed near *St. Malo's*, one of the two Battalions of Guards, which were encamped a few Miles from us, marched, under the Command of Col. *Cæſar*, 12 Miles up into the Country, to a Town called *Dol*, where they were politely entertained by the Magiſtrates. As their Deſign was only to reconnoitre, they continued one Night in the Town without the leaſt Act of Hoſtility, and then returned. Part of our Light Horſe advancing ſtill farther, fell in with the *Videts* of a *French* Camp, two of which, after a long Chace, they took, and brought Priſoners to the Camp.

The Artillery were put on Board the ſame Night, and the Army encamped within the Intrenchments that were thrown up by the third Brigade during our Abſence. The next Morning the fourth Brigade and the Light Horſe embarked, and the next Day the whole were on Board. Our Grenadiers and the Guards were the only Troops that remained the laſt Night on Shore. Their Situation was by no Means eligible; it rained, without Intermiſſion, the whole Night; and they continued all the Time in the Trenches, which, before Morning, were half full of Water.

When we came to muſter our Army, it appeared we had left behind us about 30 Men, ſome of whom were afterwards brought off to us by *French* Boats, and exchanged for an equal Number of Priſoners; what became of the reſt is not known.

On

On the 14th we received Orders for the Grenadiers and Guards to hold themſelves in Readineſs to diſembark, to complete their Ammunition for that Purpoſe, and that the Officers ſhould, for the future, take more effectual Means to prevent our marauding. This Day ſeveral *Guernſey* Pilots came into the Fleet, probably to conduct us into *Granville*; but that Place, upon reconnoitring, being not worth our Attention, they were again diſmiſſed.

We ſailed from *Cancalle* Bay the 16th, at Six in the Morning, and continued to beat againſt Wind till Evening, when we were obliged to anchor at *St. Malo's*. It blew ſo freſh all Night, that ſome of our Fleet drove, and others parted from, their Anchors. The next Morning we were obliged, by contrary Winds, to return to the Bay from whence we came, where we again came to an Anchor.

We had no moderate Weather till the 21ſt, when we had a Signal for ſailing about Seven o' Clock in the Morning. This Day, while we were under Sail, the *Iſis*, with four freſh Tranſports, joined the Fleet, as it was ſaid, to eaſe the reſt. The Wind continuing contrary, we were again obliged to come to an Anchor. Sailed the next Morning about Eight o'Clock. We ſtood to the Weſtward. The 23d we paſſed the Iſlands of *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*. The 25th ſaw the *Iſle of Wight*. The 26th the Wind coming to the Northward, we ſteered again to the *French* Coaſt, and ran in with the Wind near *Havre de Grace*, where our flat-bottom'd Boats were hoiſted out; but towards Evening it blew ſo freſh, that we were obliged to take them in again, and to ſtand out to Sea. The 27th the Weather became moderate, and we ran in a ſecond Time with the Land, and

then lay to within a few Leagues of the Shore. This Afternoon the Duke of *Marlborough* and Mr. *How*, went out in a Cutter to reconnoitre, and we received Orders to have in Readineſs four Days Proviſions for the Men to take with them on Shore. The 28th we neither executed nor attempted any Thing. The 29th we bore away before the Wind for *Cherburgh*, and came to an Anchor about two Miles from the Town. Some of the Tranſports which lay neareſt in Shore, were fired at from five or ſix different Batteries, but to no Purpoſe. We ſaw a Number of People with Arms, drawn up along the Strand, Part of whom appeared to be Regulars. From what we could ſee of the Town, it ſeemed a Place of no Conſideration; but it was ſaid in the Fleet, that our Intention was to deſtroy a Baſon which they are now making for the Reception of Men of War. In the Evening particular Orders for Landing were given, but the Wind made it again impoſſible to execute them.

We weighed Anchor the next Morning about Ten o'Clock, and ſtood for *England*, and the following Day in the Evening came to Anchor at *St. Helens*.

---

## *Commodore* How *and General* Bligh's *Exploits at* Cherburgh *and* St. Cas.

A Joint Expedition, to conſiſt of Sea and Land Forces, being concerted, deſtin'd to moleſt the Coaſts of *France*, the Execution of it was given to Commodore *How* and General *Bligh*. Accordingly, about the latter End of *July*, the Fleet and Tranſports, with the Forces on Board, ſet Sail from *Spithead*; and Advices were received from

*Engravid for the* NAVAL CHRONICLE *1760.*

# *Commodore Howe.*

*Sold by J. Fuller.*

from the two Commanders, dated the 7th of *Auguſt*, that his Majeſty's Troops had effected a Landing, under Cover of the Frigates and Bomb-Ketches, in the Bay *des Marees*, two Leagues Weſtward of *Cherburgh*, in the Face of a large Body of the Enemy, prepared to receive them; and that on the 8th in the Evening *Cherburgh* ſurrendered at Diſcretion, the Enemy having marched out, and abandoned the Place, on the Approach of his Majeſty's Troops. Lieutenant-General *Bligh*, the ſame Day took Poſſeſſion of the Forts of *Querqueville*, *Homet*, and *la Galette*, and hoiſted *Engliſh* Colours in them. The General was preparing to deſtroy, on the next Day, the Baſon, and the two Piers at the Entrance of the Harbour. There were about 27 Ships in the Harbour, and 30 Pieces of Braſs Cannon have been taken. Capt. *How*, with the Ships under his Command, was in *Cherburgh* Road.

On the 19th two Officers arrived with Letters from Lieutenant-General *Bligh*, and Commodore *How*, of the 16th and 17th, giving an Account, that his Majeſty's Forces, after having completely demoliſhed the Baſon, Piers, and Harbour of *Cherburgh*, and deſtroyed all the Batteries, Forts, Magazines, and Stores, at that Place, and all along the Coaſt, were reimbarked, without the leaſt Oppoſition from the Enemy, in order to purſue the further Objects of his Majeſty's Inſtructions. Twenty-two fine Braſs Cannon, and two Braſs Mortars, have been ſent to *England*; and 173 Cannon, and three Iron Mortars, were deſtroyed.

As the Baſon and new Works in the Harbour ſeem to have been the chief Object of the Enterprize, a ſhort Deſcription of them, and the Place, may not be thought improper.

*Cherburgh* ſtands on the North Side of the Peninſula *Contentin*, in *Normandy*, at the Bottom of a large Bay, in Form of a Creſcent, between the Capes of *La Hogue* and *Barfleur*. It is nine Leagues diſtant from *La Hogue*, ſeven from *Auvigny*, 27 from *Havre*, and 18 from *Portſmouth* and the *Iſle of Wight*. The Port or Harbour is to the Eaſt of the Town, which is waſhed by the River *Yvette*; the Channel is North and South, between two Jetty Heads. At High Tide the Water riſes 13 or 14 Feet, but at Low Water, nothing remains but the Water of the River.

On the North it has the Sea; on the Eaſt, a Plain more than three Miles in Extent; on the South, an agreeable Spot of fruitful Ground, and an Eminence called *Roule-Hill*, on the Top of which is the great Foreſt of *Brix* and *Tourlaville*, and on the Weſt there is another Plain, extending about a Mile and a half.

The Town is nearly of an oval Form, and has large Suburbs about the Mouth of the Harbour, and on the Side next *Roule-Hill*. It was once well fortified, and had a fine Caſtle to defend the Mouth of the Harbour.

In the Year 1687, *Louis* XIV. formed a Deſign of enlarging the Town by the Addition of the Diſtricts or Cantons on the Eaſt Side; he alſo intended to fortify it with Works, according to the Advice of *Vauban*; but in the Year 1689, both the old and new Fortifications were deſtroyed, for Reaſons of State, and nothing now remains but two Towers, which were Part of the old Fortification, one of which is become a Magazine for Powder; to which have lately been added the Baſon and Sluices.

The Streets are narrow and ill paved, the Houſes are built of Stone, covered with a coarſe Kind of

of Slate, which abounds in the neighbouring Country; they are well built, tho' not regular, and the Town and Suburbs contain 6000 Inhabitants.

There are five Forts built along the Bay, *Tourleville*, *Longlet*, *Gallet*, *Equerdreuille*, *Cherfeuil*. *Tourleville* is to the South-East of the Town; the reft are to the Weft and North-Weft. *Gallet* is the moft confiderable; and the fartheft from the Town is *Cherfeuil*. North-East of *Cherburgh* lies the Iland of *Pelee*, extending from North-Weft to South-Eaft, about 400 Fathoms, and from Eaft North-Eaft, to Weft South-Weft, 300 Fathoms. This Iland fcreens the Harbour from North-Eaft Winds, but is itfelf overflowed at High Water.

The Militia of *Cherburgh* confifted of four Companies of Citizens, commanded by a Major and Aid de Camp, four Companies, four Lieutenants, and four Enfigns, and, by the Account of a Prieft, the Town was defended by two Regiments of Regulars, and fome Troops of Light-horfe, who immediately difappeared on the Landing of the *Engliſh*.

The Maſonry of the Baſon, and Jettees, was fo ftrong, that the Miners found it extremely difficult to enter it with their Tools. But what was the moft curious of all, was the Sluice. It was conftructed by the famous M. *de Caux*, chief Engineer to the preſent *French* King, and was about 40 *French* Feet broad, and 162 Feet long, erected upon a Bottom of hard Sand, two or three Feet deep, under which was a Bed of Marle, and feven or eight Feet deeper, a Bank of folid Rock, of unknown Thickneſs. To lay the Foundation, fo as not to be incommoded by the Sea, the whole Space was firft of all encompaſſed by a Dam five Feet thick, coated with Free-ftone, and lined with

Clay, the whole laid upon a Bed of Heath Broom, eſpecially towards the Sea, to prevent the Sand from waſhing away. On the Side of the Port, there was a ſmall Sluice made by Way of Precaution, to let out the Water to be raiſed by Machines, when the Tide was out; laſtly, to the Depth of 16 Feet, was made an Excavation, ſufficiently wide for the Workmen to turn at Freedom every Way about the Foundation. It was not without many Obſtructions that this Depth was gained, for innumerable Springs broke in upon the Works, ſo that 12 Chain Pumps were conſtantly employed, and thoſe ſcarce ſufficient to clear away the Water, tho' they delivered at leaſt 120 Cubic Toiſes *per* Hour.

When the Dam was ſurrounded by the full Tide, they were forced to have Recourſe to five other Pumps, or Mills with vertical Chaplets, 16 Feet high, and 6 or 7 Feet Diameter.

The Excavation was begun by Portions of about three Fathom wide, and, when they came to a ſufficient Depth, Piles were driven down, on which to fix the vertical Mills. As the Column of Water to be raiſed, was 14 or 15 Feet high, Winches were applied of a proportionable Strength. Thus the whole Extent of the Sluice was drained and hollowed out in about ſix Months, but the erecting of the Maſonry, *&c.* took up ſome Years.

The maſſy Parts of the Maſonry, of about four Feet Square each, were ſtrengthened and more firmly connected by Iron Cramps, fixed in with melted Lead. Particular Care was taken to chuſe the hardeſt of Free-ſtone, ſcarce any leſs than three Feet and a half Cube; and the ordinary Cement was made in the following Manner.

Equal Parts of the hardeſt File Shares, Fragments of Free-ſtone, and Scoriæ from Iron Founderies, were powdered and ſifted, and, when clear-

ed

ed and dried, were mixed together, and a Kind of Baſon formed, in which they ſlacked about half the Quantity of Quick-Lime, and let it lie ſome Hours, after which they mixed all well together, and placed it on a Stone or wooden Platform, to be beaten once a Day with Batts edged with Iron, till the Cement was reduced to a ſoft Paſte.

For filling up the Spaces of the Free-ſtone Facings of the Sluice, they uſed a Cement made of equal Parts, of Teſt-powder, or Pieces of Crucibles, Sandever, and Smith's Forge Scales, all reduced to Powder, to which about half the Quantity of ſlacked Lime was added. This Compoſition was mixed with the ſame Precautions as the former, and a Quantity of the large red Snails without Shells were beat up into a Paſte with the Powder.

The Enterprize at *Cherburgh* being finiſhed, the Commodore and General proceeded along the Coaſt, in order to continue the Alarm, and make ſuch Deſcents as they ſhould judge practicable. They underſtood, that in Time of Peace there had often been at *St. Briac*, a Place within a Mile of *St. Lunaire*, 300 Veſſels, tho' of no great Burthen. They landed therefore at *St. Lunaire* the 4th of *September*, but did not find at *St. Briac* above 20 Veſſels, which were deſtroyed, as well as ſome Batteries upon that Coaſt. But the General had a further Deſign againſt *St. Malo's*. That Town, ſituated upon a Bank of Sand, almoſt ſurrounded by the Sea, has no Water, but by an Aqueduct of Pipes, and tho' exceſſively populous, not above 600 Yards long, and 400 broad. The Commanders therefore imagin'd, if the Place could be inveſted, that by cutting the Pipes, and bombarding the Town, it would be obliged to ſurrender. Beſides, they did not deſpair, in caſe

of Neceſſity, of being able to open the Wall, and take the Place by Storm at low Water. But the Troops were too much diminiſhed, ſince the late Expedition, to inveſt it on both Sides of the *Rance*. They therefore could inveſt it on the Weſt Side only, by placing Ships at *St. Dinar*. Thus the landing at *St. Lunaire*, to burn the Ships at *St. Briac*, became neceſſary on this Account likewiſe.

Having landed *September* the 4th, and burnt the Ships at *St. Briac*, we (ſays this Account, ſuppoſed to be written by General *Bligh)* on the 5th, reconnoitred the Points of *St. Dinar*, and the whole Weſtern Coaſt of the *Rance*, oppoſite to *St. Malo*'s, and found it practicable to place Ships there, if the Weather did not oppoſe; all the Cannon from the Batteries having been lately carried away.

The 6th of *September*, the Day after we had reconnoitred *Lunaire*, the Commodore (now by the Death of his Brother, Lord *How)* declared, that the Weather would not permit the Fleet to remain on that Part of the Coaſt, and after he had conſidered the whole Coaſt to the Weſt, he thought it neceſſary for the Fleet to go to *St. Cas Bay*, and for the Troops to march to that Part; where, if the General found it expedient, he might by remaining ſome Time on Shore at *Matignon*, about a League from *St. Cas*, create a Diverſion, alarm the Country, and thus contribute to the recalling of Troops from *Germany*.

Purſuant to this Plan, *September* 7, he ordered Col. *Clerk*, Quarter-maſter-general, with 200 Grenadiers, to reconnoitre part of the next Day's March. He likewiſe gave Directions about landing a proper Quantity of Proviſions, which was with Difficulty brought aſhore within the Day.

*September* 8, the Army decamped, and on its March paſſed the River *Dronette*, which can only be

be done at low Water. When the Army arrived at the River *Equernon*, they encamped on the Eaſtern Side, for they could not paſs it that Night on Account of the Tide; and it would have been dangerous to have done it next Day by the Morning's Ebb, as the Troops for that Purpoſe muſt have been put in Motion in the Night, and begun the Paſſage before Day-light. For theſe Reaſons we paſſed the River at low Water, in the Afternoon, on *September* 9. The Peaſants fired from the Houſes of *St. Guildo*, and wounded Captain *Johns* in the Foot, Lord *Frederic Cavendiſh* ſlightly, and a few private Men. Some of the Soldiers loſt their Firelocks in the Water, and were with Difficulty ſaved from drowning, by being hauled out with Tent-poles. The Enemy had poſted ſome regular Foot to guard the Paſſage of the River, at the Bridge of *Plancourt*, about four Miles above the Fort, which moved off upon our having croſſed it below. When the Army had paſſed the River, it was almoſt Sun-ſet, and as the General thought it improper to advance in a Country we had not then reconnoitred, eſpecially as he had no certain Information of the State of the Enemy's Troops, we encamped that Night to the Weſtward, with the River a little Way in our Rear.

The 10th, in the Morning, we marched to *Matignon*. The Quarter-maſter-general, with 300 Grenadiers, was ordered to advance about an Hour before the Army. He met, about two Miles from the Camp, a Party of *French* Dragoons, and ſome regular Foot, who kept at the Diſtance of 150 Yards, moving off gradually as he advanced, without any Firing on either Side. They drew up in the Incloſures round *Matignon:* But, upon his forming up the Grenadiers, and ſending ſome Parties upon their Flanks, they retired. The Army came

came up to *Matignon*, about One o'Clock; we saw nothing but some small Parties of *French*, that attempted to harrass our Flanks; one of which advancing too far, made a Signal to surrender, but one of our flanking Parties not perceiving it, fired and killed the Officer with some of the Men. We encamped with our Left to the Town, all the Army having passed thro' it, except the Grenadier Companies, who remained, and cover'd it on the other Side. The General immediately sent the second Regiment of Guards to *St. Cas*, intending, that Provisions, particularly Bread, should be brought up without Loss of Time, if it should be judged convenient to stay in that Camp, or proper to advance up the Country. He likewise sent Colonel *Cunningham*, chief Engineer, to reconnoitre the Beach, and see what was to be done in Case it should be thought proper to retreat.

This Evening, we were informed, by several Deserters and some Prisoners, that several Regiments had marched from different Parts, even from *Brest* and its Neighbourhood, and that their Camp was between two and three Leagues off. He consulted with all the general Officers, who were unanimously of Opinion, that it was proper to march the next Day, and embark the Troops. No-body was of a different Opinion then, or afterwards, except Lieut. Col. *Clerk*, who advised to disembark the rest of the Light-horse and Field-pieces, and advance to attack the Enemy. The *French* Army was, by our Accounts, equal, and supposing their Battalions complete, superior to ours, with three Squadrons of Horse, and 22 Pieces of Cannon. By that Time the Enemy must have known exactly our Number, and by their marching from *Brest*, they shew'd they feared not an Attack from Lord *Anson*, who was then with a Fleet in the Bay. It

was

was therefore to be expected, that their Army would soon be reinforced by the Garrison of other Towns, especially that of *St. Malo*'s, which had not as yet joined them. It was, besides, always in the *French* General's Power, either to give us Battle, or retire, till he could be sure of over-powering us by Numbers, or at least of making our Retreat extremely difficult. To embark at *St. Brien*, or any other Place along the Coast, however desirable, appeared very hazardous, on Account of the Weather, which, at that Time of the Year, must every Day grow more and more uncertain. For these Reasons, with the Opinion of the General Officers, he sent his Aid de Camp that Night, the 10th, to Lord *How*, to inform him of our Intention to march the next Morning and embark, as soon as the proper naval Preparations could be made. This Night a Party of the Enemy alarmed the Picquets, but after a few Shot retired.

*September* 11, the Generale being order'd to be beat before Day-light, the Army marched by Break of Day in one Column, consisting of 6500 Men, capable of being quickly formed, before any Attack could be made, and the Battalions arrived faster at the Beach, than it was possible for them to embark. The Rear-guard, consisting of the Grenadiers, exchanged some Shot with the advanced Parties of the Enemy. We began to embark at Nine in the Morning, upon the Beach of *St. Cas*; when about four Battalions had been put on Board, the advanced Parties of the *French* Army appeared upon the high Grounds. We continued embarking, and the *French* forming out, by Degrees, thro' some Inclosures, and firing at us with some Field-pieces, we returned their Fire very sharply from the Frigates and Bomb-Ketches which were brought

brought in by my Lord *How*, to cover the Embarkation.

After the Generals *Moyſton*, *Boſcawen*, and *Elliot*, were on Board the Ships with their ſeveral Brigades, and after the greateſt Part of General *Dury*'s Brigade, which was the laſt Brigade, had been embarked, the General went on Board with thoſe whoſe Duty it was to attend him, there being then no other Troops on Shore but the Rear-guard compoſed of the Grenadiers commanded by Colonel *Griffin*. The General's Anxiety for the Troops, made him to ſtay, perhaps, longer on Shore than he ought, and contrary to his Duty.

Thus far this Account, which was ſuppoſed to be wrote in Juſtification of the General; but as Impartiality is neceſſary to elucidate the Truth, we ſhall add ſome Letters that were wrote on the Occaſion of this Embarkation, which proved ſo unfortunate to a great Number of our brave Soldiers. The firſt is from Lord *How* to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, and runs thus:

*Eſſex*, *off* St. Cas-*Bay*, *Sept.* 12, 1758.

*SIR*,

" In my laſt Letter of the 7th paſt, I had the Honour to inform you of the Movement of the Fleet from *St. Lunaire* to this Bay.

" The Re-embarkation having commenced at the Lieutenant General's Requeſt, upon his Arrival with the Troops on this Shore Yeſterday in the Morning, the foremoſt Corps were taken off without any conſiderable Interruption from the Enemy; but, in their Attack upon our Rear-guard, the Captains *Rowley*, *Mapleſden*, *Paſton*, and *Elphinſtone*, (commanding under Captain *Duff*, the different Diviſions of the flat Boats) waiting to embark with

with the Grenadiers, were made Priſoners. My own Obſervation of the very reſolute Behaviour of thoſe Captains, and of Captain *Duff*, being confirmed by the Report of the Land-officers concerned in that Service, I cannot but take Notice of it. The other Particulars of our Loſs, reſpecting the Officers and Men belonging to the Ships of War, amount to 17 killed and 8 wounded.

" Judging the Anchorage on this Part of the Coaſt to be no-wiſe proper for the Fleet to remain in at this Seaſon of the Year, till the further Supplies provided could be taken on Board, if ſent for, and the Troops put again into a proper State of Service; I am therefore preparing, with the Lieutenant General's Conſent, to return for that Purpoſe to any Port as I may be firſt able moſt conveniently to gain in *England*.

How.

*P. S.* His Royal Highneſs (Prince *Edward)* who was pleaſed to be be preſent at the Embarkation, continues in perfect Health."

The next Letter is from Lieutenant General *Bligh*, to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, in the following Terms.

*SIR.* *The Eſſex, Sept.* 13, 1758.

" I mentioned in my laſt Letters to you, that it was neceſſary on the Account of the Safety of the Fleet, to go to *St. Cas*, being obliged to quit the Bay of *St. Lunaire*, where we diſembarked, for Fear of being drove aſhore on the Rocks, the Wind blowing hard upon the Shore. Accordingly we marched the 9th to *St. Gildan*, the 10th to *Matignon*, to meet our Fleet, which lay out beyond the *Cas* Bay, to get Proviſions. That Evening I received

ceived Intelligence, that there were 12 Battallions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, at *Lambale*, on their March towards us, which came from *Breſt*. Having conſulted the General Officers upon this Occaſion, they thought it the beſt Way to retire to *St. Cas*; upon which I immediately ſent off an Officer to acquaint the Commodore with it, that he might give Orders for his Fleet, to put into what Bay he thought beſt to re-embark at; and marched the 11th, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, to *St. Cas*, where the Fleet put in, and had their flat-bottom Boats aſhore ready to receive us. The Troops marched into the Boats as faſt as they arrived. In about an Hour after we begun to embark, we ſaw the Enemy begin to appear on the Heights above, and ſoon after they began to fire on us with their Cannon, but did not attempt marching down, till almoſt all the Troops were re-embarked except the Grenadiers, which made the Rear-guard of the Whole, who marched up to oppoſe their advancing, and behaved with great Bravery and Reſolution, till, over-power'd by Numbers, they were at laſt obliged to give Way, and retire to the Water-ſide, till the Boats could come in to take them, where they ſuffered much by the Enemy's Fire. We have loſt ſome Officers and Men, which muſt always be the Conſequence, when there is an Enemy to oppoſe our Landing or our Re-embarking. We have loſt between 6 or 700 Men, killed, drowned, or taken Priſoners. The Liſt of the Officers I ſend you incloſed. I am afraid General *Dury* is killed, as he is not down in the Liſt ſent me by the D. *d'Aquillon*. Lord *Frederic Cavendiſh* is among the Priſoners, and well. The Officers miſſing or killed, are about ten, whoſe Commiſſions I ſhall fill up in Conſequence of your Letter. I ſhall do Juſtice to every Regiment in fill-

filling up the Commiſſion, and ſhall not prefer my Nephew, Lieutenant *St. George*, to hurt any Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel *Wilkinſon*, of Lord *Robert Manners*'s Regiment, is killed. I ſhall only mention the Majors Names, according to their Seniority, who are all very deſerving Men; Major *Preſton*, of General *Cornwallis*'s Regiment; Major *Daubbat*, of Lord *Charles Hays*'s Regiment, who was Major to the Grenadiers on this Command, and behaved well; Major *Remington*, of Lord *Robert Manners*'s Regiment. The preſent State of the Troops makes it neceſſary to return to *England*.

*I am*, &c.

THO. BLIGH.

*P. S.* I received a Letter juſt now fron the D. *d'Aguillon*, that there are about 3 or 400 Priſoners."

To the above Letters we ſhall add one from an Officer of Marines, which is more particular; it is dated *Portſmouth*, *Sept.* 18.

We joined Lord *How* the 3d Inſtant, 4 Leagues to the Weſtward of *St. Malo*. Next Morning, the Troops being embarked in the flat-bottom'd Boats, ſtood in for *Arborough-bay*, about two Leagues to the Weſt of *St. Malo*, where they landed without Oppoſition, being covered by us, the *Roſe* Frigate, and *Swallow* Sloop. Indeed a few Guns were fired from a Battery in an Iſle on one Side of the Bay, without doing any Damage. That Night the Troops got Proviſions, *&c.* on Shore, and encamped on the Heights which ſurrounded the Bay. Next Morning we received Orders to hold ourſelves in Readineſs to go into *St. Malo*'s Harbour, and, in Conjunction with the *Brilliant* and *Roſe* Frigates, to attack a Caſtle, ſituate on a Peninſula, which ſome

ſome of our Troops endeavoured to force by Land; but this Project was laid aſide, the Commodore finding it impracticable, without loſing the Ships. From this to the 9th, nothing material happened, when a Party of Marines took the above Battery without any Loſs.

*Monday* 11. Having received Orders the Night before, we, with the *Brilliant*, *Roſe*, *Active*, *Pallas*, and *Tartar*, Frigates, four Bombs, and two Sloops, ſtood into *St. Cas* Bay, to cover the Re-embarkation of the Troops, who were formed near a Wind-mill, on a Hill, about three Quarters of a Mile from the Beach. At Nine in the Morning, the Army began to march down to the Boats, which lay ready to embark them. At Eleven two Thirds of the Army, with the Light-horſe and Artillery, being on Board, we diſcovered a Body of the Enemy's Horſe on the Top of the Hill, and, a little afterwards, a much larger one of Infantry, which occupied the Ground round the Wind-mill. Upon a Motion made by the *French* to deſcend, our Bomb-ketches began to play upon them with great Succeſs, the firſt Shell falling in the Midſt of a Body of Horſe, which made them ſo ungovernable, that the Men were obliged to diſmount; ſeveral likewiſe fell among the Enemy's Infantry. At half an Hour paſt Eleven, the Enemy opened a Battery of ſix Pieces of Cannon near the Wind-mill, from which they kept a cloſe Fire on our Troops while embarking. The Number of Shells thrown by the Ketches, obliged them at laſt to file off towards *St. Cas*, and to deſcend the Hill under Cover of the Wood; but the continued Fire from our Ships and Ketches, ſoon diſlodged them from thence, and obliged them to return to their old Place. At Twelve the Enemy opened a Battery of Cohorns, behind a Hedge, on the Right of

of the Mill: But we fired ſo inceſſantly upon it, that they only threw two Shells among our Troops, which did ſome Damage. They again filed off to the Left, and got Poſſeſſion of *St. Cas* Village, Half-way down the Hill; upon this the Grenadiers of the whole Army, to the Amount of 1100, with four Companies of the Regiment of Guards, under General *Dury*, drew up on the Beach, to cover the Battalions while embarking. The Enemy, to be leſs expoſed to our Fire, left the Village, and endeavoured to get Poſſeſſion of a hollow Way, which entirely covered them; this they effected; but when they began to deſcend, our Grenadiers formed into two Diviſions, and marched to the Attack. Upon the Beach, it ſeems, the Peaſants had thrown up a Sort of a Dyke, to hinder the Sea from overflowing the Country, which reached from one Side of the Bay to the other, and ſerved as an excellent Breaſt-work to cover us from the Enemy; but by ſome Miſtake in General *Dury*, who commanded one Diviſion, and made the Attack, it was rendered uſeleſs to us, and of vaſt Advantage to the *French*; for, inſtead of waiting behind the Dyke, he marched the Diviſion over it, and attacked the Enemy, who were ready primed on the other Side; tho' indeed he made them twice give Way, yet the continual Succours pouring down from the hollow Way, brought them back to the Charge, and then they drove General *Dury* in Turn. Now he perceived his Error; for the ſecond Diviſion could not get over the Breaſt-work Time enough to ſuccour the firſt, which was entirely broken; ſome, with great Difficulty, got back. The Enemy having now got Poſſeſſion of the Dyke, kept a continual Fire upon our Grenadiers. When the General ſaw there was no Remedy left, but to retreat, he ordered the whole immediately

to wheel to the Right, and make for the Boats as faſt as poſſible; ſome got on Board; but a Battery which the *French* had erected on the Middle of the Hill, play'd ſo furiouſly, that Numbers of the Boats were beat to Pieces. Then the Enemy, when they ſaw no Retreat left for us on Shore, mounted the Dyke, and by a vaſt Superiority of Numbers, drove thoſe that remained into the Sea, who were either cut to Pieces, or drowned. Some, however, retreated under Cover of a Rock, and were taken up by our Boats; what remained threw down their Arms. During the laſt Attack, the Fire from the Ships was rendered uſeleſs; for if we had fired, our own People would have ſuffered as much, or more, than the Enemy. General *Dury* was ſhot in the Breaſt; a Grenadier having helped him off with his Cloaths, he took the Water, and has not been heard of ſince; and Sir *John Armitage*, a Voluntier, was killed upon a Rock.

There is one Fact more, which, as it is much to the Honour of the Commodore, deſerves to be recorded; which is this: The People on Board ſeeing the terrible Havock that was made among the Soldiers on Shore, were afraid to put off to their Relief; till the Commodore, perceiving their Backwardneſs, and ſuſpecting the Cauſe, went himſelf, and ſtood upright in his Boat, amidſt all the Fire of the Enemy; while he was ſeen in this Situation by the whole Fleet, there was none that did not follow his Example, by which many Lives were ſaved, that otherwiſe would have been loſt.

The following Lines, from *Pope*'s *Homer*, were quoted, as an Illuſtration of his Lordſhip's Bravery on this momentous Occaſion.

*So when the* Grecians *to their Navy fled,*
*High o'er the Trench* Achilles *rear'd his Head.*

Greece

Greece *from one Glance of that tremendous Eye,*
*Strait took new Courage, and disdain'd to fly.*
Troy *saw aghast the living Lightnings play,*
*And turn'd their Eye-balls from the flashing Ray.*
Book xviii.

Commodore *How* and General *Bligh*, with the Fleet and Troops under their respective Commands, arrived at *Spithead September* 18.

As this Expedition had so unhappy a Conclusion, it naturally produced a Variety of Reflections on those who had the Conduct of it. Several Pamphlets were published on this Occasion, from which we have collected the following Objections, which will enable the Reader to point out the Causes of so deplorable an Event. These Objections are in Substance as follows.

1*st*. It was imprudent to land the Troops in unsettled Weather, upon a Beach, from which, except the Wind happen'd to blow directly off Shore, he could not re-embark them.

2*d*. The Quarter-master-general was presumptuous; and his Presumption made him dilatory. When he was sent to reconnoitre the first Day's March, he did not set off till Ten in the Morning, tho' the utmost Dispatch was necessary; and he halted at a Chateau, not four Miles from the Camp, where he dined, and amused himself with the Family, without asking any of the Officers under his Command, to eat any Thing. By this Halt, no less than three Hours being lost, the Detachment was harassed, and obliged to march all Night.

3*d*. The Beach of *St. Cas* was not reconnoitred, nor proper Steps taken to secure the Retreat; a Duty which should have been performed by the Quarter-master-general, but by him was neglected for the trifling Amusement of reading a *Gazette*

which accidentally fell into his Hands. Thus it happen'd that ſo little Care was taken of the Retreat, that the Serjeants with their Halberts, and many of the private Men with their Hands, were obliged to make Gaps in the Intrenchments that had been thrown up to prevent a Landing, for the Column to paſs through.

*4th.* When the Troops came to the Beach, no Diſpoſition was made for embarking them, proper Notice not having been given to the Commander. [It is ſaid in the Letter aſcribed to General *Bligh*, that Notice was given to the Commander, as ſoon as it was found neceſſary to retreat.]

*5th.* The Enemy was left in the quiet Poſſeſſion of a Village, from which they made their principal Attack; but if a Battalion had been poſted there, with Orders to fire the Village when they retreated, this Evil would have been prevented.

*6th.* The Troops continued in Camp all *Sunday* Night, after it was found neceſſary to embark with all Expedition, at leaſt, after the *French* Army was known to be juſt upon us. At Two, on *Monday* Morning, the *Generale* was beat, and the *Aſſembly* follow'd as uſual, the Enemy repeating the ſame Signals in our Hearing. The Troops did not move till Day-break, and the Halts and Interruptions were ſo frequent, that the Army did not arrive on the Beach till Nine o'Clock, tho' it had only three Miles to march. Whereas, if we had decamped in the Night, without Noiſe, and marched without halting, we ſhould probably have reached the Beach before the Enemy had received Notice of our Motions, and have re-embarked without Moleſtation.

*7th.* The Tranſport-boats did not return with that Punctuality as was requiſite; and when they did come, they were employ'd in carrying off Cows and Horſes, inſtead of Men, notwithſtanding all the

the Attention and Authority of the Sea-officers, who behaved with great Conduct and Moderation.

8*th*. The *French* were allowed to extend themſelves, and form as they came out of the hollow Way, ſo that they had a formidable Front againſt us; but if any Troops had attacked them with their Bayonets, before a conſiderable Number of them had diſengaged from the hollow Way, we ſhould probably have diſconcerted, and thrown them into Confuſion.

9*th*. Our Troops, after this Meaſure had been neglected, might have retreated along the Beach, towards a Rock on the Left, and in this March their Flanks would have been ſecured on one Side by the Intrenchments, and on the other by the Sea, and the *French* would have been expoſed to the whole Fire of our Shipping in their Purſuit, which, it is highly probable, they would not have been able to bear; but this, tho' it was propoſed to Gen. *Dury*, was not executed, and no Proſpect of Victory remained, or even of Eſcape, but by Boats.

Theſe Objections, whether juſt or not, with regard to the Conduct of this Enterprize, will, at leaſt, afford this one uſeful Leſſon, that Prudence, Fore-ſight, Vigilance, Activity and Circumſpection, are peculiarly neceſſary for Gentlemen of the Military Order, eſpecially when in an Enemy's Country.

---

## *A ſmart Engagement between Capt.* TYRRELL, *and ſome* French *Men of War.*

IN a Letter from Captain *Tyrrell*, of his Majeſty's Ship *Buckingham*, dated in *Old Road*, *St. Chriſtopher*'s, *November* 9, 1758, to *John Moor*, Eſq;

Commander in Chief at the Leeward Iſlands, is the following Account of a very ſharp Action between the Captain and ſome *French* Men of War.

Agreeable to your Orders, ſays the Captain, I ſail'd on *Thurſday* Night from *St. John's Road*; the next Morning I got between *Guadaloupe* and *Montſerrat*, and gave Chace to a Sail we eſpied in the N. W. which proved to be his Majeſty's Sloop *Weazle*; and, upon Enquiry, having found that ſhe had not met with his Majeſty's Ship *Eriſtol*, I ordered Captain *Boles* to come on Board, for Directions for his further Proceedings.

Whilſt his Orders were writing out, we diſcovered a Fleet of 19 Sail, W. S. W. ſtanding to the S. S. W. upon which we immediately gave Chace with all the Sail we could croud. About Two o'Clock we diſcovered that they were convoy'd by a *French* Man of War of 74 Guns, and two large Frigates. About half an Hour after Two, the *Weazle* got ſo cloſe, as to receive a whole Broadſide from the 74 Gun Ship, which did her little or no Damage. I then made the Signal to call the *Weazle* off, and gave her Lieutenant Orders not to go near the 74 Gun Ship, or the Frigates, as the leaſt of the latter was vaſtly ſuperior to him in Force, by following which Advice, he could not come to fire a Shot during the whole Action, neither indeed could it be of any Service.

Whilſt I made all the Sail I could, they were jogging on under their Fore-ſails and Top-ſails; and when we came up within half Gun-ſhot, they made a running Fight, in firing their Chace, and the Frigates ſometimes raking fore and aft, annoyed me pretty much; but retarded their Way ſo much, that I got up with my Bowſprit almoſt over the *Horiſſant*'s Stern. Finding I could not bring him to a general Action, I gave the *Buckingham* a

Yaw

Yaw under his Lee, and gave him a noble Doſe of Great Guns and Small Arms, at about the Diſtance of half Muſket-ſhot, which he ſoon after returned, and damaged my Rigging, Maſts, and Sails, pretty much. The largeſt Frigate being very troubleſome, I gave him a few of my lower Deck Pills, and ſet him a ſcouting like a luſty Fellow, and he never returned to the Action again. The *Floriſſant* likewiſe bore away, by which Means he got under my Lee, and exchanged three or four Broadſides, (he endeavouring to keep at a Diſtance from me) which killed and wounded ſome of my Men; and I preſume we did them as much Damage, as our Men were very cool, took good Aim, were under very good Diſcipline, and fought with a true *Engliſh* Spirit.

An unlucky Broadſide from the *French*, made ſome Slaughter on my Quarter-deck, in which I got wounded, loſing three Fingers of my Right-Hand, and a ſmall Wound over my right Eye, which, by the Effuſion of Blood, blinded me a little while: I at the ſame Time got ſeveral Contuſions over my Body by Splinters; but I recovered immediately, and would not go off the Deck till the Loſs of Blood began to weaken me. The Maſter and Lieutenant of Marines got dangerouſly wounded at the ſame Time.

I called to my People to ſtand by and do their Duty, which they promiſed with the greateſt Chearfulneſs. I juſt ran down, and got the Blood ſtopped, and ran upon Deck again; but finding the Straining made my Wounds bleed afreſh, I ſent for my firſt Lieutenant, and told him to take the Command of the Deck for a-while. He anſwer'd me that he would, and run along the Side of the *Floriſſant*, Yard-arm and Yard-arm, and fight to the laſt Gaſp; upon which I made a Speech to the

Men, exhorting them to do their utmoſt, which they chearfully promiſed, and gave three Chears.

I went down a ſecond Time much more eaſy than before. Poor Mr. *Marſhal* was as good as his Word; he got Board and Board with the *Floriſſant*, and received a Broadſide from her, which killed him as he was encouraging the Men; and thus he died, an Honour to his Country, and the Service. The ſecond Lieutenant then came upon Deck, and fought the Ship bravely, Yard-arm and Yard-arm. We ſilenced the *Floriſſant* for ſome Time, upon which he hauled down his Colours, and, after that, fired about eleven of her lower Tier, and gave us a Volley of Small Arms, which our People returned with great Fury, giving her three Broadſides, ſhe not even returning a ſingle Gun. Capt. *Troy*, at the ſame Time, at the Head of his Marines, performed the Service of a brave and gallant Officer, cleared her Poop and Quarter-deck, and drove her Men like Sheep down her main Deck; our Top-maſt Men were not idle, they plying their Hand-Grenades and Swivels to excellent Purpoſe. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Uproar and Confuſion the *French* were in.

It being now Dark, and we having every Bit of Rigging in the Ship ſhot away, ſhe ſeeing our Condition, took the Opportunity, ſet her Fore-ſail and Top-gallant-ſails, and ran away. We endeavour'd to purſue her with what Rags of Sails we had left, but to no Purpoſe. Thus we loſt one of the fineſt two-deck Ships my Eyes ever beheld.

I cannot give too great Encomiums on the People and Officers Behaviour, and I hope you will ſtrenuouſly recommend my Officers to the Lords of the Admiralty, as they richly deſerve their Favour. Notwithſtanding the great Fatigue the Ship's Company had had all Day, they chearfully ſtay'd up all Night,

Night, knotting and ſplicing the Rigging, and bending the Sails.

I flatter myſelf, when you reflect, that one of the Ships of your Squadron, with no more than 65 Guns (as you know ſome of our Guns were diſabled laſt *January*, and not ſupplied) and but 472 well Men at Quarters, ſhould beat three *French* Men of War, one of 74 Guns and 700 Men, another of 38 Guns and 350 Men, and one of 28 Guns and 250 Men. If we had had the good Luck to join the *Briſtol*, it would have crowned all.

Captain *Boles* being on Board the *Buckingham*, I gave him Directions to go down and ſuperintend the lower Deck, which he performed with great Alacrity.

As we have been ſo greatly damaged in our Maſts, Sails, and Rigging, particularly our Maſts, I thought proper to ſend the Carpenter of the *Buckingham*, as he can better give you an Account by Word of Mouth, of what Fiſhes we ſhall want, than many Words of my Writing.

Before I conclude, I cannot help repreſenting to you the inhuman, ungenerous, and barbarous Behaviour of the *French* during the Action. No raſcally Piccaroon, or Pirate, could have fired worſe Stuff into us than they did, ſuch as ſquare Bits of Iron, old ruſty Nails, and in ſhort, every Thing that could tend to the Deſtruction of Man; a Specimen of which, pleaſe God, I ſhall produce to you upon my Arrival.

The ſlain and wounded are, *killed*, 1 Officer, 5 Seamen, 1 Marine; *much wounded*, 3 Officers, 9 Seamen, 3 Marines; *ſlightly wounded*, 2 Midſhipmen, 26 Seamen, 3 Marines; *died of their Wounds*, 1 Midſhipman, 1 Seaman.

The Officer killed, was Mr. *George Marſhal*; and the Officers wounded were, Captain *Tyrrell*, Mr.

Mr. *Matthew Winterborne*, Maſter; and Mr. *Harris*, Lieutenant of Marines.

---

## *A ſmart Action between the* Dartmouth, *an* Engliſh, *and the* Palmia, *a* French *Man of War.*

THE Account of this Action is given in the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer on Board the *Aſſiſtance*, at *Jamaica*, *September* 10, 1758.

On the 29th of *Auguſt*, we got Information from the Maſter of a *Daniſh* Sloop, that he had been the Evening before on Board a *French* Ship of 74 Guns, called the *Palmia*, having the *Stork* in Company with her, and that they were then under an eaſy Sail, as he apprehended, to Windward; upon which we ſtood along Shore for the Cape, and ſtretching off *Heneago*, *Sept.* 1, we ſpoke to an *Engliſh* Privateer, who confirmed the Account given by the *Dane*, and that he was chaced by the 74 Gun Ship five or ſix Days off Cape *Nicholas*: Upon which we ſtood on, with a preſſed Sail, in order to look into Cape *Francois*.

At half an Hour paſt Eight in the Evening we ſaw two Sail pretty near us, and hailed the *Dreadnought*, and both made the largeſt Sail, tho' it was difficult to diſtinguiſh, as the Night was very dark, but otherwiſe fine Weather. We chaced him round the Weſt End of *Tortuga*, and about Two o'Clock in the Morning, loſt Sight of the *Dreadnought*; ſhe out-ſailed us by having the Land-wind, whereas from half an Hour paſt Two we were becalmed until Six in the Morning. At half an Hour after Four,

Four, we heard the Diſcharge of ſeveral Broadſides, which convinced us the *Dreadnought* was engaged; but, good God, what was our Situation! and our gallant Friend, not above two Miles from us, engaged with an Enemy of much ſuperior Force to himſelf, which proved to be the *Palmia*, a *French* 74 Gun Ship, with 150 Men, and out of our Power to give him the leaſt Aſſiſtance. However, we got our Boats out to keep our Ship a-head, the right Way to be in Readineſs, if any little Breeze ſhould fortunately ſpring up; but nothing favour'd us, and every Circumſtance favourable for the Enemy. When Day appeared we ſaw them warmly engaged, and ſoon after, the *Palmia* making the beſt of her Way off, with all her Sails ſet, making uſe of her Stern-chace all the Time at the *Dreadnought*, which had no great Effect. About Six, ſhe was near within Gun-ſhot of us, in 15 Minutes a long-ſide of her; but her Eſcape from us ſeemed decreed, for otherwiſe it is ſurpriſing how ſhe could get off, conſidering the ſmart and continued Fire the *Dreadnought* gave her, and with her every Thing ſtanding, and not ſeeming the leaſt diſabled, which indeed was the Means of her eſcaping. She outſailed us very much, the neareſt Diſtance we could get to her was at Random-ſhot. We fired ſeveral ſingle Shot, in Hopes that ſome lucky one might carry away a Top-maſt, or ſome other Way diſable her, but they could hardly reach her, ſo we left off firing, and ſet all our Sails in Chace of her. At this Time we obſerved the *Dreadnought* to be three Leagues a-ſtern, and the *French* Ship two Leagues a-head, Captain *Suckling* made us a Signal to leave off the Chace. The *Dreadnought* had eight Men killed, and ſeven wounded, with her Maſts and Rigging much diſabled; but ſhe is refitted, and we are cruiſing upon our Station.

On

On the 8th, we ſpoke with a *French* Flag of Truce, who informed us, that on the 6th, he was ſpoke to by the *Palmia*, off the Iſland of *Genave*, in the Bite of *Leogan*, and that ſhe was going to *Petit Guava* to refit, having, as he ſaid, fell in with two *Engliſh* Men of War, who had engaged him a conſiderable Time, and that in the Engagement 60 Men were killed and wounded on Board his Ship, moſtly occaſioned by one of his lower-deck Guns burſting. Captain *Suckling* behaved with great Bravery and Reſolution. This Action adds greatly to the Lawrels he gained near the ſame Place about a Twelve-month ago. I had almoſt forgot to tell you that the Engagement was within a Mile of *Port Paix*, ſo that the *French* on Shore were Spectators of their own Defeat.

---

*A briſk Action of the* Ranger *Privateer*; *in a Letter from one of the Officers, dated at* Gibraltar, November 22.

WE arrived here the 13th Inſtant from a Cruize, with but very little Succeſs, only taking four Veſſels of little Value, though we have been induſtrious all the Time. All the *French* Veſſels in the *Mediterranean*, now ſail with *Legonia* and *Raguſa* Paſſes; one of which our Commander made a Prize, tho' not without Difficulty, at *Algiers*. In this Manner the *French* have carried on their Trade for ſome Time paſt; but now at *Gibraltar* they have taken Methods to prevent it, by bringing in ſeveral pretended Neutrals, many of which proved abſolutely *French*, and were condemned as ſuch. Three Days after we left *Algiers*, and were

were off *Formentera*, we brought-to a *Dutch* Ship, and ſaw another to the Windward, which the *Dutchmen* told us was a *French* Chebeck of 22 Guns, and 200 Men. Our Commander aſked all Hands if they would fight her, who all agreed; we prepared and cleared; and as our Commander was well reſpected by his Officers and Men, we did not deſpair of making a brave Defence. We made a ſham Run with our Guns houſed; when ſhe came cloſe to us, after firing ſome Shot, our brave Commander ſtript, and made a ſhort Speech, and to a Man we determin'd to take her, or ſink along Side. All Hands ſtript to it, ran out our Guns, diſplayed our Colours, and with three hearty Chears fired our Broadſide, and ſtuck cloſe to that Work for about an Hour; in which Time they endeavour'd to board us twice; but our Commander's good Conduct raked and killed them many Hands. She then wore, and run from us, we immediately tacked after her, but in two Hours ſhe ran us out of Sight. Tho' we have only 14 Guns, if we could have come up with her again, to our Honour ſhould have brought her to *Gibraltar*. We had only four Men wounded, our Sails and Rigging in a bad Condition, and am certain, as their Decks were full of Men, a great Number of them muſt be ſlain.

---

*The diſmal Diſtreſs of the* Duke William *Tranſport; in a Letter from Captain* NICHOLAS, *dated at* Penzance, December 16.

UNDER the greateſt Affliction, I acquaint you, I have been obliged to leave the *Duke William*.

*William* with 300 *French* Inhabitants on Board, from the Iſland of *St. John's*, *North America*, to ſink, about 35 Leagues from the Land's End, *Wedneſday* the 13th Inſtant, about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and believe ſhe could not keep above Water till Eight at Night. We ſailed from *St. John*'s on the 5th of *November*; and on the 29th, our Ship ſprung a Leak, and in a ſhort Time had five Feet Water in the Hold, but having two ſpare Pumps on Board, and a great many Hands to bale, in about 24 Hours gained on her, and kept her in this Situation eight Days; on the 9th, being more moderate, hoiſted out the Boats and fodder'd the Ship, by which Means the Leak ſtopped, ſo that we could keep her with one Pump continually going, having hove every Thing off the Decks, and out of the Hold we poſſibly could to eaſe her; but on *Monday* the 11th, the Leak broke out again, and notwithſtanding the four Pumps, and ſuch a Number of Hands going from every Hatch-way, they could not keep, ſo that on *Wedneſday* Morning, about Five o'Clock, the Hold was full of Water, and left off Pumping, and hoiſted out the Boats with great Difficulty, that in Caſe any Ships came in Sight, we might ſave our Lives. At 9 in the Morning, we ſaw two Ships ſteering towards us, which gave us great Hopes, we hoiſted the Signal of Diſtreſs, and fired a great many Guns, but they hoiſted their Enſigns and kept away from us; we then cut away our Main-maſt to ſhew them more perfectly our Diſtreſs, but they took no Notice of us, going clear away. At 11 o'Clock, a Snow paſſed by, viewing our unhappy Situation, and hearing our Guns as well as we could ſee them on the Decks, but he behaved as the other had done, by running away from us. The *French* then gave over all Hopes, and ſaid, God had forſaken

ſaken them, and they were reſigned to Death; as in the Term of our Voyage they had behaved under our Misfortunes with the greateſt Intrepidity, ſo in their laſt Moments they behaved with the greateſt Fortitude; for ſeeing our Attempts were fruſtrated, they came and embraced me, ſaying, they were truly ſenſible, that I, together with my People, had done all in our Power to ſave the Ship, and our Lives, but as I could be of no further Uſe to them, begg'd I would ſave my own Life, and my Men's, taking their Prieſt with me, whom I put into the Boat, before I went myſelf over the Stern, there being ſo much Sea, the Boat could not lay along Side her; after we were in, the Boats lay off the Ship about Half an Hour, when their Cries, and waving us to be gone, almoſt broke our Hearts. We then left them about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, being ourſelves in a moſt unhappy Situation, being 34 Perſons in Number, upwards of 30 Leagues from the Land's-End, by our Reckoning, and our whole Proviſions amounting to about eight or nine Pounds of Bread, our Proviſions in the Gun-room being all expended, and the Hold full of Water, our Main-maſt cut away, could get nothing from thence: In this melancholy Situation, it pleaſed God to conduct us ſafe to this Place.

---

## *The ſtrange Adventures of a Mate of an* Eaſt-India-man; *in a Letter to his Wife.*

*My Dear,*

"THIS is to acquaint you, that I am yet living, and I do not think there is on Earth a more remarkable Inſtance of the great Mercy of God, than has been ſhewn in my Preſer-

ſervation. I arrived in *India* the 15th of *Auguſt*, 1753, and agreed to go Mate along with Capt. *Hugh Kennedy*, an old Comrade of mine in *Virginia*. I will be particular in my firſt Voyage, and I hope you will cauſe what follows to be put in the News-Papers, that all concerned may have a true and impartial Account of the Fate of their Friends and Relations.

" Our Ship was about 900 Tons Burthen, manned with 100 Laſcars, or black Sailors, and navigated by a Captain, four Mates, and a Gunner, *Europeans*. We took on Board 500 Merchants, and other Paſſengers, going to pay their yearly Devotions at *Mahomet*'s Tomb, at *Mecca*, and ſailed from *Surat* in *India*, the 20th of *April*, 1754, with a Cargo on Board valued at 200,000 *l. Sterling*, for *Moco* and *Jodda*, in the *Red-Sea*, with a good Wind, and on the 18th, at Noon, we found ourſelves in the Latitude of 35 North, and nine Degrees of Longitude, to the Weſtward of *Surat*. At One, Afternoon, (may God preſerve me from the like Sight for ever!) we obſerved a Smoke coming up thro' the Deck, in the Galley or Fore-caſtle. We immediately got the Fore-hatches off, to ſee where the Fire was; but the Flame having Vent, burſt out with ſuch Rage, that it burnt both the Second Mate's Shirt and Trowſers, and mine, and having got hold of the Main-ſtay-ſail, in five Minutes communicated itſelf to the Rigging, and all the Sails of the Ship. Our Boats were all on Board, but the Long-boat, and our Rigging being on Fire, we could make no Uſe of the Tackles, to hoiſt them out. The Laſcars all ran aft from the Flames, and Aſſiſtance we had none. I went down to the Powder-room, which was be-aft, with the Gunner, to heave the Powder over Board, and whilſt we were throwing it out, I obſerved the

Long-

Long-boat cut adrift by the Sailors, which was the only Proſpect we had of Life; on which Account we went up to the Deck, and told the Captain, that, as the Fire was ſo violent, we had now but two Choices, to burn or drown. He, with his uſual Calmneſs, told me he had ſeen me ſwim farther in *Virginia*, than to the Long-boat, and as it was Death to ſtay on Board, I might yet reach her, and ſave him and the reſt of the *Europeans*. I took a Cutlaſs in my Mouth, and directly jumped over Board (at that Time the Fire had got the Length of the Quarter-deck, with ſuch Violence, that no Body durſt go nigh it) I had ſo far to ſwim, that I was obliged to quit the Cutlaſs, and ſwim for my Life. At laſt I reached the Long-boat, and going to uſe my Authority, tho' I was beloved by the Sailors, they ſoon let me know it was at an End, and told me, Did I not ſee 3 or 400 People ſwimming towards the Long-boat? That already ſhe was full; that they left their own Fathers and Brothers to periſh, and could I think they would return to take in five Infidels, on whoſe Account *Mahomet* had burnt the Ship? And though they ſhould, would not every one ſtrive to get in his own Relations, by which they would all periſh? I told them we had neither Water nor Proviſions of any Kind on Board, nor a Compaſs to ſteer by; that we were 200 Leagues from the neareſt Land, Part of the Coaſt of *Malabar*; but my Remonſtrance ſignified nothing; they were reſolved to purſue for it with Oars, being 96 Souls on Board, of which eight were black *Roman* Catholicks. The Ship blew up about Eight at Night, with a Noiſe like Thunder, and every Soul on Board periſhed. *Hugh Kennedy*, the Captain, was Brother to a Gentleman cloſe by *Air*; *John Short*, Second Mate, was, ſome Time ago, a Commander at *Minorca*;

*John Richardſon*, the Third Mate, was a *Yorkſhire* Man; *William Campbell*, the Fourth Mate, was Brother's Son to Dr. *Campbell* in *Air*, and Brother to Dr. *Campbell* cloſe by *Air*; the Gunner was named *Hamilton*, a *Scots* Gentleman's Son.

" We rowed 48 Hours towards the Coaſt of *Malabar*, and then gave over. I deſired them to take their Turbands, being Moors, and ſtitch them with ſome Rope-yarn, out of the Long-boat's Cable, for Sails, and laſh the Oars together for Maſts, which they did with all Expedition, and being a Side-wind, and fair Weather, we went always two or three Knots; but from the Want of Sleep, (conducting the Boat by Sun in the Day, and the Stars by Night) I envied the Death of my Shipmates, who were burnt or drowned. We were never hungry, but our Thirſt was extreme: The 7th Day our Throats and Tongues ſwelled ſo, that we ſpoke by Signs; on that Day 14 died, and almoſt the whole Company became ſilly, and began to die laughing. I petitioned God earneſtly to continue my Senſes to my End, which he was pleaſed to do, being the only Perſon the 8th Day that had them. On that Day 20 more died, and the 9th I ſpied Land, which Sight overcame my Senſes, and I fell into a Swoon with Thankfulneſs and Joy. When I recovered, I took the Helm, and ſteered in for the Land, and ran into a Bay between two Rocks about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning, 10 Leagues to the Southward of *Goa*, a *Portugueze* Settlement on the Coaſt of *Malabar*. The Natives were *Gentoos*, or *Pagans*, who uſed us very civilly. They took all the black People out of the Boat firſt, that were alive, and when I looked round, 10 lay dead in the Boat. Fifty got alive to Shore, of which I was one; 20 died in two Days more, and only 30 of us got to *Bombay*, having

having 550 Miles to travel naked, in the Heat of the Sun. I was taken Care of in *Bombay* by the *Engliſh* Governor, who allowed me 50 Rupees (which is 6*l.* 5*s.*) *per* Month, for my Suſtenance, being juſt enough to live on there.

" I recovered in ſix Months, and went Mate to another Ship, to *Africa* and *Ethiopia*, without any Accident. I went again in the ſame Ship to the *Streights* of *Molucca*, where the *Mallayans* cut off the moſt Part of our Crew in the Night; however, the Captain and I were ſaved, and with the Remainder of the black Sailors, we got the Ship home to *Bombay*.

" I went the next Voyage with the ſame Captain to *Bengal*, and arrived there juſt as the *Mocrs* came to beſiege it. We fought the Ship till we could fight no longer, the Captain being killed, myſelf and the reſt of the Mates wounded in many Places. We had on Board 26 *European* Ladies, that fled to our Ship for Protection, when the Town was taken by the *Moors*. You have heard, I ſuppoſe, of the cruel Maſſacre of thoſe that remained in the Town. I cut my Cable, and run down the River, having three *Mooriſh* Forts to paſs. The Ladies were in the Hold in Safety, but the moſt of my Laſcars, or black Sailors, were killed, and I received a Shot, which took me in the Head, and ſhattered my Skull; but Blood and Bones I tied up all together, having a *Bengal* Doctor on Board, one *Gray*, a *Scotſman*; and having paſſed all the Forts, to the Mouth of the River, my Wounds threw me into a Fever, and then I made this Will and Power which I here incloſe you. When I recovered, I returned to *Bombay*, and continued in the Command of the Ship, and have made ſeveral ſucceſsful Voyages ſince; but finding my Health declining, I propoſe to return

home in the Summer, 1759, tho' I need never want a Command in *India*, thro' the Intereſt of the *Bengal* Ladies, whoſe Lives I ſaved.

*John Iver.*"

---

## *The Iſland of* Goree *taken by Commodore* KEPPEL.

THE following Account, of the taking of *Goree*, was given in a Letter from Commodore *Keppel* to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*.

I arrived here, ſays he, with the Squadron under my Command, the 28th of *December* paſt in the Evening; and the next Morning, agreeable to his Majeſty's Inſtructions, I attacked with the Ships, the Forts and Batteries on the Iſland of *Goree*, which were ſoon reduced to deſire to capitulate; and the Governor's Demands were, to be allowed to march the *French* Troops out of the Garriſon with the Honours of War. His Terms I abſolutely rejected, and began a freſh Attack; it was, however, but of very ſhort Duration, when the Iſland, Forts, Garriſon, *&c.* ſurrender'd at Diſcretion to his Majeſty's Squadron.

Lieut. Col. *Worge* had his Troops embarked on the flat-bottom'd Boats, in good Order and Readineſs, at a proper Diſtance, with the Tranſports, to attempt a Deſcent, when it ſhould be found practicable, or requiſite.

Two Days after the Surrender of the Iſland, I order'd it to be deliver'd up, with the Cannon, Artillery, Stores, and Proviſions, *&c.* found in it, to the Officers and Troops Lieutenant Col. *Worge* thought fit to garriſon the Place with; and the Colonel is taking all imaginable Pains to ſettle and re-

regulate the Garriſon in the beſt Manner, and as faſt as Things will admit of.

The incloſed, is the State of the Iſland, with the Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſions, found in the Place at its Surrender.

*French*, made Priſoners of War, 300.

Blacks, in Arms, a great Number; but I am not well enough informed, as yet, to ſay preciſely.

The Loſs the Enemy ſuſtained, as to Men, is ſo very differently ſtated to me by thoſe that have been aſked, that I muſt defer ſaying the Number till another Opportunity.

Iron Ordnance of different Bores, 93; one Braſs 12 Pounder; Iron Swivels mounted on Carriages, 11; Braſs Mortars mounted on Beds, two of 13 Inches; Ditto, one of 10 Inches; Iron, one of 10 Inches. In the Magazine, Powder, 100 Barrels. Proviſions of all Species, for 400 Men for four Months.

The Iſle of *Goree*, is about two *Engliſh* Miles in Compaſs. It lies N. W. and S. S. E. within Cannon-ſhot of the Continent. It is almoſt inacceſſible, being ſurrounded with Rocks, or incloſed with a Ridge of black and round Pebbles and Stones, except a ſmall Bay to the E. N. E. The Anchorage is good round the Iſle, eſpecially in this little Bay. The Soil is a red ſandy Mould, and unfit for Paſturage.

This Iſland was yielded to the *Dutch* by *Biram*, King of the *Cape Verde* Iſles, in the Year 1617. They ſoon after built a Fort on the North Weſt Side, on a rocky Eminence, which they called *Naſſau on the Hill*. But this not being ſufficient to defend the Road, they built a Second, which they called *Fort Orange*, below it; which effectually commanded the Landing-place. They remained

in this Settlement till the Year 1663, when Commodore *Holmes* took it from them: But the *Engliſh* had not then Time to keep it; for the following Year, *De Ruyter*, the *Dutch* Admiral, coming with a Squadron, retook it, and obliged *Marocromby*, the Governor, to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The *Dutch* having repaired it, and augmented the Fortifications, continued in Poſſeſſion till 1677; when Count *d'Etrees*, with eleven *French* Men of War, appeared before it *October* 30. The next Day he ſummoned *Hopſac*, the *Dutch* Governor; and on his Refuſal, prepared to land under the Cannon of his Fleet; which the *Dutch* ſeeing, abandon'd the lower Fort, and retired to the higher; where ſoon after they hung out a White Flag, and capitulated to ſurrender at Diſcretion.

The *French* found the Place in a good Condition, the lower Fort being mounted with 40 Pieces of Cannon. The Count having no Inſtructions to keep the Place, demoliſhed the higher Fort, and diſmantled the lower; after which he ſailed for the *Weſt Indies*. But M. *Du Caſſ*, who was then on the Coaſt in a Man of War of 40 Guns, and 250 Men, hearing of Count *d'Etree*'s Proceeding, arrived at *Goree*, *November* 15, 1677, and took Poſſeſſion of it for the *French Senegal* Company; concluding a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce, with the neighbouring Kings of *Ruſiſco*, *Joal*, and *Porto Dali*, on the ſame Footing as thoſe of the *Dutch*, when they held *Goree*.

By the Peace at *Nimeguen*, concluded the ſame Year, the *French* remained Poſſeſſors of the Conqueſts on the Coaſt of *Africa*, and cauſed the lower Fort of *Goree* to be repaired on the old Foundation; raiſing the Curtains and Demi-Baſtions 16 Feet high, calling it Fort *Vermandois*.

But

But we must not conclude our Account of this Expedition to *Goree*, without relating the Misfortune of the *Litchfield* Man of War (one of the Commodore's Squadron) which was shipwreck'd in a Storm on the Coast of *Barbary*, at a Place called *Veadore*, about nine Leagues from *Saffy*. The Account of this melancholy Accident is contained in a Letter of Captain *Barton* of the *Litchfield*, dated *December* 4.

" I am sorry to inform you, that on the 29th of *November*, his Majesty's Ship *Litchfield*, of 50 Guns, and 350 Men, was cast away here. We have lost the first Lieutenant, Captain of Marines, with several Officers and Seamen, amounting to the Number of 130. There are of us on Shore two of my Lieutenants, and other Officers and Seamen, amounting to 220. It blew so hard when we came on Shore, that the Ship soon went to Pieces, and we could not save either Provisions or any other Necessaries. For these two Days past we have been on Shore, and have subsisted on drowned Sheep and Hogs, and Water and Flour harden'd on the Fire. A great Number of Men are lamed by the Bruises received against the Rocks by the Violence of the Surff. The poor Sufferers were extremely ill used by the Natives when they got on Shore. The *Somerset*, a Transport with Troops, and a Bomb-Ketch, which was in Company with the *Litchfield*, are said to have shared the same Fate."

Captain *Barton*, and his unfortunate Crew, were made Captives and sent to *Morocco*, where they were sold for Slaves; but have been since redeem'd by the Intercession of his *British* Majesty, at a large Ransom.

*The gallant Behaviour of the* Marlborough *Privateer; in a Letter, dated off* Malaga, *December* 12, *from one of her Officers.*

ON the 3d of *November*, 1758, we had Notice of three *French Domingo* Ships, bound from *Cadiz* to *Marſeilles*, under Convoy of a *Spaniſh* Man of War of 64 Guns. We made the beſt of our Way to *Cape de Cruz*, in Hopes of falling in with them. The 4th, we retook a Brig in Ballaſt. On the 6th, we run aſhore a *French* Ship, which we had an Account of before: We hoiſted *French* Colours, and fired a Gun to entice her out, but to no Purpoſe.

On the 9th, about Six in the Morning, we ſaw three Sail ſteering for the Iſland of *Minorca*. We gave Chace, and got up ſo faſt, that we plainly diſcover'd them to be two Tartans, under Convoy of a *French* Man of War. As ſhe could get away without our Leave, a Conſultation was held, during which Time the Impatience of the Crew could not be pacified, till they were informed that the Officers had agreed to engage. The *Frenchman* mounted 30 Guns on one Deck (14 Pounders) 6 on her Quarter-deck, and 4 on her Forecaſtle, and had on Board 500 Men.

Captain *Tanner* being highly eſteemed, both by his Officers and Men, we gave three Cheers, and to Work we went, and buſtled hard for ſix Hours, in which Time we expended 36 Barrels of Powder, each Gun having been fired 49 Times. Night coming on, we were forced to leave off, and both parted by Conſent.

We loſt three of our Men, and many wounded; but we are ſure we returned the Compliment like *Engliſhmen*;

*liſhmen*; for we laid two of their Port-holes into one, and before the Engagement ended, they were obliged to ſling their Men under her Sides, and under her Counter, to ſtop her Leaks.

Our Ship made a queer Figure next Morning: Our Shrouds chiefly ſhot away, our Sails were mere Rags, the Bowſprit, the Spritſail-yard, Fore-yard, Fore-top-gallant-yard, ſtanding Main-top and Maſt, and that on the Boom greatly damaged; they ſunk our Boat a-ſtern, the Pinnace on the Boom was ſhot thro', our beſt Bower Cable cut in two.

On the 12th, we took a *Daniſh* Snow, laden with Corn, on *French* Account.

On the 13th, we took a ſmall *French* Privateer belonging to *Mahon*, who tells us they are all in a moſt dreadful ſtarving Condition in that Iſland.

We have been beating about here from the 14th of *November*, and are reduced to a Quart of Water *per* Man; but a fine Breeze is juſt now ſpringing up, which I hope will carry us into *Gibraltar* To-morrow.

---

## *Admiral* Pocock's *Tranſactions in the* Eaſt-Indies.

THE 30th of *June*, 1759, the following authentic Advices arrived from the *Eaſt-Indies*.

*Madraſs*, *March* 22, 1758. Commodore *Stevens* is this Day arrived with his Squadron from *Bombay*, having been much retarded by Currents and Eaſterly Winds off *Ceylon*.

*Madraſs*, *May* 22, Advices were received, that the 22d of *April*, M. *de Lally* had arrived on the Coaſt, with nine Ships of the Line, and two Frigates.

gates. The two *Engliſh* 20 Gun Ships, *Triton* and *Bridgwater*, were in the Road of *St. David*'s when the *French* Fleet came there, ſo were obliged to run a-ſhore. On the Morning of *April* 29, Boats from *Pondicherry* were bringing to Land the Soldiers, but fled on Admiral *Pocock*'s appearing with his Squadron, conſiſting of the *Yarmouth*, *Elizabeth*, *Tyger*, *Weymouth*, *Saliſbury*, *Cumberland*, *Queenborough*, and *Protector*. The *French* weighed, and bore to the Northward, to avoid coming to Action; but at Two in the Afternoon, the Admiral came up with them, and had a hot Engagement for two Hours, during moſt Part of which the *Zodiac* of 74 Guns, commanded by M. *d'Apſche*, *Chef Eſcadre*, the *Bien-Aime* of 64, and the *Comte de Provence* of 74, engaged the Ship in which Admiral *Pocock* was; but he acquitted himſelf ſo gallantly, that the *Zodiac* was forced to bear away, and her Example was follow'd by the reſt of the Fleet. Admiral *Pocock* had only five Ships in the Action, but with them he purſued the *French* till Night, when they put out their Lights. On Board the Admiral's Ship, 7 Men were killed and 32 wounded; and in the other four Ships, 22 were killed and 55 wounded. The *Bien-Aime* was ſo much ſhatter'd, that they were obliged to run her aſhore at *Allumperva*, and many of the Crew were ſaid to be drowned. The *French* Fleet got into *Pondicherry*, having paſt ours in the Night.

*June* 22, Advice was this Day received at *Madraſs*, that *Cudalore* and Fort *St. David*'s had both ſurrender'd to the *French*. In *July*, ſome of our Men that had been taken made their Eſcape, and reported that the *French* had loſt 700 Men in the late Sea-fight

After the Engagement of *April* 29, Admiral *Pocock* endeavour'd to return to Fort *St. David*'s; but

but his Rigging had been so much damaged, that he had the greatest Difficulty in working to Windward, and was twice blown as far as Lat. 4. But at last he got to *Madrass* Road, where a Court-Martial was held on the Captains of the *Cumberland*, *Weymouth*, and *Newcastle*, for not having done their Duty in the late Action. One of them was broke, and one suspended till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known. But Captain *Brereton*, of the *Cumberland*, was only sentenced to lose a Year's Rank, as he had joined the Admiral before the Engagement was over.

Admiral *Pocock* having repaired what Damage his Ships had suffer'd, and made these Examples of such as had not done their Duty, sailed again to attack the *French* Fleet, which he found *August* 3d, off *Caricall*. The *French* engaged at first with much Warmth, but stood off in about a Quarter of an Hour after, and made only a running Fight, and got into the Road of *Pondicherry*. We had only 30 killed and 60 wounded, among whom was Commodore *Stevens*, who received a Musket Ball in the Shoulder, but was in good Spirits, and likely to do well. Captain *Martin* was also wounded in the Leg with a Splinter. The Loss of the *French* is said to be very great; and their running away seems to be an Acknowledgment of it.

---

## *A sharp Action between two small Men of War of equal Force.*

MARCH 3, 1759. Advice was received at the Admiralty, from Captain *Hood*, of the *Vestal*, of 32 Guns, and 220 Men, that on the 21st of *February*, he fell in with the *Bellona*, a *French* Fri-

Frigate of the ſame Force, from *Martinico*, with Diſpatches from the Governor for the *French* Court; and that after a deſperate Engagement of four Hours, he had taken her and brought her to *Spithead*. The *Veſtal*'s Lieutenant found more than 30 dead upon the Deck, when he took Poſſeſſion of the *Bellona*, and the *French* acknowledge they threw 10 or 12 over-board. When ſhe ſtruck ſhe had only her Fore-maſt ſtanding without either Yard or Top-maſt, and when Captain *Hood* brought to, all his own Top-maſts fell over the Side; the lowermoſt likewiſe would have gone, had not the Weather proved very fine. The *Veſtal* had 5 killed and 22 wounded. When Capt. *Hood* firſt gave Chace, the *Trent* was about four Miles to Leeward, and gave Chace at the ſame Time; when the Engagement began, the *Trent* was out of Sight; and when the *Bellona* ſtruck, the *Trent* was about the ſame Diſtance off as at firſt ſetting out. The *Bellona* left *Martinico* the 16th of *January*, in Company with the *Floriſſant*, and a Frigate of her own Force. They were all chaced by a Part of Commodore *Moore*'s Squadron, from which the *Bellona* got clear by Superiority of Sailing.

---

## Guadaloupe *taken by Commodore* MOORE *and General* BARRINGTON.

THE Conqueſt of *Guadaloupe* is an Acquiſition of ſuch Importance, and the Difficulties and Hardſhips encounter'd in the Enterprize attended with ſuch good Conduct and Bravery, that, the more circumſtantial Account we give of it, the more agreeable, we apprehend, it will be to our Readers.

*Novem-*

in

Readers.

Novem-

*November* 5, 1758, Commodore *Hughes* ſailed with a Squadron for the *Weſt-Indies*. The following is an exact Liſt of the Forces he carried with him.

| | |
|---|---|
| *St. George* 90 Guns | *Panther* 60 Guns |
| *Norfolk* 74 | *Rippon* 60 |
| *Burford* 74 | *Windſor* 50 |
| *Berwick* 64 | *Lancaſter* 64 |
| *Lion* 60 | Beſides Frigates. |

Major General *Hopſon*, Commander in Chief; Brigadier-General *Barrington*, *Haldane*, and *Armiger*; with the Regiments of

*Elliot* ——— —— Old Buffs,
*Barrington* —— —— Watſon's,
*Armiger* ——— —— Duroure's.

Beſides what Forces they ſhould be joined by in the *Weſt-Indies*.

This Squadron being arrived in the *Weſt-Indies*, was joined by that under Commodore *Moore*.

General *Hopſon*, in order to procure Succeſs to their Enterprizes, had Inſtructions to raiſe as many Land-forces in the Leeward Iſlands as he could, and concerted Meaſures with the ſeveral Governors for that Purpoſe.

The Fleets being joined, they proceeded to execute the projected Scheme, the firſt Object of which was, an Attack upon *Martinico*.

*Martinico*, (ſays the Author of a Pamphlet, wrote on this Occaſion, by a Lieutenant in the Navy) is fortified both by Nature and Art. The Shore on both Sides is indented by numberleſs Bays, which run far up into the Country; and the Sands, which only diſcover themſelves at low Water, form

in

Names of the Towns
A. St PETERS FORT
B. The Preachers Town
C. Carbet
D. Pilots Hous or Town
E. Mouillage
F. Macouba
G. The Baſs Point
H. The Great Anse
I. Marigot
K. St. Marios
L. TRINITY TOWN and FORT
M. Cul de Sac Robert
N. French Cul de Sac
O. Vauchain
P. FORT ROYAL and St. Lewis
Q. Trou de Chat
R. The Anses of Arlet
S. The Diamond or St. Lucea
T. Cul de Sac a Vache
V. Lamentin
W. St. Annes
X. Cul de Sac Marin
A MAP of the ISLAND of MARTINICO.
Caravalle I.
Caravalle Point
Tartanne Cul de Sac
Lime Point
Tartane
Blue Bay
Monsieurs Isle
Galion Bay
Galion River
Rose Point
The Ready Cul de Sac
French Cul de Sac Simon
Vaudain Point
Vaudain Cul de Sac
Cape Enrage
Salt River
Negroes Point
Cul de Sac Royal
Ramiers Isle
Arlets Bay
Arlets Point
The three Rivers
Little Diamond Bay
Great Diamond Bay
The Diamond
Cul de Sac Marin
Jardin Point
Cape Ferre
English Cul de Sac
English Bay
Salines Point
The Great Salt Lake
Capot River
Red River
Lorain River
Mace River
Carpenter's River
The Sugar Loaf
Hay's Isle
Houſsaij Point
St. Aubins Isle
Trois Islets
The Great River
Chapel of the Cross
The Pearl
Naked Mount
River of the little King
River of Marr
White River
St. Peters River
Touches River
Heart Bay
Cul de Sac Robert

*November* 5, 1758, Commodore *Hughes* ſailed with a Squadron for the *Weſt-Indies*. The following is an exact Liſt of the Forces he carried with him.

| | |
|---|---|
| *St. George* 90 Guns | *Panther* 60 Guns |
| *Norfolk* 74 | *Rippon* 60 |
| *Burford* 74 | *Windſor* 50 |
| *Berwick* 64 | *Lancaſter* 64 |
| *Lion* 60 | Beſides Frigates. |

Major General *Hopſon*, Commander in Chief; Brigadier-General *Barrington*, *Haldane*, and *Armiger*; with the Regiments of

| | |
|---|---|
| *Elliot* | Old Buffs, |
| *Barrington* | Watſon's, |
| *Armiger* | Duroure's. |

Beſides what Forces they ſhould be joined by in the *Weſt-Indies*.

This Squadron being arrived in the *Weſt-Indies*, was joined by that under Commodore *Moore*.

General *Hopſon*, in order to procure Succeſs to their Enterprizes, had Inſtructions to raiſe as many Land-forces in the Leeward Iſlands as he could, and concerted Meaſures with the ſeveral Governors for that Purpoſe.

The Fleets being joined, they proceeded to execute the projected Scheme, the firſt Object of which was, an Attack upon *Martinico*.

*Martinico*, (ſays the Author of a Pamphlet, wrote on this Occaſion, by a Lieutenant in the Navy) is fortified both by Nature and Art. The Shore on both Sides is indented by numberleſs Bays, which run far up into the Country; and the Sands, which only diſcover themſelves at low Water, form

in

in many Places a hidden and almoſt unſurmountable Barrier.

A Ridge of inacceſſible Mountains runs N. W. and S. E. from one End of the Iſland to the other.

The Coaſt abounds with Towns and Villages, which are defended by ſtrong and numerous Garriſons of veteran Regiments, under the Direction of the ableſt Engineers. The Troops upon the Iſland amount to 15,000 Men, beſides 18,000 Settlers, commonly called Militia; who are all diſciplined, many of them having ſerved in *Italy* and *Flanders*, and all of them being exercis'd every Fortnight, in Companies, muſter'd every ſix Weeks, in Battalions, and reviewed in a Body twice a Year; beſides, there are about 60,000 Blacks on the Iſland, many of whom are dexterous in Shooting, and all know the Uſe of Small Arms, though not of Artillery. The Ground furniſhes ſufficient Victuals to ſerve the Inhabitants, who can have Fiſh and Fowl, and all other Kind of Game at Pleaſure.

Here, however, we landed on the 6th of *January*, with no more than 5500 Men, who, after lying on their Arms all Night, marched in the Morning towards *Fort Royal*.

*Fort Royal* is a regular Square, fortified in a new Method, by M. *de Reaumeur*, after a Deſign communicated to an *Engliſh* Gentleman, by Lieutenant *Archibald Bontein*, late chief Engineer in *Jamaica*: All the Baſtions are Square, the Demi-lines before the Curtains are Demi-ſquares; the Lunettes and Tenailles are Squares, as are all the Portions of the Fort; which at this Time was defended by 300 Pieces of Cannon, ſome of them 48 Pounders, and a Garriſon of five Regiments conſiſting of 3750 Men, who would ſooner die than ſurrender; nay, many *Engliſh* Sailors, who for Want of Bread in their own Country, repaired to the Ship-yards of *Breſt*,

*Breſt*, *Rochefort*, and *Toulon*, after the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, and have, ſince the Commencement of this War, been tranſported thither, as the moſt likely People to defend it to the laſt Extremity.

But the Strength of this Fort was not all we had to overcome; 300 Blacks, on the firſt Sight of our Fleet, had been employed to undermine the Ground which we were to paſs over, and it was charged with 150 Barrels of Powder.

Our Troops marched on without Suſpicion of this Danger, and the whole firſt Line actually advanced on the Ground over the Powder: Juſt at this Criſis, when nothing elſe could have ſaved us, a *French* Carpenter, who had differed with the Conſtructor of the Mine about his Wages, firſt cut off one of the Canals of Communication, and then deſerted; being conducted to General *Hopſon*, he apprized him of his Danger; upon which the Men were inſtantly ordered to face about, and move off the Ground. When the *French* ſaw this, they with all Haſte ſet Fire to the Train, but the Communication being broken, two or three Barrels only exploded, and a few Men of *Watſon*'s Regiment fell by a Snare, which was ſo near deſtroying the whole Army.

A true Account of the State of the Fort, and of the Iſland, being obtained from this Carpenter, whoſe Veracity, after ſuch a Proof, could not be ſuſpected, a Council of War was called, and the Troops were again taken on Board. On *Monday* the 22d, the Fleet arrived at that Part of *Guadaloupe* called *Baſſe-Terre*, and tho' from this Time ſome Advantages were every Day gained, yet the Proceedings of Gen. *Hopſon* were ſo ſlow, that the Men would probably have periſhed by the Scurvy and the Flux, which were perpetually gaining Ground among

among them; before they could have effected their Deſign, if the General had not himſelf died of one of them on the 27th, juſt five Days after the Landing. As ſoon as he was dead, the Plan of Operations was entirely changed, and the Execution vigorouſly profecuted till the Conqueſt of the whole Iſland was entirely completed.

General *Barrington*, who ſucceeded *Hopſon* in the Command, took the moſt prudent Meaſures to ſecure Succeſs. Not content with the Forces he had with him, he ſent to General *Thomas*, Governor of *Antigua*, to procure him what Aſſiſtance he could; who very readily complied, and publiſhed a Proclamation, dated *March 6*, to this Effect: That the late Major-General *Hopſon* having propoſed the raiſing ſix Companies in the Iſlands under his Government (each Company to conſiſt of one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Serjeants, four Corporals, and 100 private Men:) That each Officer ſhall receive the ſame Pay as the Officers of the King's Troops, and each private Man three Bits a-Day: That all ſuch Negroes as ſhould be killed or maimed, ſhould be paid by his Majeſty, according to ſuch Appraiſement as ſhould be made thereof, before their Embarkation, by Perſons to be appointed by his Excellency; that Tranſports ſhould be provided at the Expence of the Crown for ſuch Negroes; and that they ſhould at the like Expence be victualled in their Paſſage to *Guadaloupe*: His Excellency therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, ſignified to all Perſons who ſhould be willing to ſend any of their Slaves to the ſaid Iſland of *Guadaloupe*, that he had recommended to General *Barrington*, that his Majeſty ſhould ſtand engaged for the Payment for ſuch Slaves ſent upon the Expedition, as ſhould die, deſert, or not actually be returned to their reſpective Proprietors.

And

And as a further Encouragement to engage white Voluntiers to go on the preſent Expedition againſt *Guadaloupe*, General *Barrington* has promiſed, that the private Men of each Company ſhall have Lands, as well as their Officers.

The following Advertiſement was likewiſe publiſhed the 9th, at *Antigua*.

As Commodore *Moore* had Intelligence of a *French* Squadron, conſiſting of eight Ships of the Line, and three Frigates, being arrived at *Martinico*, he has thought it adviſeable to draw off the Squadron under his Command from *Guadaloupe* and *Grand Terre*, to watch the Motions of the Enemy, and to prevent their throwing Succours into thoſe Iſlands; and as the Diſappearance of our Squadron, and the Hopes of thoſe Succours, will naturally inſpire the Enemy on Shore with freſh Courage, and perhaps embolden them to make a vigorous Attack on our Troops, it therefore behoves every Individual in this Iſland to exert his beſt Endeavours in Support of thoſe Troops, and for compleating the Conqueſt of theſe Iſlands, *&c.* which was accordingly accompliſhed, the Particulars of which were brought by two Expreſſes.

The firſt brought Advice of the Death of General *Hopſon*, Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces; and that he was ſucceeded in the Command by the Honourable Mr. *Barrington*; that the moſt advanced Poſt of the Army was about five Miles from *Baſſe Terre*; that the Governor of the Iſland, with all he could aſſemble, was intrenched at the *Dieuden*; that a Detachment of the Army, commanded by Brigadier General *Haldane* (Governor of *Jamaica*) having attacked a Poſt of very difficult Acceſs, it had been carried with the Loſs of 22 Men killed, and about 40 wounded, but that the *French* had ſuffered much more conſide-

rably. Lieutenant *Plaiſtow*, of Colonel *Roſs*'s Regiment, is ſaid to be among the Slain——By the next Expreſs we had the following Advices.

*Whitehall, June* 14, 1759.

" Yeſterday Morning Col. *Clavering* and Capt. *Leſlie*, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship *Buckingham*, arrived with Letters from the Honourable General *Barrington*, and Commodore *Moore*, to the Honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, of which the following are Extracts."

*From the Hon. General* Barrington, *dated Guadaloupe, May* 9, 1759.

" In my laſt of the 6th of *March*, I had the Honour to acquaint you, that the Troops for *Guadaloupe* (except the Garriſon of *Port Royal)* were all embarked, with their Baggage, *&c.* without the Loſs of a Man. The Fleet ſailed the next Morning for Fort *Louis*, but from the very great Difficulty of turning to Windward, were not able to reach it till the 11th, when all the Ships of War, and 25 of the Tranſports, came to Anchor; the others were driven much to Leeward, or prevented by the Winds and ſtrong Currents from weathering the Point of the *Saintes*.

" I went on Shore at Fort *Louis* that Evening, to ſee the Fort, and the Works carrying on by the Detachment that had already been ſent thither from *Baſſe-Terre*.

" On the 12th I went in a Boat to reconnoitre the two Coaſts of this Bay, to find a proper Place for making a Deſcent; but Commodore *Moore* having acquainted me in the Evening of that Day, that he had received certain Intelligence of a *French* Squadron, conſiſting of nine Sail of the Line,

Line, and two Frigates, being seen to the Northward of *Barbadoes*, and that it was therefore necessary for him to quit this Place, and to go into a Situation more advantageous; I thought it adviseable the next Day, to call together the General Officers, to consider what, in our present Situation, was best to be done, and it was determined, notwithstanding the divided State of the Troops, by the Separation of the Transports, the weak State of Fort *Louis*, and the Impossibility of supplying it with Water, but from the Ships, that it would be more for his Majesty's Service, and the Honour of his Arms, to do the utmost to keep Possession of the Fort, to wait some further Intelligence of the Enemy.

"Commodore *Moore* sailed the next Morning for *Prince Rupert*'s Bay, with all the Ships of War, except the *Roebuck* of 40 Guns, which he left as some Protection to the Transports.

"From this Time I continued to direct Works to be made for the Security of the Camp, and for the finishing, as well as strengthning the Lines, when the chief Engineer, who was in one of the Transports that could not before get up, being arrived, having made a Report of the Weakness of the Fort, and it being determined by a Council of War, that it was not tenable, I was however determined to hold it, till some further Event might convince me what was best to be done for his Majesty's Service.

"I reflected on the State of the Army under my Command, and of the little Probability there was of succeeding in any Attempt of reducing the Country by the Troops I had, without the Assistance of the Ships of War to cover them in landing. But, however, I determined to make a Descent on the Coast of *Grand Terre*, and for that

Purpoſe I ordered Col. *Crump*, with a Detachment conſiſting of 600 Men, to go in ſome of the Tranſports that carried moſt Guns, andendeavour to land between the Towns of *St. Anne* and *St. Francois*, and deſtroy the Batteries and Cannon, which was happily executed with very little Loſs.

" As I imagined by ſending Col. *Crump* to attack the Towns of *St. Anne* and *St. Francois*, the Enemy would be obliged to detach ſome of the Troops from the Fort *Goſier*, ordered, two Days after he ſailed, the only 300 Men I had left, to be put on Board the Tranſports, and lie off that Town; and in the Morning of the 29th, I went to reconnoitre the Battery and Intrenchments, and perceiving that the Enemy appeared leſs numerous than for ſome Time before, I made a Diſpoſition for forcing them by two different Attacks. This was executed the next Morning at Sun-riſing, with great Spirit and Reſolution by the Troops; and notwithſtanding the Fire of the Enemy from their Intrenchments and Battery, both were ſoon carried with little Loſs, and the Enemy drove into the Woods. The Troops immediately deſtroyed the Cannon and Battery, with the Town.

This being happily effected, I ordered the Detachment to force its Way to Fort *Louis*; and, at the ſame Time, ſent Orders for the Garriſon to make two Sallies, one to the Right, in order to put the Enemy between two Fires, and the other to attack their Lines. The firſt was made, but the latter by ſome Miſtake, was not executed. The Detachment from *Goſier* forced their Paſſage with ſome Loſs, notwithſtanding a very ſtrong Paſs which the Enemy were poſſeſſed of, and took Poſſeſſion of a Battery of three 24 Pounders, which would, the next Day, have played on our Camp.

Go-

" Governor *Deſbriſay*, whom I had left at Fort *Royal* in *Baſſe-Terre*, having been killed by the blowing up of ſome Cartridges that took Fire from the Wadding of a 24 Pounder, I appointed Major *Melvil*, who commanded the Detachment of the 38th Regiment from the Leeward Iſlands, to be Governor in his Room. Major *Trollope*, and a Lieutenant of the 63d Regiment, and two private Men, were likewiſe killed by this Accident; and a Captain, another Lieutenant, and three Men wounded; and the Parapet of the upper Baſtion levelled with the Ground by the Exploſion.

" At the ſame Time that I was acquainted with this Acident, I was told, that the Enemy had erected a Bomb-battery, and thrown ſeveral Shells into the Fort, and that they had, for ſome Time paſt, been working upon another Battery; I therefore order'd Governor *Melvil* to cauſe a Detachment of 300 Men to ſally out under the Command of Captain *Blomer*, on the 1ſt of *April*; who, without much Difficulty, forced the Enemy's Intrenchments, and got into the Work, which proved to be a Battery of one 18 and 12 Pounders, nearly compleated. Our People ſpiked the Guns, and returned to the Garriſon, with the Loſs only of ſix Men killed and ſix wounded.

" As I thought the Fort, by this Accident, might want the Aſſiſtance of the chief Engineer, I ſent him thither immediately, as well as the commanding Officer of the Artillery, that no Time might be loſt in putting it again in a proper State of Defence.

" The remaining Part of the Tranſports, with the Troops, being now arrived, I formed (upon the Information of ſome Negroes, who promiſed to conduct the Troops in flat-bottom Boats by Night) a Deſign of ſurprizing *Petit-Bourg*, *Guoyave*, and *St. Marie's*, upon the *Guadaloupe* Side, at the ſame

Time. The firſt was to be effected by Brigadier *Crump*, who, the Moment he had made himſelf Maſter of it, was to march to Bay *Mabaut*, and deſtroy the Batteries there, as well as a large Magazine of Proviſions that the Enemy had collected from the *Dutch*, and to hinder any more arriving. The latter under Brigadier *Clavering*, after he had ſurprized *St. Marie's* and *Guoyave*, was to march into the *Capeſterre*, and reduce that fine Country. The Succeſs of this appeared not only to me, but to the Gentlemen who were to execute it, almoſt infallible: But the Night proved ſo bad, and the Negro Conductors were ſo frightened, that they run ſeveral of the Boats on the Shoals, of which the Coaſt is full; ſo that tho' Brigadier *Clavering* did land with about 80 Men, yet the Place was ſo full of Mangroves, and ſo deep in Mud, that he was obliged to return, but not without the Enemy's diſcovering our Deſign. This obliged me to attempt by Force, what could not be effected upon the ſafer Plan; but as I was then laid up with a moſt ſevere Fit of the Gout in my Feet, Head, and Stomach, I ſent Brigadiers *Clavering* and *Crump* to reconnoitre the Coaſt near *Arnoville*; and, upon their Report, I order'd 1300 Regulars, and 150 of the *Antigua* Voluntiers, to land, under the Protection of the *Woolwich* Man of War. What happened afterwards, you will ſee by the following Letter, which I received at *Petit-Bourg*, from Brigadier *Clavering*, on the 25th of *April*."

*Capeſterre, Guadaloupe, April* 24, 1759.

" On *Thurſday* the 12th of *April*, at Day-break, I landed with the Troops at a Bay not far from *Arnoville*. The Enemy made no Oppoſition to our landing, but retired to very ſtrong Intrenchments behind the River *Le Corn*. This Poſt was

to

to them of the greateſt Importance, and therefore they had ſpared no Pains to ſtrengthen it, tho' the Situation was ſuch as required very little Aſſiſtance from Art. The River was only acceſſible at two narrow Paſſes, and thoſe they had occupied with a Redoubt and well palliſaded Intrenchments, defended with Cannon, and all the Militia of that Part of the Country. We could only approach them in a very contracted Front, which was at laſt reduced to the Breadth of the Roads, interſected with deep and wide Ditches. Our Artillery were ordered to keep a conſtant Fire on the Top of the Intrenchments, to cover the Attack made by *Duroure*'s Regiment and the Highlanders, who, on this Occaſion, behaved with the greateſt Coolneſs and Reſolution, keeping up, as they advanced, a regular Platoon Firing. This Behaviour ſo intimidated the Enemy, that they abandoned the firſt Intrenchment on the Left, into which the Highlanders threw themſelves, Sword in Hand, and purſued the Enemy, with Part of *Duroure*'s Regiment, into the Redoubt. The Enemy ſtill kept their Ground at the Intrenchments on the Right, from whence they annoy'd our People very much, both with Muſquetry and Cannon; and tho' thoſe who had carried the firſt Intrenchments had got into the Rear, yet, till a Bridge could be made to paſs the River, they could not get round to attack this Poſt. This took up near half an Hour; but however we got up Time enough to take near 70 of them Priſoners, as they were endeavouring to make their Eſcape, amongſt whom were ſome of the moſt conſiderable Inhabitants of the Iſland. We found in both the Intrenchments ſix Pieces of Cannon. Our Loſs was one Officer and 13 Men killed, and two Officers and 52 Men wounded.

" So ſoon as the Ditches could be filled up for the Paſſage of the Artillery, we proceeded on our March towards *Petit-Bourg*. A conſiderable Number of the Enemy had lined an Intrenchment about half a Mile on the left of the Road, but when they perceived we were endeavouring to ſurround them, they abandon'd it, keeping always about 200 Yards in our Front, ſetting Fire to the Sugar Canes, which obliged us more than once to leave the Road, to avoid any Accident to our Powder.

" The Troops arrived late on the Banks of the River *Lezard*, behind which, at the only Ford, the Enemy had thrown up very ſtrong Intrenchments, protected by four Pieces of Cannon on the Hill behind them.

" Having reconnoitred the Side of the River, and finding it might coſt us very dear to force the Paſſage at the Ford, I therefore kept up their Attention all the Night by firing into their Lines, during which Time I got two Canoes convey'd about a Mile and a half down the River, where being launched, we ferried over, before Break of Day in the Morning, a ſufficient Number of Men to attack them in Flank, whilſt we ſhould do the ſame in Front. The Enemy ſoon perceived their Danger, and left their Intrenchments with the greateſt Precipitation.

" Thus we paſſed without the Loſs of a Man, ſtill purſuing them to *Petit-Bourg*, which Place they fortified with Lines, and a Redoubt filled with Cannon.

" We found Capt. *Wedale* there, with the *Granada* Bomb, throwing Shells into the Fort. The Enemy did not remain in it long, when they ſaw our Intention of occupying the Heights round them, but left us Maſters of that, and the Fort, with

with all the Cannon round the Place. We halted here the 4th to get Provisions for the Troops.

" On the 15th, at Day-Break, Brigadier *Crump* was detached with 700 Men to the Bay *Mahaut*, and at the same Time Capt. *Steil*, with 100, to *Guoyave*, about seven Miles in our Front, to destroy a Battery there. The Panic of the Enemy was such, that they only discharged their Cannon at him, and abandon'd a Post that might have been defended against an Army. He nailed up seven Pieces of Cannon, and returned the same Evening to *Petit-Bourg*; Brigadier *Crump* returned likewise the next Day with his Detachment from the Bay *Mahaut*, where he found the Town and Batteries abandon'd. These he burnt, with an immense Quantity of Provisions, that had been landed there by the *Dutch*, and reduced the whole Country as far as *Petit-Bourg*.

" The heavy Rains on the succeeding Days had so swelled the Rivers, that it was impossible for the Troops to advance; however, this Delay gave us an Opportunity of strengthening our Post at *Petit-Bourg*.

" On the 18th in the Evening, the *Antigua* Voluntiers took Possession again of *Guoyave*. They were supported early the next Morning by a Detachment commanded by Lieut. Col. *Barlow*, who had Orders to repair the Road for the Passage of the Cannon.

" On the 20th, after leaving 250 Men to guard *Petit-Bourg*, the remaining Part of the Detachment, with the Cannon, moved on towards *Guoyave*, in order to proceed afterwards to *St. Marie's*, where we were informed the Enemy were collecting their whole Force to oppose us, and had likewise thrown up Intrenchments, and made Barricadoes on the Road, to prevent our Approach to it. We were

not

not long before we perceived them; but, at the ſame Time, we found, as well by our own Obſervation, as by the Information of the Guides, that it was not impoſſible to get into their Rear by the Roads the Enemy thought impracticable, and conſequently had guarded with very little Care, a Detachment was immediately formed under Col. *Barlow* for this Service, and Orders were ſent to haſten the Artillery, which, from the Badneſs of the Roads, had not been able to get up. The firſt Shot from our Cannon, placed near their Intrenchments, with the Alarm that was given by our Detachment in the Rear, made the Enemy very ſoon ſenſible of the dangerous Situation they were in; and indeed their precipitate Flight only ſaved them from being all made Priſoners.

"We purſued them as far as the Heights of *St. Marie's*, where we again formed our Men for a freſh Attack on the Lines and Batteries there.

"Whilſt the Barricadoes were levelling for the Artillery, we attempted a ſecond Time to paſs the Woods and Precipices that cover'd the Flanks of the Enemy's Lines; but, before we could get up our Cannon, they perceived this Movement, and began to quit their Lines to oppoſe it, which made us reſolve, without further Delay, to attack them immediately in Front; and it was accordingly executed with the greateſt Vivacity, notwithſtanding the conſtant Firing both of their Cannon and Muſquetry. They abandon'd here all their Artillery, and went off in ſo much Confuſion that they never afterwards appeared before us.

"We took up our Quarters at *St. Marie's* that Night, and the next Morning enter'd the *Capeſterre*, which is the richeſt and moſt beautiful Part of this or any other Iſland in the *Weſt Indies*; 870 Negroes, belonging to one Man, ſurrender'd this Day.

"Here

" Here Meſſ. *Clainvilliers* and *Duqueruy*, deputed by the principal Inhabitants of the Iſland, met me, to know the Terms you would grant them; and, as I accompanied them to *Petit-Bourg* the next Day, and there preſented them to you; it is not neceſſary for me to mention any Tranſaction ſince that Time.

*I have the Honour to be*, &c.
J. CLAVERING."

" The above is a Journal of every Thing that has paſſed in the Military Way, ſince the Letter I had the Honour to write to you, Sir, on the 6th of *March*. What has happen'd ſince, in regard to the Capitulation, I beg Leave to refer you to my other Letter of this Date.

*I have the Honour to be*, &c.
J. BARRINGTON."

The Letter referred to is as follows, *viz.*

" I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that, by great Perſeverance, and changing entirely the Nature of the War, by carrying it on by Detachments, I have at length made myſelf Maſter of *Guadaloupe* and *Grand Terre*. This is a Work, Sir, that I believe the moſt ſanguine (conſidering our entire Separation from the Fleet) could not expect to have been performed by ſo ſmall a Body of Men.

" I ſhall not in this trouble you with a Repetition of what has been already ſaid; I ſhall only add, in general, that the great good Conduct of Brigadiers *Clavering* and *Crump*, and the Bravery of the Troops, got the better of every Obſtacle, forced the Enemy in all their Intrenchments and ſtrong Paſſes, took 50 Pieces of Cannon, and advanced as far as the *Capeſterre*, the only remaining unreduced

duced Part of the Country. This at laſt brought the Enemy to Terms. My Situation was ſuch, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, that what was done ſhould not be procraſtinated, as I was determined to grant no Truce for Time enough for the Inhabitants to recover from their Fears. Mr. *Moore* was abſent; the Thing preſſed; and ſome Reſolution was to be taken immediately. That which I took was according to the beſt of my Underſtanding, and I hope, Sir, you will approve of it.

" I believe, Sir, the infinite Conſequence and Value of *Guadaloupe* and *Grand Terre*, is not perfectly known in *England*, as (if I am rightly informed) there is more Sugar grown here than in all the *Leeward* Iſlands put together, beſides great Quantities of Cotton and Coffee. The Country, eſpecially the *Capeſterre*, the fineſt I ever ſaw, water'd with good Rivers every Mile or two, and a Port belonging to it, where all the Navy of *England* may ride ſafe from Hurricanes. And this can be explained, much better than I can by Letter, by Brigadier *Clavering*, whoſe infinite Zeal for his Majeſty's Service, and Talents as a Soldier, I hope will recommend him to Protection. Such Men are rare; and I think I may venture to aſſure you, there are few Things in our Profeſſion that he is not equal to, if it ſhall be thought fit to honour him with the Execution of any future Commands.

" I have appointed Col. *Crump* to the Government, who, ſince Governor *Haldane* left us, I have made act as Brigadier. His Merit is very great, both as a Soldier and a Man of Judgment; he is of this Part of the World, underſtands the Trade, Cuſtoms, and Genius of the People; and as he thinks nobly and diſintereſtedly, he would not have accepted of the Government, but in Hopes of advancing himſelf in the Army by that Means. I can-

cannot ſay how very uſeful, and how much our Succeſſes are owing to his good Conduct and great Zeal.

" As I have now nothing to fear from the Land, I am repairing, as well I can, Fort *Louis*, and fortifying the Iſle of *Cochon*, for the greater Security of the Harbour. The poor People here are in a miſerable Condition, but I ſhall do every Thing in my Power to procure them the Things they want.

" I have the Honour to ſend you, incloſed, the Capitulation of the Governor, as well as that of the Inhabitants. The latter have behaved, in all their Dealings, with great Candour; and it is a Juſtice I owe them to acquint you with it.

" The great Aſſiſtance I have received from Capt. *Lynn*, of his Majeſty's Ship the *Roebuck*, in the different Services I have been carrying on for the Reduction of theſe Iſlands, ought not to be forgotten by me, as well as his firſt Lieutenant, Mr. *Keating*, both of whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Favour.

" I cannot help congratulating myſelf, that I had juſt ſigned the Capitulation with the Inhabitants of *Grand Terre*, when a Meſſenger arrived in their Camp to acquaint them, that M. *Beaubarnois*, the General of theſe Iſlands, had landed at *St. Anne*'s, on the Windward Part of that Iſland, with a Reinforcement from *Martinico* of 600 Regulars, 2000 Buccaneers, and 2000 Stand of ſpare Arms for the Inhabitants, under the Convoy of M. *Bompart*'s Squadron. This Support, had it arrived an Hour ſooner, muſt have made the Conqueſt of that Iſland very difficult, if not impoſſible. As ſoon as he heard the Capitulation was ſigned, he re-imbarked again.

*Articles*

*Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies the Honourable Major General* BARRINGTON, *and* JOHN MOORE, *Esq; Commanders in Chief of his Majesty's Land and Sea Forces in these Seas; and M.* NADAU DUTREIL, *Governor for his most Christian Majesty of* Guadaloupe, Grand Terre, Desеada, *and the* Saintes.

*Art.* I. We the Governor, Staff and other Officers, of the regular Troops, shall march out of the Posts, with one Mortar, two Field-pieces of Brass Cannon, with ten Rounds for each Piece, Arms, Baggage, and the Honours of War.

*Granted, except the Mortar; and as to the Cannon, we will allow only four Rounds to each Piece; and on Condition that the Troops of his* Britannic *Majesty shall take Possession of the different Posts of the three Rivers, and the Hospital To-morrow Morning, the 2d of* May, *at* 8 *o'Clock; and that all Magazines of Provisions, Ammunition, and Implements of War, as well as all Papers relating to the Revenue, to be deliver'd into the Possession of a Commissary to be named by us for that Purpose.*

II. That we shall be sent to *Martinico*, in a good Vessel well provided, and by the shortest Passage. *Granted.*

III. That the Commissary General, Officers of Justice, Admiralty, and all such as have the King's Commission, shall likewise be sent to *Martinico* in a good Vessel, well provided, and by the shortest Passage. *Granted only for the Commissary General, and Officers of the Admiralty, and refused to the others.*

IV. That

IV. That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to *Martinico*. *Granted.*

V. That the Staff and other Officers ſhall have the ſame Number of Servants granted them, as were allowed by the moſt Chriſtian King, *viz.* to the Commiſſary 24; to the Lieutenant Governor 18; to the Fort-Major 15; to the Captains 12 each; to the Lieutenants 8 each; and to the Enſigns 6 each. *Granted.*

VI. That it ſhall be allowed to all the Officers who have Eſtates in this Colony (except to me the Governor, unleſs the King permits me alſo) to appoint Attorneys to act for them until the Peace; and if the Iſland is not ceded, the above-mentioned Officers, ſhall have Leave to ſell their Eſtates, and carry off the Produce. *Granted.*

VII. That a good Veſſel ſhall be allowed to the Lady of M. *Duclieu*, Lieutenant Governor General of the Iſlands, and Captain of one of the King's Ships, to carry her to *Martinico*, with the Equipage, Furniture, Plate, and Servants, ſuitable to her Rank: And alſo to the Governor's Lady, and the Wives and Widows of the Staff Officers. *Granted: One Veſſel for all the Ladies.*

VIII. That M. *de Folleville*, Lieutenant Governor of *Martinico*, ſhall have a good Veſſel to carry him and his Voluntiers thither, by the ſhorteſt Paſſage, with only ſuch Arms, Baggage, and Servants, as they brought with them. *Granted.*

IX. That the Sieur *Avril* of *Dominica*, and his Detachment ſhall be ſent thither with their Arms and Baggage. *Granted.*

X. That the Priſoners, Soldiers, and Sailors, ſhall be mutually exchanged. *Granted.*

XI. That all the Negroes who were enliſted, and continued till the laſt Day of the Attack, in the

the Companies of *Bologne*, *Petite*, *Dumoliere*, and *Ruby*, agreeable to the Liſt that will be given in of them, ſhall have their Freedom at the Expence of the Colony, as by Agreement.

*Granted, upon this Condition, that they are immediately ſent off the Iſland.*

XII. That the Men belonging to the Privateers, who deſire to go to *Martinico*, ſhall have a Veſſel to carry them thither. *Granted.*

XIII. That there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed for removing the Furniture, Effects, and Cloaths that are in the *Reduit*, or other Places, belonging to the Perſons that are to be ſent to *Martinico*, and that his Excellency, General *Barrington*, ſhall grant his Protection for the ſafe Conveyance of the above-mentioned Effects to the Place of Conveyance. *Granted.*

XIV. That there ſhall be an Hoſpital provided for the wounded and ſick that are in a Condition to be removed, and that the reſt ſhall be taken Care of and ſent with a Flag of Truce to *Martinico*, as ſoon as they are recovered.

*Granted: Thoſe that remain here ſhall be taken Care of at the Expence of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.*

XV. That all Subjects, formerly belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, who for Crimes were forced to fly their Country, and have carried Arms in this Iſland, ſhall be pardon'd, and allowed to remain in this Iſland as Inhabitants.

*They muſt go out of the Iſland.*

XVI. That the ſame Honours and Conditions ſhall be ganted to the King's Troops in the *Grand Terre*, as are given to thoſe in *Guadaloupe.*

*They ſhall have neither Mortar nor Cannon.*

XVII. That the Troops at the Head of the *Reduit*, as well as thoſe at the *Three Rivers*, ſhall march

march to the Poſt of the Camp at *la Garde*, and remain there till the Day of Embarkation.

*The Tranſport Ships ſhall be at the Great Bay Tomorrow Morning, to receive the Troops of the Garriſon, the Privateer's Men, and thoſe who are to paſs to* Martinico.

J. BABRINGTON, JOHN MOORE.
NADAU DUTREIL.

## *Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies and the Inhabitants of* Gaudaloupe, *&c.*

*Art.* I. The Inhabitants ſhall march out of their Poſts with all the Honours of War, *viz.* with two Field-pieces, their Arms, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

*Granted, in Conſideration of the brave Defence which the Inhabitants have made during an Attack of three Months, upon Condition that they lay down their Arms as ſoon as they have marched by our Troops, and that all the Forts, Poſts, Batteries, Cannon, Mortars, Firelocks, and Bayonets, with all Kind of Ammunition, and Implements of War, be delivered to a Commiſſary to be named by us; and that we ſhall have a Power of affixing Garriſons in all ſuch Places as we ſhall think proper.*

II. The Inhabitants of the Iſlands of *Martinico*, *Marigalante*, and *Dominica*, who came to the Aſſiſtance of this Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Arms and Baggage, and a Ship ſhall be provided to carry them, and the Servants they brought with them, to their reſpective Iſlands, with Proviſions for their Paſſage.

*Granted, except thoſe from* Marigalante, *who ſhall be ſent to* Martinico.

III. The Inhabitants shall be allow'd the free and public Exercise of their Religion; the Priests and Religious shall be preserved in their Parishes, Convents, and all other Possessions; and the Superiors, of the the several Orders, shall be permitted to send for such as they think necessary from *France*, and the neighbouring Islands; but all Letters wrote on this Occasion shall be transmitted by the Governor appointed by his *Britannic* Majesty. *Granted.*

IV. They shall observe a strict Neutrality, and not be forced to take up Arms against his Most Christian Majesty, or against any other Power.

*Granted*; *on Condition that they take an Oath within a Month, or sooner, if possible, to maintain all the Clauses of this Capitulation, as well as to remain exactly and faithfully neuter.*

V. They shall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Customs, and Ordinances; Justice shall be administred by the same Persons, who are now in Office; and what relates to the interior Police of the Island, shall be settled between his *Britannic* Majesty's Governor and the Inhabitants. And in Case this Island should be ceded to the King of *Great Britain* at the Peace, the Inhabitants shall have their Choice, either to keep their own political Government, or to accept that which is established at *Antigua* and *St. Christophers.*

*Granted*; *but when any Vacancies happen in the Seats of Justice, the superior Council of the Island is to name proper Persons to fill up those Vacancies, who must receive their Commissions from his* Britannic *Majesty*; *and all Acts of Justice whatsoever are to be in his Name: But with regard to any Change in the political Government, we grant it, if agreeable to his Majesty's Pleasure.*

VI. The

VI. The Inhabitants, as well as the religious Orders, ſhall be maintained in the Property and Enjoyment of their Poſſeſſions, Goods moveable and immoveable, noble and ignoble, of what Nature ſoever they may be; and ſhall be preſerved in their Rights, Honours, and Exemptions; and the free Negroes and Mulattoes in their Liberty. *Granted.*

VII. They ſhall pay no other Duties to his *Britannic* Majeſty, but ſuch as they have hitherto paid to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, without any other Charge or Impoſt; the Expences attending the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, the Penſions to Curates, and other cuſtomary Charges, ſhall be paid out of the Revenue of his *Britannic* Majeſty, in the ſame Manner as under the Government of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

*Granted*; *but if this Iſland is ceded to his* Britannic *Majeſty at the Peace, it ſhall be ſubject to the ſame Duties and Impoſts, as the other* Engliſh *Iſlands the moſt favoured.*

VIII. All Priſoners taken during the Attack of this Iſland ſhall be mutually exchanged. *Granted.*

IX. The free Mulattoes and Negroes, who have been taken, ſhall be conſidered as Priſoners of War, and not treated as Slaves. *Granted.*

X. The Subjects of *Great Britain* who have taken Refuge in this Iſland, whether Criminals or Debtors, ſhall have Leave to retire. *Granted.*

XI. No other but the Inhabitants actually reſiding in this Iſland ſhall poſſeſs any Lands or Houſes, by Purchaſe, Grant, or otherwiſe, before a Peace; but if at the Peace this Iſland ſhould be ceded to the King of *Great Britain*, then ſuch of the Inhabitants as do not chuſe to live under the *Engliſh* Government, ſhall be permitted to ſell their Poſſeſſions, moveable and immoveable, to

whom they will, and retire whenever they pleaſe, for which Purpoſe there ſhall be a reaſonable Time allowed.

*Granted*; *but ſuch of the Inhabitants as chuſe to retire, ſhall have Leave to ſell to none but Subjects of* Great Britain.

XII. In Caſe there ſhould be any Exchange at the Peace, their *Britannic* and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, are deſired to give the Preference to this Iſland.

*This will depend on his Majeſty's Pleaſure.*

XIII. The Inhabitants ſhall have Liberty to ſend their Children to be educated in *France*, and to ſend for them back; and to make Remittances to them while there. *Granted.*

XIV. The abſent Inhabitants, and ſuch as are in the Service of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the Enjoyment and Property of their Eſtates, which ſhall be managed for them by Attornies. *Granted.*

XV. The Wives of Officers, and others who are out of the Iſland, ſhall have Leave to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Servants ſuitable to their Rank. *Granted.*

XVI. The *Engliſh* Government ſhall procure for the Inhabitants an Exportation for ſuch Commodities as the Iſland produces, and are not permitted to be imported into *England.*

*Granted*; *as the Iſland produces nothing but what may be imported into* England.

XVII. The Inhabitants ſhall not be obliged to furniſh Quarters for the Troops, nor Slaves to work on the Fortifications.

*Granted*; *but Barracks will be provided as ſoon as poſſible for the Lodgment of the Troops*; *and ſuch Negroes as ſhall be employed with the Conſent of their Ma-*

*Maſters, on public Works, ſhall be paid for their Labour.*

XVIII. The Widows, and other Inhabitants, who thro' Illneſs, Abſence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately ſign the Capitulation, ſhall have a limited Time allowed them to accede to it.

*Granted*; *but all the Inhabitants, who chuſe to partake of the Advantage of this Capitulation, ſhall be obliged to ſign it within a Month from the Date hereof, or to quit the Iſland.*

XIX. The Men belonging to the Privateers, and others, who have no Property in the Iſland, and are deſirous to leave it, ſhall have Veſſels to carry them to *Martinico*, or to *Dominica* (at their Option) and ſhall be furniſhed with Proviſions for the Paſſage. Nevertheleſs, thoſe Perſons who have any Debts with the Inhabitants of the Iſland, ſhall be obliged to ſettle their Accounts with them before they depart. *Granted.*

XX. The Inhabitants ſhall have Leave to give Freedom to ſuch Negroes as they have promiſed it to, for the Defence of this Iſland.

*Granted*; *on Condition that they are immediately ſent off this Iſland.*

XXI. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Iſland, included in the preſent Capitulation, ſhall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and upon the ſame Conditions as are granted to his *Britannic* Majeſty's Subjects.

*Granted*; *but without affecting the Privileges of particular Companies eſtabliſhed in* England, *or the Laws of the Kingdom, which prohibits the carrying on of Trade on any other than* Engliſh *Bottoms.*

XXII. The Deputies of the *Grand Terre*, not having ſufficient Power to ſign the Capitulation, tho' the Colony adheres to the Conditions of it,

under the Authority of M. *Nadau*, may ſign it when they have their full Powers, and they will be comprehended in all the Clauſes. *Granted.*

*Given at the Head Quarters at* Capeſterre, Guadaloupe, *the firſt Day of* May, 1759.

J. Barrington, John Moore.
Nadau, Dutreil, Debourdge, Clainviller, Duqueruy.

*From Commodore* Moore, *dated* Cambridge, *in* Prince Rupert's Bay Dominique, *to Mr. Secretary* Pitt, May 11, 1759.

" Give me Leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the Capitulation of the Iſlands of *Guadaloupe* and *Grand Terre*, which Major-General *Barrington* ſends to you by this Expreſs; in gaining which, great Honour is due to the Troops. The ſtrong Holds the Enemy had, could not be conquered but by great Conduct and Reſolution.

" I hope the Conqueſt will prove as great an Acquiſition as it appears to me.

" It is with great Pleaſure, I think I may ſay, Sir, that, on this Expedition, great Unanimity has been kept up between the two Corps, as well in Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, as from our own Inclinations; it has ever been my Wiſh to have ſuch Harmony ſubſiſt, I flatter myſelf I have always ſucceeded.

" I beg Leave to acquaint you, Sir, that, on the 2d Inſtant, being informed the *French* Squadron, under the Command of M. *Bompart*, was to Windward of *Marigalante*, I put to Sea in the Night, and endeavoured to get up with them; but, after beating five Days, and having gained very little, two of our Cruizers, that I had ſent dif-

different Ways to watch the Enemy's Motions, ſaw them the 6th Inſtant, return betwixt the two Iſlands into Fort *Royal*. From the almoſt conſtant Lee Currents, it being very difficult for Ships to get to Windward, it muſt always be in the Enemy's Choice, whether they will come to a general Action or not. Their Squadron conſiſts of nine Sail of the Line, and three Frigates.

" I ſhall, in Conjunction with General *Barrington*, give every Aſſiſtance in my Power to any other Service."

---

## *A Deſcription of* Guadaloupe.

FATHER *du Terterre*, a *French Franciſcan* Miſſionary, has given the following Deſcription of *Guadaloupe*.

This Iſland, called by the *Indians Karukera*, and by the *Europeans Guadaloupe*, on Account of the Beauty and Goodneſs of its Waters, derives its Name (as ſome pretend) from a *Spaniſh* Proverb, in which the Name of an ancient and famous Author called *Lopez*, is uſed by Way of Commendation; ſo that *L'agua de Lopez* is as much as to ſay, that its Water is excellent; and in Truth all the *Spaniſh* Flotas in their Way to the *Indies*, were obliged by an Arret of State, to take in Water at this Iſland, and always did ſo till it was ſettled by the *French*. Some Authors ſay, and perhaps more probably, that it was ſo named by the *Spaniards*, on Account of its Reſemblance to the Mountains of *Notre Dame de Guadaloupe*, in *Old Spain*.

It lies in 16 Deg. N. Latitude, and dividing towards the North, requires a double Deſcription

to be well underſtood; for it is parted in two by a ſmall Arm of the Sea, called the Salt River, which, joining the Eaſtern Ocean to the Weſtern, forms two Iſlands, one of which, called *Grand-Terre*, is little cultivated; but the other, called *Baſſe-Terre*, or properly *Guadaloupe*, is, in my Opinion, the beſt and moſt beautiful of all the *French Antilles*.

Its Length from N. to S. is about 20 Leagues; and its Breadth from E. to W. about thirteen.

All the Middle of the Iſland is filled with lofty Mountains, frightful Rocks, and dangerous Precipices. About the Centre, a little verging to the South, is the famous Mountain of Sulphur, the Foot of which is the Summit of all the reſt, and which towers ſo high into the Air, that at its Top one may have the Pleaſure to ſee the Clouds form, and hear the Thunders roll beneath. This Mountain is almoſt round; but a little above its Platform are two ſmall Eminences like two little Points of Rocks, diſtant from each other about 20 or 30 Paces; one on the South Side, the other on the North; this laſt reſembles the Gulph of Hell, or the Mouth of *Ætna*, ſmoking like a Furnace, and in a clear Night this Smoke may be ſeen intermixed with Flames of Fire.

There are two Bays in this Iſland, which may be conſidered as its two Breaſts, ſince from them the Inhabitants draw all their Suſtenance; or rather as two Magazines, replete with all its Strength and Riches.

It muſt be owned that there is no Place in the World which affords, both for Uſe and for Pleaſure, more excellent Water than *Guadaloupe*; ſince in that ſmall Compaſs there are more than fifty Rivers which diſcharge themſelves into the Sea, many of which, eſpecially thoſe in the Bays, are navigable by Boats for more than two or even three Leagues.

Leagues. Not to mention the numberleſs fine Springs which riſe among the Rocks, and after a thouſand beautiful Meanders loſe themſelves in the large Rivers; for as the Middle of the Iſland is extremely mountainous, moſt of the Rivers are, properly ſpeaking, Torrents, which ruſh moſt impetuouſly into the Sea; and in their Courſe ſweep away the talleſt Trees, and roll down ſuch huge Stones, that they appear in the Sea like ſmall Rocks. I meaſur'd one that was ſix Feet ſquare.

For my Part I muſt own, I never taſted more exquiſite Delight in *Guadaloupe*, than that of reclining under the Shade of the Trees that over-hang thoſe beautiful Rivers; for as they leave on their Borders a thouſand broken Rocks, you may hear, beſides the agreeable Murmur of the main Stream, a thouſand ſmall Gurglings, which in Truth are as pleaſing to the Ear as ſo much Muſic. One cannot walk ten Paces by the Side of theſe Rivers without finding many natural Baths, where in the Shade one may waſh at Pleaſure in the cleareſt Water. In regard to its Taſte, I need only ſay, that it is Rock-Water. In a Word, theſe Rivers are like little Paradiſes, where all the Senſes are regaled with the moſt pleaſing Delights that they can enjoy with Innocence.

I am certain that the River *de Dupleſſes* flows in in its Courſe over a Mine of Vitriol or Iron. It is very aſtringent, and all the Rocks that it leaves are encruſted or tinged with Iron. There is a ſmall River in the flat Country over-againſt the little Iſland *aux Gouyaves*, which from Time to Time is as white as Milk. This, perhaps, may paſs over a Mine of Silver.

As to the large Salt-Water Stream which divides the two Iſlands, this is only an Arm of the Sea, or a Communication of the Eaſtern Sea with

the

the Weſtern. It is 15 or 16 Paces broad, and two good Leagues in Length. Its Flux and Reflux are the ſame with the Sea on the Coaſts. It will only bear Veſſels of 20 or 25 Tons, and its Navigation too is very dangerous. Towards the Middle of it, on the Right-hand, as you go from the ſmall Bay to the large one, is a Fountain which may be heard afar off, and has a moſt clear, freſh, and moſt excellent Water. This is of vaſt Uſe to the neighbouring Inhabitants, who have therefore named it the *Fair Hoſteſs*.

About a hundred Paces from a large Spring, and two or three Paces from the Sea, is a Lake ſeven or eight Feet broad, and 35 or 40 long. This is nothing but a Receptacle of many boiling Springs, which are round about it. Three or four Paces round this Lake the Ground is as hot as Fire, and on digging up one or two Shovel-fulls, it immediately ſmokes, cracks, and a Fountain of boiling Water iſſues forth.

I ſhall conclude with ſaying, that this, without Diſpute, is one of the moſt populous of all our Iſlands; and none of them produces more Sugar, Indigo, and Cotton; ſo that I am ſurprized that the Produce of this Iſland ſhould be ſo much decried; for in my Time it was of more Value than all the reſt; owing perhaps to the Fault of their Inhabitants, who would not take equal Pains to cultivate and improve them.

---

## *A Deſcription of* Marigalante.

*Marigalante* (which, by the Vigilance of Commodore *Moore*, is likewiſe fallen into our Hands) is one of the *Caribbee Iſlands*, lies about

30

30 Miles N. E. from *Dominica*, and 40 S. E. from *Guadaloupe*, in Long. 61. Lat. 15′. 4°. It is of a roundish Form, about five Leagues and a half from N. to S. and from E. to W. It was discover'd by *Columbus* in 1493, who gave it this Name from that of his own Ship. It is full of Hills, abounds with Tobacco, and has several fresh Springs, and a large Grotto, with a River in it, running a good Way under Ground, and abounds with Crabs. It has several other large deep Grottos, which are called by the Name of *Saints*, and many fresh Rivers and Ponds. For two Leagues along Shore are vast high Rocks, strait as if made so by Art, full of Holes as a Pigeon-house, in which are Multitudes of Tropic Birds. On its South-East Side are black Rocks full of white Specks; but the West Shore is plain.

The Isle is cover'd with Trees, among which the Cinnamon is always verdant. The other Products are the same with the rest of the *Caribbees*. Among other Fish about it are the Lamantins, or Sea-Cows, that bring forth two at a Time, which suck like Calves; the Sea-Devils; the Recude, which is eight Feet long, and kills other Fish immediately by its Bite, which is said to be as poisonous as that of a mad Dog.

The Plantations are on the South Side. The *French* began to send Colonies thither in 1647, and after several Wars, having expelled the Natives, kept Possession. In 1691, General *Codrington* went with a Squadron from our Leeward Islands, under Commodore *Wright*, and landed some Men, who taking the Town and the Fort, and making the Governor and his Lieutenant Prisoners, ruin'd all the Plantations, and destroy'd the Country, and thence reimbarked to attack *Guadaloupe*.

This

This Conqueſt is juſtly eſteem'd of ſo great Importance to the Commerce of this Nation, that whatever tends to give a true Idea of its real Value, deſerves Regard. For this Reaſon we inſert the following Extract of Letter from an Officer at *Guadaloupe* to his Friend at *Newcaſtle upon Tyne*, dated *May* 9.

" Since the Articles of Capitulation have been ſigned, we have been ſo hurried in the Repairs of the Forts and Barracks, in reconnoitring the Iſland, and in taking the Arms from the Inhabitants, who ſeem pleaſed with the Change, that I have had little Time to write. This is the moſt delightful Country I ever ſaw, and here would I ſtay, but for what is more dear left behind. The Dangers and Difficulties we have encountered are too many to enumerate, but the *Gazette* muſt ſhine with our Conduct and Intrepidity. The Loſs of our Regiment (*Elliot*'s) is 100 private Men killed and wounded, and 80 dead of the Country Diſorder. Lieutenant *Rowland* is recover'd. Our Fleet waters at *Dominica*, a neutral Iſland, which had a *French* Governor, but the Commodore, with the People's Conſent, changed for an *Engliſh* one. We muſt have another fine flat Iſland, called *Marigalante*, about ſix Leagues diſtant, and hope to give ſoon a good Account of it. Two Men of War lie off *St. Euſtatia*, to prevent the *Dutch* ſupplying the other *French* Iſlands with Proviſions, *&c.* The *French* Fleet are nine Sail of the Line, and five Frigates: Ours are twelve Sail of the Line, eight Frigates, and four Bombs. Our Iſland Privateers have had a fine Time on't; they have carried off about 5000 Negroes, and the Produce of the Plantations near the Shore. The *French* have kept the grand Harbour of this fine Iſland, in which may ride the whole Navy of *England*, ſo much a Secret, that

that their truſty Friends the *Dutch*, do not know its Navigation."

After the above Account of the Succeſs of this Expedition, it will not be amiſs, I apprehend, to ſay ſomething of the Occaſion of it.

The Plan of an Expedition againſt ſome of theſe Iſlands is ſaid to have been formed by Capt. *Shuldham*, who, ſome Time before, was taken in his Majeſty's Ship the *Warwick*, by a Squadron of *French* Men of War, and carried into *Martinico*. While he was Priſoner at that Place, having the Liberty of the Town of *St. Peter* upon his Parole, he made many uſeful Obſervations on the Strength of the Forts, and the moſt proper Method of attacking them with Succeſs. On his being exchanged, he communicated theſe Remarks to Commodore *Moore*, Commander of the Iſland Squadron, who ſent him home with proper Recommendations to the Perſons in Power. Such were ſaid to have been the Reaſons for the large Armament ſent out under Commodore *Hughes*; for laying an Embargo on Ships from *Ireland*, with Proviſions; and on Ships from *North America*, bound to the *Weſt Indies*. To theſe may be added the Account brought by Ships lately arrived, of Commodore *Moore*'s being left cruizing off *Martinico* with nine Ships of War, to prevent any Reinforcement of Men or Stores going into that Place.

---

## *A brave Action of Capt.* GRIGNION, *Commander of a Privateer.*

*St. Jago de la Vega* in *Jamaica*, *Feb.* 10, 1759.

By a Gentleman arrived here on *Monday* laſt from

from *Curacoa* we are informed, that on *Saturday* Se'nnight, Capt. *Peter Grignion*, Commander of a Privateer of *St. Kitt's* (Conſort of the *Thurloe* Privateer, Capt. *Mantle)* cruizing off *Curacoa* Harbour, diſcover'd a *French* Schooner Privateer coming in; whereupon Capt. *Grignion* croſſing the Harbour, got between the Schooner and the Town, when an Engagement enſued in Sight of the Fort, and ſo near it, that three of the Schooner's Balls paſſed the Governor and other Gentlemen, who, happening to be then near the Fort, were viewing the Engagement. The Fort was then order'd to fire upon the *Engliſh* Privateer, which it did, 36 Shot, without Effect; *Grignion* having boarded and made Prize of the Schooner, and returned a low Obeiſance to every Shot fired from the Fort.

During the above Engagement, the Commander of a *French* Privateer Snow, (who had been beating up for Voluntiers at *Curacoa*, and had ſhipped near 100 ſtout Fellows, *Dutch* free Negroes included) applied to the Governor for Leave to go out againſt the *Engliſh* Privateer; which having obtained, a Number of new Voluntiers immediately jumped on Board. The *Frenchman* inſtantly ſailed out, whom Captain *Grignion* perceiving, ſent his Prize away, and tho' he had but 50 Hands left, waited for his formidable Antagoniſt, who coming up cloſe, endeavour'd ſeveral Times to board him, but in vain, *Grignion*'s Sloop ſailing round the *Frenchman* with great Eaſe, and pouring in a Broadſide, and a Volley of Small Arms each Time. They then, at Three in the Afternoon, came to a cloſe Engagement, and continued till Duſk, when they lay by to refit. The Fire in a little Time was renewed on both Sides with great Bravery, and continued till Twelve at Night, when they parted by Conſent, and *Grignion* purſued his Cruize. During the

the Engagement, Wagers of 1000 milled Dollars to 100 were laid againſt *Grignion*. The *Frenchman* returned next Day to careen, being greatly damaged, and having a Number of Men miſerably wounded and burnt, but would not own any killed, tho' many of the Voluntiers were miſſing.

---

## *Some unfair Practices of the* Dutch.

HItherto we have taken little or no Notice of the numerous Complaints againſt the *Dutch*, who, as a neutral Power, ought not to have ſhewn more Favour to one Party than to the other, of the Powers at War, yet have clandeſtinely ſupplied our Enemies with all Manner of Stores and Proviſions from the Beginning of it. Theſe illegal Proceedings, of our pretended Friends, at length became ſo notorious, that our Miniſtry, highly provoked, gave Leave to our Privateers and Men of War, to examine and ſeize all *Dutch* Ships on Board of which they found any contraband Goods. The *Dutch*, to evade this, invented a thouſand Contrivances to impoſe upon our Marine People, whereby they frequently eſcaped the moſt diligent Search. But not content with this, they be-thought themſelves of a new Way, not only of protecting their own Ships, but likewiſe thoſe of their *dear Friends* the *French*, from the Caption of our Privateers and Men of War: This was, by procuring for them *Paſſports* from the *Dutch* Admiralty; the Effect of which was, that thoſe public-ſpirited Gentlemen, who had riſqued their Fortunes in fitting out Privateers, withdrew their Aſſiſtance, the Privateers were laid up, and the *French* ſuffered to range at large without Interruption. Two Inſtances of this foul Practice will ſerve to explain this

this Matter, as related in the following Extract of a Letter from *Dover*.

" The *Princess Louisa*, Captain *Dosh*, was brought into *Dover* by a Privateer: The Papers were sent up to a Proctor, who on a strict Examination found a *Dutch Passport*, and all Things fair and regular, and thereupon advised the Captors to release her. They did so; but the very Day she was to sail, the Captain was challenged to be a *Dunkirker*, who, on being detected, ran away. It appeared that he lived, and had a Wife and Family at *Dunkirk*, and his Ship and Cargo were condemned; both which have been ever since perishing at *Dover*, occasion'd by an Appeal. The first Agent, I am told, was a worthy Merchant, who (for what Reason I am not able to tell) refused acting; and now the Appeal is said to be carried on by a *Frenchman*.

The *Demoiselle Marie de Rotterdam*, *Johannes Dirkson*, sailed from *Dieppe*, and arrived at *Rochelle*, the 13th of *December*, 1757; at *Calais*, the 13th of *February*, 1758; at *Rochelle*, the 23d of *March*, 1758; in going from thence to *Dunkirk*, with 250 Pieces of Brandy, was brought into *Dover* by a Privateer. Her Bills of Lading were made to Order; and tho' the Captain owned the Cargo to be *French* Property, and going from one *French* Port to another, yet on the Proctor's finding a *Dutch Passport*, advised the Captors to let her go. She went directly to *Dunkirk*, discharged her Brandy, took in another Cargo, with which she was again brought into *Dover*. The Rogue of a Captain, who had hitherto escaped by Virtue of his *Dutch Passport*, and pretending to be a *Dutchman*, proved to be a *Frenchman*, and Lieutenant of the *Prince de Soubise* Privateer, when taken by the *Dunkirk* Man of War; his Ship and Cargo were thereupon condemned.

Upon

Upon the Examinations at *Dover*, it has appeared, That *French* Ships, which had never been in *Dutch* Ports, have had *Dutch Paſſports*; how they came by them, the *High and Mighty* only know.

---

## *The Engagement of the* Iſis *and* Æolus, *with ſome* French *Frigates.*

AN Officer in the *Iſis* Man of War, writes thus to his Friend at *Plymouth*. "On the 20th of *March*, being cruizing on the Coaſt of *France*, about Five in the Afternoon, in Company with the *Æolus* Frigate of 30 Guns, we fell in with a *French* Fleet of Merchant Ships of 35 Sail (convoy'd by four of the *French* King's Frigates) off the Iſle of *Rhe*. Captain *Elliot*, in the *Æolus*, who greatly out-ſailed the *Iſis*, began the Attack with two of the Frigates, the *Le Blon* of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the *Minion* of 20 Guns and 142 Men, and continued the Attack with the greateſt Bravery and Intrepidity, within Piſtol-Shot, for about half an Hour before we could come up to his Aſſiſtance, occaſioned by our running to Leeward in order to attack the Commodore; and before we came up, the *Minion* had ſtruck to the *Æolus*. In this Action, the firſt Captain of the *Minion* was killed, the Second mortally wounded, and the Third ſlightly, with 29 private Men killed, and 25 wounded.

"We made all the Sail we could after the *Le Blon*, but could not come any nearer to him than within Muſket-ſhot a-ſtern, in which Poſition we continued chacing, and firing our Bow-chace Guns at him, and he his Stern-chace at us, from half an Hour paſt Six o'Clock in the Evening, till Nine, when we gave over Chace, becauſe our Pilot would not

take Charge of the Ship if we continued it any longer, as we were ſo cloſe in Shore, and the Wind blowing right upon it."

---

## *The remarkable Reſcue of the* Anſon *Cutter, after being taken by the* French.

THIS Account is contained in a Letter from *Plymouth*, dated *April* 13. On *Wedneſday* laſt came in here the *Anſon* Cutter, which was taken off Cape *Finiſterre*, by a *French* Privateer of ſuperior Force. They took out of her the Lieutenant, Maſter, and all the inferior Officers, leaving on Board 20 Men and Boys, and put into her 26 Men to command her. The *Engliſh* (Men and Boys) left on Board, were all, except four, put into the Hold in Irons; but having Knives in their Pockets they jagged them, made them into Saws, and began to work upon their Bilboa-bolts, which after many tedious Hours, put them in a Poſture to exert themſelves. The firſt Man that got out knocked down the Centinel, and took his Cutlaſs and Piſtol from him. The others, in their Confinement, had provided themſelves with ſhort Junks of ſmall Tow-line, about three Feet in Length each. The Ring-leader, with the Centinel's Cutlaſs and Piſtol, went upon Deck, and began the Aſſault, all the others follow'd him, and a terrible Combat enſued; for the Centinel having his Arms taken from him, made ſuch an Alarm, that moſt of the *French* came upon Deck armed, but the bold *Engliſhmen* ſo knocked them about with their Junks of Rope, and their Ring-leader thronged thro' them with his Arms (tho' he received Wounds with their Cutlaſſes over his Shoulders and Arms, all which he

he was not the leaſt deterred at) and ruſhed on to the *French* Captain, then diſcharged his Piſtol, which wounded him in the Head. This put an End to the Fray, and the *Frenchmen* begged for Quarters, which were granted. When they had gained the Victory, not one amongſt them was Mariner enough to conduct the Veſſel; but they obliged the *French* Captain to ſtand Pilot to bring her to ſome Port of *England*; to whom they declared, if they found any Deceit in his Proceedings, they would immediately murder him, and likewiſe all his Countrymen that were on Board. The *French* Captain was very conformable to their Requeſt, and conducted them ſafe to this Harbour.

---

## *The brave Defence of Capt.* COLIN DOUGLAS, *Maſter of the* Betty, *from* Clyde *to* Jamaica.

BY a Letter, dated *St. Kitt's*, *April* 10, was received the following Account. On the 5th, being to the Windward of *St. Martin*'s, we made three Sail to Windward, two of which we perceived to be Sloops, and the third their Prize; as ſhe never came near us, but lay to Windward and looked on, immediately we got every Thing in the beſt Order we could; by Two o'Clock, the biggeſt of the Sloops got along Side of us, and began to fire, but after the firſt Broad-ſide, ſhe kept at ſuch a Diſtance, that we fired very little for half an Hour. By this Time the other got up, and they both got under our Stern, where they conſulted together for a Quarter of an Hour, and fired their fore-maſt Guns as they could get them to bear. A little after Three, they ran along Side of us, one on each Side, where they kept a briſk Fire for three Quar-

ters of an Hour; the ſmall Sloop then hauled her Wind and ſtood from us, the People on Board her ſeemed to be in very great Diſorder; the other ſoon followed; they came again under our Stern, keeping a Muſket-ſhot from us, and ſeemed to be getting ready for boarding. At Five they both run up our Starboard Side, with large Jars at their Bowſprit End, and told us we had much better give up, for they were determin'd to be on Board: But all our People, both Sailors and Paſſengers, were in high Spirits, and determin'd to prevent them. They were now cloſe along Side, and the Matter was warmly diſputed till Six, the largeſt of the Sloops attempted more than once to board; but her Bowſprit was ſo low ſhe could not get it over our Quarter. From Six, till half an Hour after Seven, they lay under our Quarter, but came not near enough for us to uſe our Muſkets; and as we had no Stern-chace, we could bring none of our great Guns to bear upon them. A little before Eight they hauled down their white Flags, and ſtood away on a Wind. They left us in a terrible Condition, but we had the good Luck to loſe none of our People, nor indeed to have any of them wounded, unleſs ſome ſlight Scratches with Splinters.

---

## *An obſtinate Engagement between Captain* GILCHRIST *and a* French *Man of War.*

THE *Southampton* Man of War, Captain *Gilchriſt*, in her Paſſage from *Yarmouth* Roads to the *Downs*, fell in with the *Melampe*, Captain *Hotham*, *March* 27, and hailed her. Captain *Gilchriſt* acquainted Captain *Hotham*, that he had In-

for-

formation of two Ships that came out that Day from *Dunkirk*, and that if he would join him, and ſteer ſuch a Courſe, it was not improbable but they might fall in with them. They accordingly agreed, and made for the Coaſt of *Flanders*. Towards the Evening of the ſame Day they deſcried two Sail, and gave Chace immediately. The *Melampe*, being the better Sailer, came up with them firſt, and got ſo cloſe as to engage both Ships at once, which ſhe did for near three Quarters of an Hour, and ſuffer'd very much in her Rigging. In the mean Time Captain *Gilchriſt* came up, and got between the *Melampe* and the *French* Ship that was engaging her. The other *French* Ship, on ſeeing the *Southampton* come up, ran away.

Now began one of the moſt obſtinate Engagements that has happen'd this War: They fired with equal Fury on both Sides, and both Captains behaved with that Bravery which became their Stations; but the Courage and Reſolution of Captain *Gilchriſt*, animated his Men to ſuch a Degree, that they exceeded any Thing I have heard of, and at laſt, obliged the *French* to ſtrike their Colours. The *Southampton*'s People boarded, and found the *French* Ship to be the *Danae*, of 40 Guns, and 340 Men. She was a King's Ship, and was bound with another, North-about, to *Canada* with Stores. The *Southampton* laid along Side of her about ſix Glaſſes, and notwithſtanding it was ſo ſharp an Engagement, ſhe had but one Man killed, and ſo wounded; among the latter is the brave Captain *Gilchriſt*, who was ſhot through the Shoulder with a Pound Ball, and went aſhore at *Yarmouth*, where he was attended by all the Phyſicians and Surgeons in the Town, who hoped the Wound was not mortal.

The *Danae* loſt her firſt and ſecond Captains, and the People of the *Southampton* imagine about 80

Men, as they found ſeven or eight dead at ſome of the Guns. The *French* Captain was the ſame Man who fought the *Lion*, Captain *Brett*, ſo valiantly in the laſt War.

During the Action, the *Melampe* laid by to refit, and was coming up juſt as the *Danae* ſtruck. By the great Care and Skill of the Surgeons, Captain *Gilchriſt* was at length perfectly recover'd.

---

*The brave Defence, and unhappy Cataſtrophe, of the* Saliſbury *Privateer, of* 12 *Carriage Guns and* 50 *Men; in a Letter from a Marine Officer, dated* Bayonne, March 24, 1759.

"I Am ſorry to acquaint you with our unhappy Condition from the Priſon. On *Friday*, *March* 16, in the Latitude of 44. 20, N. Long. 5. 00 W. we engaged the *Baſque* Privateer of *Bayonne*, of 22 eight Pounders, and 260 Men, when our Officers and Men behaved themſelves with undaunted Bravery againſt ſo great Odds. The ſecond Broadſide, Captain *Peacock* was killed. We fought your Ship for three Glaſſes after, till there was not a Man left on the Quarter-deck, but what was killed or wounded, except the Captain of Marines, when we received an unhappy Shot under our Starboard Quarter, which ſet our Magazine on Fire, and blew up the After-part of our Main-deck, and diſmounted two of our Guns, and ſprung two Beams by our main Hatch-way, which at length reduced us to the Neceſſity of calling to our Enemies as well for Aſſiſtance as Quarters, which they ſoon complied with; and had not they come to our Aſſiſtance immediately, we ſhould all have periſhed, our

our Men and Officers being miſerably burnt by the Powder, and all our Rigging ſhot to pieces, and two Leaks between Wind and Water. That Night they kept all the Carpenters at Work on the Snow, and the next Day they ſent us on Board her, and brought us into *Paſſage* in *Spain*, where they kept us till the 20th, and then ſent us to *St. John de Luz*, where we got Carriages for the wounded and burnt, who came to *Bayonne* that Night; the wounded were all put in the Hoſpital, and are now in a fair Way of Recovery. We have loſt moſt Part of our Cloaths by Fire, and have no more Subſiſtence than the Foremaſt-men, which is eight Sous *per* Day: We therefore hope you will remit us 5*l. per* Man, placing each Man's Money to his own Account. Your ſpeedy Compliance will for ever oblige your humble Servants, whoſe great Neceſſity calls for ſpeedy Relief."

---

*The miſerable Diſtreſs of Captain* BARON *and his Crew; in a Letter from Captain* BRADSHAW, *of the* Andaluſia, *dated from* Halifax, April 30.

"THE 27th of *Feb.* being then in the Lat. of 34 Deg. N. Long. 47 Min. W. about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, we ſaw a Veſſel without Maſt, about three Miles to Leeward of us, I immediately bore down to ſee what ſhe was; I found it to be the *Dolphin* Sloop, Captain *Baron*, from the *Canaries*, bound to *New York*; they had been from the *Canaries* ever ſince *September* 11, 165 Days, 115 of which they had had nothing to eat. I ſent my Boat on Board to ſee what Condi-

dition they were in: My People called to me, and told me, they were quite helpleſs and ſtarving, and deſired to know whether I would take them on Board: I order'd my People to put them in the Boat and bring them on Board, which accordingly they did. When they came along Side of our Ship, we were obliged to haul them in with Ropes, they were ſo weak. There were the Captain and Seven others; but ſuch poor miſerable Creatures ſure never were ſeen; had it been a Week longer, they muſt all have died. When I came to examine the Captain and the People, they told me they had not had any Proviſions for upwards of three Months, before they ſaw me; they had eaten their Dog, their Cats, and all their Shoes, and, in ſhort, every Thing that was eatable on Board.

"On the 10th of *January*, they all agreed to caſt Lots for their Lives, which accordingly they did, the ſhorteſt Lot was to die, and the next ſhorteſt was to be the Executioner. The Lot fell upon *Anthony Gallatia*, a *Spaniſh* Gentleman, a Paſſenger; they ſhot him through the Head, which they cut off and threw over-board; they then took out his Bowels and eat them, and afterwards eat all the remaining Part of the Body, which laſted but a very little while.

"The Captain told me, that they were for caſting Lots a ſecond Time, but it happen'd very luckily, that he bethought himſelf of a Pair of Breeches he had which were lined with Leather; he ſoon found them, took out the Lining, and cut off for each Man's Share a Piece of about an Inch and an half Square for the Day's Allowance; that, with the Graſs that grew upon Deck, was all the Support they had for about twenty Days before I met with them: The Graſs, as my People told me, was, in ſome Places, four or five Inches long. The Captain

tain brought on Board the remaining Part of the Leather Lining, which I have got, and a Piece of the ſame that was the Allowance for one Man for the Day.

" Words cannot expreſs the deplorable Condition they were in when I met them. I have on Board the Captain's Journal of all their Proceedings. I brought ſeven of them ſafe in here, well and hearty; one died at Sea. They had not been on Board my Ship two Hours before we had a moſt violent hard Gale of Wind; the Captain told me he verily believed that the Ship founder'd that very Night."

---

## *The Proceedings of our Sea and Land-Forces in the* Eaſt-Indies; *and the fruitleſs Attempt on* Madraſs.

WE have before given an Account of the Advantages gained by Admiral *Pocock*'s Squadron over the *French* Fleet commanded by Monſ. *d'Aché*, off Fort *St. David*'s Road, the 29th of *April*, 1758; likewiſe the Admiral's further Progreſs in Purſuit of the *French* Fleet till the 3d of *Auguſt*, when he engaged them off *Pondicherry*, and obliged them to run back again into that Road. Since theſe Occurrences, other Letters have arrived from the Admiral, with the following Account of the Proceedings of his Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, from the 24th of *March*, 1758, to the 19th of *April*, 1759; ſome of which have been before related, as above-mentioned; the reſt take as follows,

The

The *French* Squadron continued in *Pondicherry* Road until the 3d of *September*, when they ſailed for the Iſlands to clean and refit, two of their Ships being in a very bad Condition, and the other conſiderably damaged. By the beſt Accounts of their Loſs in the laſt Action, it amounted to 540 killed and wounded.

The Company's Ship the *Pitt*, arrived at *Madraſs* the 14th of *September*, with Col. *Draper* on Board, and a Detachment of his Regiment.

M. *Lally* went with all his Troops to *Cavical* the 23d of *September*, and reached *Pondicherry* the 28th, without being the leaſt moleſted by the *Tanjour* Troops in his March.

He afterwards canton'd his Troops in the *Arcot* Province, and the 4th of *October* marched into *Arcot* without Oppoſition.

On the 12th of *December* the *French* Army moved from the Mount and *Mauralon* towards *Madraſs*; ours cannonaded them for about an Hour, as they croſſed *Chaultry* Plain, and killed about 40, without any Loſs on our Side, as the *French* had little Artillery, and ill-ſerved. They marched in three Diviſions; one directly towards our People, one towards *Egmore*, and the other down *St. Thomé* Road. Colonels *Lawrence* and *Draper* were afraid that this laſt might get Poſſeſſion of the Iſland Bridge, and therefore retired to the Iſland; and the ſame Morning Part came into Garriſon, and Part took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts in the Black Town. The ſame Morning the *French* hoiſted their Flag at *Egmore* and *St. Thomé*. The 13th every Thing was quiet, not a Gun fired on either Side. The 14th in the Morning, the *French* marched their whole Force to attack the Black Town. Our ſmall Parties retreated into Garriſon, and about an Hour after a grand Sally was made, com-

commanded by Col. *Draper*. The Regiment of *Lorrain* was surprized, and a very hot Action ensued. Col. *Draper* made such a Push as would astonish all who do not know him; and if he had been briskly followed by his two Platoons of Grenadiers, he would have brought in eleven Officers, 50 Men, and four Guns more; but they did not do Justice to their Leader, who received the whole Force of two Platoons to himself. He had several Balls thro' his Coat, but was not touched; so had Capt. *Beaver*.

M. *Lally*'s Brigade of fresh Men coming up to the Support of the Regiment of *Lorrain*, Colonel *Draper* returned into the Garrison. On this Occasion Captains *Billhook* and *Hume* were killed. Capt. *Paschal* and Lieut. *Elliot* wounded, three or four other Officers taken, and about 150 private Men killed, wounded, or taken. On the Side of the Enemy (by M. *Lally*'s own Account) Mr. *Rebout* and another were killed, Major *Sabounet*, and five others wounded, two of them mortally; Count *d'Estaine*, in Rank a Brigadier General, said to be the best Officer among them, taken, and 400 private Men killed or wounded. Deserters make their Loss much greater. After this Sally little was done by the Enemy till the 6th of *January*. That Day they opened the Batteries against the Fort, and kept a considerable Firing of Shot and Shells till the 26th, which disabled 28 Pieces of Cannon, and three Mortars, but had not the Effect of destroying the Defences. Nevertheless they advanced their Trenches, and erected a Battery quite up to the Head of the Glacis, consisting of four Pieces of Cannon, which they opened on the 31st, but after two or three Hours were obliged, by the superior Fire of the Fort, to inclose those Embrazures again. The same Thing happen'd

for

for five Days ſucceſſively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their firſt grand Battery, 450 Yards diſtant. By the Account of Deſerters, their Loſs of Officers and Men in their advanced Battery was very conſiderable, and they had ſeveral Pieces of Cannon diſabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their Fire continually decreaſed from 23 Pieces of Cannon, which they had at one Time, to only ſix Pieces; however, they advanced their Sap along the Sea-ſide, ſo far as to embrace the North-Eaſt Angle of the Cover'd Way, from whence their Muſquetry obliged the Beſieged to retire. In this Situation Things remained for ſeveral Days: The Enemy endeavoured to open a Paſſage in the Ditch by a Mine; but they ſprung it ſo injudiciouſly, (being open to the Fire of ſeveral Cannon from the Fort) they could make no Advantage of it. Major *Calland* having taken the Command of the Seapoys and Country Horſe, with a few *Europeans*, collected from the Garriſons of *Tritchenopoly* and *Chingleput*, commanded before by Capt. *Preſton*, was in the mean Time of great Service, by keeping at a few Miles Diſtance, and ſtopping the Roads; which obliged the Enemy four ſeveral Times to march large Detachments to oppoſe them, and coſt them, on each of theſe Occaſions, ſeveral Men.

On the Evening of the 16th of *February*, his Majeſty's Ship the *Queenborough*, commanded by Capt. *Kempenfelt*, and the Company's Ship, the *Revenge*, arrived with the Detachment of Colonel *Draper*'s Regiment, conſiſting of 600 Men, under the Command of Major *Monſon*, and immediately diſembarked Part of them. The Beſiegers fired very ſmart upon the Town the firſt Part of the Night; but before Day-light they raiſed the Siege, and

and marched off; and taking their Rout by *Ogmore*, destroyed the Powder-mills. After their Departure, were found in the Batteries, and Places adjacent, upwards of 40 Pieces of Cannon, but very few of them serviceable, no less than 33 of them having been destroyed by our Artillery. By the last Advices received at *Madrass* of the Enemy, they were in the Neighbourhood of *Arcot*, to which Place our Troops were preparing to follow them with all possible Expedition. By an intercepted Letter from M. *Lally* to M. *Leyrit*, it appears he despaired of succeeding, and had determined to put in Flames the Houses of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely Arrival of the Ships. Capt. *Kempenfelt*, in his Letter to Vice-Admiral *Pocock*, says, the gallant Defence made by the Garrison, was owing to the indefatigable Vigilance and Bravery of Col. *Draper* and Major *Brereton*, together with the Prudence, Resolution and Generosity of Mr. *Pigot*, who disposed of the Management of all Stores and Provisions in such a Manner, that every Thing was, from the Regularity of it, speedily supplied, and, at the same Time, all Waste prevented. He frequently visited the Works every Day, and was liberal to all who signalized themselves.

Vice Admiral *Pocock*, in his Letter dated the 22d of *March* last, in *Bombay*, gives an Account, that Col. *Ford*, with the *Bengal* Detachment, had obtained a complete Victory near *Musulipatam*, over the Marquis de *Conflans*, whom M. *de Bussy* left with the Command of the Troops to the Northward, and it was expected that he would soon be in Possession of that Place.

The Admiral also mentions, that an Expedition, undertaken by the Gentlemen of the Settlement of *Bombay*, against the governing Powers of *Surat*, had

had ſucceeded, without great Loſs of Men killed and wounded.

To the foregoing Account let us ſubjoin the following Letter, intercepted going from *Pondicherry* to *Muſulipatam*, which gives a pretty juſt Idea of the preſent Situation of the *French* in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

" You deſire an Account of the taking of Fort *St. David*'s. A particular Detail of it might then have been entertaining, but at preſent it is too old, and the Recital, which you muſt have heard from many different People, would now be tireſome.

" Shall I mention to you our unfortunate Expedition to *Tanjore?* Bad News is intereſting, but painful to the Writer. We laid Siege to *Tanjore*, and made a Breach, but were obliged to retire for Want of Proviſions and Ammunition, leaving behind us nine Pieces of Cannon, eight of which were 24 Pounders. The Army has ſuffered greatly from Hunger, Thirſt, Watching, and Fatigue. We have loſt near 200 Men, as well by Deſertion as by Death. This Check is very detrimental to us, as well with Regard to our Reputation, as the real Loſs we ſuffered. Add to this, the Departure of our Fleet, which ſailed Yeſterday to the Iſlands to refit, having been roughly handled in a ſecond Engagement on the 3d of *Auguſt*, in which we loſt 350 Men.

" Poor *French!* What a Situation are we in! What Projects we thought ourſelves capable of executing, and how greatly are we diſappointed in the Hopes we conceived upon taking Fort *St. David*'s! I pity our poor General: He muſt be extremely embarraſſed, notwithſtanding his extenſive Genius, without either Money or Fleet; his Troops very diſcontented; his Reputation declining; and the bad Seaſon approaching, which will oblige us to

to subsist at our own Expence, being unable to form any Enterprize for procuring us other Funds. What will become of us? I am not apprehensive for myself, but I am sorry to see we do not shine.

" I forgot to tell you, that above 20 Officers of different Corps have gone on Board the Fleet, and that if M. *Lally* had given Permission to depart to whoever desired it, the greatest Part of them would have embarked, so greatly are these Gentlemen disgusted with the Service."

The following is a Translation of an intercepted Letter from M. *Lally*, the *French* General, to the Governor of *Pondicherry*, with a further Discovery of the bad Condition and ill Temper of the *French* Army, and the Embarrassments of their General.

*Camp before* Madrass, 14 Feb. 1759.

" There is a fine Opportunity of striking a Stroke here; a 20 Gun Ship in the Road, laden with all the Riches of *Madrass*, and 'tis reported she is to lie there till the 20th. The *Expedition* is just arrived, but M. *Gartin* is not a Man for the Attack, for they have made him fly once already. On the other Hand, the *Bristol* scarce vouchsafed to appear at *St. Thomas*'s, for on the vague Report of 13 Vessels being off *Porto Novo*, she took fright, and after having disembarked the Ammunition with which she was laden, would not even give herself Time to take on Board the 12 Pieces of Cannon which she lent us during the Siege.

" If I was to judge of the Point of Honour, in the Company's Officers, I would break them even as I would a Glass, as well as some others. The *Fidelle*, the *Harlim*, or even this same *Bristol*, with the Loss of her 12 Pieces of Cannon, would certainly have taken this *English* Ship, could they have been prevailed on to have gained the Wind of her

in

in the Night; *Maugendre* and *Tremillier* are ſaid to be good Men, but had they been employ'd in tranſporting 200 wounded Men which we have here, their Service would have been of Importance.

" We remain ſtill in the ſame Poſition; a practicable Breach made upwards of ten Days, tho' none of us dare ſo much as put our Heads over the Trenches to look at it. I expect on our Arrival at *Pondicherry*, we muſt all look out for other Employments, for that of the Art of War requires too much Patience.

" Of the 1500 Seapoys, that attended our Army, I look upon it that 800, or thereabouts, are employ'd to carry Sugar, Pepper, and other Goods, to *Pondicherry*; and as to our *Cooleys*, they have been all employ'd on the ſame Account ſince the Day of our Arrival here.

" I have this Day taken the Reſolution to lay the Black-Town in Aſhes, and blow up the Powder-Mills, *&c.* Could you ever imagine that 50 *French* Deſerters, and 100 *Swiſs*, could ſtop the Career of 2000 of the King's Troops, with other of the Company's, that are here exiſting?

" In ſpite of all the Details that every one ſends at Pleaſure of the Butchery that has been made among our People, you will be more ſurprized when I tell you, that had it not been for the two Sallies, the four Engagements, and the two Batteries that were wrong traverſed, we ſhould not have loſt 50 Men from the Beginning of the Siege to this Day.

" I have wrote to M. *d'Aché*, to know if he ſtill perſiſts in not coming here: Let who will drain the *Pollyars* of Money, I will not; and I declare now, as I did a Month ago, I do not intend to intermeddle, directly or indirectly, with any Thing that may relate to the Adminiſtration, either civil or military. I would ſooner command the *Caffrees* at *Mada-*

*Madagascar* than remain in this *Sodom*, which it is not impossible but the Fire of the *English* may destroy sooner or later, if that of Heaven does not.

*P. S.* I am obliged to acquaint you, that M. *de Soupeir* has refused to take upon him the Command of the Army, which I have offer'd him, tho' I have given him Duplicates of the Orders the Court gave me. You and your Council must take Charge of it yourselves. I will only undertake to bring it back to *Arcot* or *Padrass*; send there your Orders, or come yourself to take the Command, for I will quit it on my Arrival."

---

*A brave Action of Capt.* EDWARDS *and his Crew, in the* Favourite *Privateer; in a Letter from one of his Officers, dated* Gibraltar, May 12.

AFter cruizing off *Cadiz* ten Weeks, we took a *French* Snow from *St. Domingo*, on *April* 14, in Company with the *Thetis*, valued at 7000 *l.* Next Day we spied two Sail; the *Thetis* chaced one, and we the other. We soon lost Sight of the *Thetis*, and continued our Chace, but could not come up with her. At Eleven o'Clock we spied another Sail standing towards us, upon which we prepared for Action: Half an Hour after Eleven she hoisted *French* Colours, and gave us a Broadside, and being a good Sailor she passed us. We gave her Chace till Eight o'Clock, when we got pretty Close, and gave her two or three Broadsides, which she returned. We left firing, being at too great a Distance, but still continued to chace.

At Three o'Clock on *Sunday* Morning, *April* 15, being about a Mile from her, it fell almost calm;

we got out our Oars, and rowed almoſt within Muſket-Shot, and engaged her 15 Minutes very ſmartly; ſhe ſtill got away, and our People being much fatigued, were ſerved with half a Pint of Wine each, and then rowed with great Courage; about half an Hour paſt Five in the Morning came up with her; it immediately fell calm, and a deſperate Engagement began, which laſted two Hours and a Half without Intermiſſion, then the *French* Ship ſtruck. No ſooner had ſhe done this, but our Main-top-maſt went away, which frighten'd us, leſt the *French* ſhould hoiſt their Colours again; but they were ſo ſhatter'd, they were in no better Condition than we. Our Boat being ſhot thro' in many Places, took us ſome Time before we could get her to ſwim. We had ſeven Men wounded, four of whom were in a bad Way. All our Sails were ſhot to Pieces, our Rigging and Maſts ſhatter'd, and ſeveral Shot thro' our Hull; ſo that we wanted every Thing new except the Mizen-maſt.

The *French* had 13 killed and 9 wounded. We had only two Rounds and a half of Powder when they ſtruck, having fired 50 Broadſides at her. She is a very fine Ship, much ſuperior to ours in Force, is called *le Velour*, from *St. Domingo*, mounts 20 nine Pounders, and 4 twelve Pounders, and had 110 Men on Board. Our Ship had 16 ſix Pounders and 4 three Pounders, and near the ſame Number of Men; but our Lieutenant and 16 Men were on Board the Prize we took the Day before; we had likewiſe 25 Priſoners to guard.

This was allow'd by all to be a very deſperate Engagement. At Eleven o'Clock on *Sunday* we got Things in the beſt Order we could, and ſteered to *Gibraltar*; that Night our Prize joined us. The *Velour* is a Ship between 5 and 600 Tons Burthen, laden with Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, *&c.*

*The*

*The violent, tho' voluntary Cataſtrophe of Capt.* ENGLEDUE, *on the Coaſt of* Gambia; *in an Extract of a Letter from a Merchant, dated* James-Fort, March 22, 1759.

I Had wrote thus far, when I was interrupted by the moſt ſhocking News I ever experienced. O my Friend, *Engledue* and his Sloop are no more (what a dreadful Alternative!) cut off by thoſe damn'd Villains in the *Caſſinka* Country, who attack'd him at the Port of Trade, where he defended himſelf; he weighed Anchor to get clear of the Creek; they purſued and buſh-fought him; he killed 17 of the Brutes. At laſt, being wounded with an Arrow on the Breaſt, and moſt of the Crew deſtroy'd, he went into the Cabin, open'd the Powder Scuttle, hailed the Natives to come on Board, collected the Remains of his Crew, laid a Train, walked the Quarter-deck with a Piſtol in his Hand, a Black-boy ſtanding ready with a lighted Match; when he ſaw a ſufficient Number on Board, he gave the Word of Command to fire; my faithful Slave obey'd; their Bodies were ſcatter'd in the Air; and the Almighty, I hope, with open Arms was ready to receive their Souls. Above 30 of the Barbarians periſhed by the Exploſion. Thus died, like a Hero, poor *Engledue*, with eight fine Lads, my own Slaves, whom he trained up; they ſteered by the Compaſs, and were complete Seamen: There, there's my Loſs; the Cargo was trifling. It is not 20 Days paſt that I was with the King in the *Caſſinka* Country, and ſettled, as I thought, a laſting Friendſhip with him. He received me with all Demonſtrations of Joy and Honour; ſaid, that as the *French* were now driven out

of his Country, he looked on us as his only Friends; ſold me Slaves, and I parted with him on the beſt Terms in the World. It is not ten Days ago that I left the Sloop, all well, and in perfect Harmony, and brought a few Slaves to the Fort, in order to diſpoſe of them for Goods; nor is there any Account of the leaſt Falling-out between *Engledue* and the Natives, but that they fell on him for the Sake of Plunder. The brave Defence, and the Diſappointment of the Villains, will ſtrike a Terror, and render them cautious how they attempt the like. I wiſh my private Misfortune may prove an Advantage to the Public. *Engledue* deſerves to be immortalized: Others tamely offer'd their Throats. —At preſent I am more fit for a Bed than writing; for the glorious Exit of *Engledue* and my Boys, are ſtill uppermoſt in my Thoughts. The Veſſel this goes by is under Way, and I muſt conclude; indeed it is with Difficulty that I can write at all: You are the only one by this Conveyance: My Mind will be more at Eaſe in a few Days: Till then, my Friends muſt excuſe me.

*P. S.* About the ſame Time that Capt. *John Engledue* was blown up, his Brother from *Briſtol* had the Misfortune to be ſhipwreck'd on ſome Shoals to the Southward of *Gambia:* The Ship afterwards floated off; but, notwithſtanding their Endeavours to ſave her, ſhe ſuddenly ſunk: The Captain and Crew took to their Boats; and, after having been fourteen Days in them, arrived ſafe at *Sierra-Leone*; where the firſt News the poor Captain received was, that his Brother was blown up. —What a Train of Misfortunes happen to ſome People!

*Of*

## *Of the intended Invaſion from* France; *and the Meaſures taken by the* Engliſh *to defeat it.*

DUring the greateſt Part of this Summer we were continually alarmed with the vaſt Preparations making in *France*, both by Sea and Land, for a Deſcent on ſome of our *Britiſh* Coaſts. A large Army, for this Purpoſe, was ſaid to be poſted at *Dunkirk*, to be ready for Embarkation, and ſome of their beſt Generals appointed to conduct it. Another numerous Body of Forces was collected at *Breſt*, another at *Toulon*, and a great Number of Troops planted all along their Coaſts. A ſtrong Fleet was lodged in *Breſt* Harbour, and another at *Toulon*.

Beſides theſe terrifying Armaments, we had the following Article of News from *Havre de Grace*, dated *May* 17. Two thouſand Workmen are employ'd here in building 150 flat-bottom'd Boats, 100 Feet long, 24 broad, and 10 deep. An hundred thouſand Livres are paid to them weekly. Theſe Boats are to have a Deck, and to carry two Pieces of Cannon each, and to uſe either Sails or Oars, as Occaſion may require. Some will carry 300 Men, with their Baggage, and others 50 Horſes with their Riders. One hundred and fifty more are building at *Breſt*, *St. Malo's*, *Nants*, *Port l'Orient*, *Morlaix*, and other Ports of *Britany*. The whole is to be ready by the Time fixed for the Sailing of M. *de Conflans*'s Squadron from *Breſt*.

This grand Armament was ſaid, at firſt, to be intended for *Dover*; where, being landed, the Army was to march directly for *London*. Another Time we were told, that its Deſtination was for *Scotland*, to be accompanied with the Pretender,

who (as it was ſuggeſted) having a large Party in that Country, would raiſe Troubles, and give a Diverſion to our Arms. But if that ſhould not be thought feaſible, an Attempt was to be made upon *Ireland*, where it was not doubted but the Papiſts, who are very numerous in that Kingdom, would not fail of favouring an Invaſion, as the Succeſs of it might be propitious to their Religion.

With reſpect to the Project of landing an Army in *Scotland*, the Public had an Account of it in the following Extract of a Letter from a Jeſuit at *Cologn*, to his Friend at *Amſterdam*, dated *July* 13, 1759.

" If what is affirmed in Letters from *London*, and mentioned even in Letters from *France*, be true, namely, that Admiral *Rodney* has deſtroy'd the greateſt Part of the Preparations made by the *French*, at *Havre*, for their Expedition beyond Sea, the Execution of their grand Project muſt be deferr'd. But it is nevertheleſs certain, that this Project was actually reſolved on. In the End of *March*, Prince *Edward* (as he is called) or the young Pretender, who wants neither Judgment nor Foreſight, came to *Verſailles*, and there this Expedition was ſettled. Propoſals were made to him, and he made others. Notwithſtanding the Behaviour of *France* to him in the End of the Year 1748, and the Life he has been obliged to lead ſince that memorable Æra, he determined to make another Expedition to *Britain*. But he wanted to be ſure of the Conditions he ſhould propoſe. He was deſired to name them. He demanded as follows:

1. Forty thouſand Men at leaſt.

2. Good and ſure Funds for maintaining them, and for every Thing belonging to ſuch a Body of Forces.

3. The abſolute Command of this Army.

As

As to the first Article, he was answer'd, he should have it, and likewise the Second. But as to the Third, a strong Aversion was shewn to it: Upon which he entirely broke off the Negotiation; and since that Time he has disappeared: He is thought, however, to be in the Dutchy of *Bouillon*.

His third Demand was rejected, because the ruling Party at *Versailles*, had firmly resolved to give the Command to the Prince *de Soubise*, in whose Favour they talked at that Time of reviving the high Office of Constable of *France*. This is now dropt; and if what is talked of be true, that the Prince of *Conti* is willing to take the Command in this Expedition, it will certainly take Place."

Our Ministry being well informed of every Step taken by our Enemies, were particularly careful to guard against a Surprize. The Militia, which had been newly raised and disciplin'd, was order'd to be in Readiness in every County, to march wherever they should be wanted. Camps were formed upon the Coasts; and every Thing was got ready to give these *French* Guests a proper Reception whenever they should think fit to visit us. But all these Precautions would not have prevented the Enemy from landing, and the Nation would have suffer'd a great deal from their Hostilities, before they could have been forced to abandon the Country. To prevent a threaten'd Evil, is, in a Manner, equal to a Victory gain'd; and we took the wisest Measures to put it out of their Power of doing us any Harm. We employ'd our numerous Fleets in blocking up those Harbours where the Strength of their Navy lay. By this Means the Junction of their Fleets was frustrated, their flat-bottom'd Boats were render'd useless, and their numerous Forces lay idle in the Towns along their Coasts.

We may conceive a pretty good Idea of the mighty Preparations in *France* for an Invasion of *England*, and the Embarassment they met with, from an Article inserted in the *Paris* News-Papers, dated *June* 12, as follows.

"The formidable Armament in our Ports against *England*, is the Subject of Conversation in every Company. There are not less than 26 Ships of the Line at *Rochefort*, *Port L'Orient* and *Brest*, ready to put to Sea; but one Thing embarrasses us a little, namely, the bringing round the Ships at *Rochefort*, and *Port L'Orient* to *Brest*, whilst upwards of 30 *English* Men of War watch the Hour of their putting to Sea. M. *de Conflans*, to whom the Court sent Orders to try to elude the Vigilance of the *English* Admirals, hath written back Word, that their Fleet is station'd in such a Manner, that it is scarce possible for a large Ship to pass unobserved, but that nevertheless he would obey his Orders. If our Court really meditates an Invasion of *England*, it will be absolutely necessary for our Admirals to put to Sea, and get into the Channel, to cover the flat-bottom'd Boats, which, it is proposed, shall put to Sea from *Dunkirk*, and from some other Parts in *Normandy* and *Picardy*, at the same Time. It is the general Opinion, that the Landing will be made within some Leagues of *Dover*. Some more Troops are ordered to *Provence*, as the *English* appear often on that Coast."

This is a general View of the Proceedings on both Sides; but we should not do Justice to the Merit of our brave Admirals and Sailors, if we did not enter into a more minute Detail of their gallant Actions.

Sir *Edward Hawke* was sent with a strong Squadron to the Bay of *Biscay*, to watch the Motions of the *French* Fleet in *Brest* Harbour, and to prevent their

their Sailing from thence. Admiral *Boſcawen* was poſted with a ſtout Squadron off *Toulon*, where M. *le Clue* lay with a Fleet ready to put to Sea, with a Deſign to join that at *Breſt*. The Courage, Vigilance and Activity of each of theſe Admirals had been ſo often proved, that there was no Doubt of their giving a general Satisfaction. As they were upon different Stations, it will be proper to give a diſtinct View of the Conduct of each of them.

---

## *The Proceedings of Sir* EDWARD HAWKE *and his Fleet in the* Bay of Biſcay.

THE Road before *Breſt*, called the *Bay of Biſcay*, is a wide, and, very frequently, a turbulent Sea; and therefore a Fleet that would block up this Harbour will encounter many Difficulties and Obſtructions, ſuch as will often endanger the Ships, and the Succeſs of the Enterprize. If they lie too cloſe in Shore, they will run the Hazard of being drove on Rocks, Shelves, and Shoals; if, to avoid this, they are ſtation'd at too great a Diſtance, they will give frequent Opportunities to the Enemy's Ships, eſpecially in the Night, of paſſing and repaſſing to and from the Harbour. No Man was better acquainted with the Nature of the Bay than Sir *Edward Hawke*, nor better able to ſurmount the unavoidable Difficulties he was to meet with. To this End, he ſtation'd Capt. *Hervey*, with ſome Ships, near the Entrance of the Harbour, while himſelf, with the reſt of the Squadron, kept at a greater Diſtance, yet ſo as to be within Call, whenever his Aſſiſtance ſhould be neceſſary. Capt. *Hervey* had not been long

long on his Station, before he gave a notable Specimen of his Activity and Bravery; an Account of which we have, in the following Letter from an Officer to his Father, dated *July* 17, 1759.

*Dear Father*,

"I am going to give you an Account of a very brave and extraordinary Action that has happen'd close to *Brest* Harbour. We have three or four Ships under the Command of Capt. *Hervey* of the *Monmouth*, who is watching the *French* Fleet, and does it so closely, that they let no Boats even go into *Brest*, or come out of it, but what they take. The 14th Instant they were at Anchor before the Harbour, and saw four Ships coming down to *Brest* between the Shore and some Rocks, about the Passage *Du Tour*. The Commodore immediately got under Sail with the *Pallas* Frigate, and plied up to the Ships that anchored close to the Forts of *Conquet*, which were guarded by four Forts, and a Battery, that fired upon the *Monmouth* and *Pallas*, and bombarded them the whole Time they were going in; but their Boats cut out the Vessels, and made Sail with them with *Swedish* Colours flying. They prove to be laden with Iron, Timber, *&c.* and it is thought with Cannon, for the *French* Fleet at *Brest*. While this was doing, the *Monmouth* and *Pallas* kept a continual Fire on the Forts, and it seems they drove all the People and Soldiers several Times from their Guns; and returned with very little Damage, and no Loss of Men. The *Monmouth* remained opposite to the Forts, till all the Ships and Boats were got clear out with the *Pallas*. It is impossible to tell the great Joy this gives our brave Admiral, and the whole Fleet, that two Ships should take out four from under

under ſuch a Fire, in Sight of 20 Ships of the Line, in their own Port, and four Flags flying.

We talk of nothing for the preſent but this brave Undertaking, and how well the Captains *Hervey* and *Clements* behaved in ſo dangerous a Situation, as they had but juſt Room to work their Ships, whilſt they engaged ſo warmly. They ſay, that during the Engagement, the Hills were cover'd with People. Theſe Prizes are juſt ſent to us from Capt. *Hervey*, who ſtill keeps his Station, to the great Mortification of the *French*, who frequently throw Shells at our Ships ſtanding in to obſerve their Motions. We all ſtood very near the other Day, and lay-to in Sight of their Harbout, where the *Monmouth* with her little Squadron was lying watching them. The *French* ſay, they will come out and fight us yet; but we do not believe them; and if their Friends are prevented from carrying them Neceſſaries, they abſolutely cannot move."

The intrepid Reſolution with which Captain *Hervey* executed the Admiral's Orders, in cutting out the four Store-Ships, ſtruck the Enemy with Aſtoniſhment. And by the Help of ſome Fiſhing-Boats, he was daily ſupplied with freſh Greens. For 12 Miles along the Coaſt, he ordered the Fiſhermen to acquaint the People, that in caſe they refuſed to ſend him Refreſhments, he would beat down a Monaſtery, and all the Houſes within Reach of his Guns, one of which belong'd to M. *Conflans*, their Admiral. The *French* Fleet, it ſeems, was in no Condition to put to Sea, notwithſtanding all their Threats; they had not Half a Sufficiency of Seamen or Stores; nor could any neutral Ships (on which they greatly depended) poſſibly get in.

Not long after this Exploit, the Captain had another Opportunity of ſignalizing his Bravery; an

an Account of which we had in the following Letter from an Officer, dated *July* 22.

" Our Fleet was this Day very nearly brought to a general Action. Commodore *Hervey*, who is off the Port of *Breſt*, with ſome Ships, put in Yeſterday, and attacked ſeven Sail of *French* Ships, and two ſmall Men of War, under the Fort of *Conquet:* But being little Wind, they hawl'd them into a dry Creek, where it was impoſſible to get at them, and he retired with little Damage. The Morning following four *French* Men of War of 74 Guns came out of *Breſt* upon the *Monmouth* and *Montague*, who plied up towards them, to draw them off, when we all appeared ſtanding in; and tho' the *French* Ships were clean, under all their Cannon and Shells, yet they immediately made Sail to return to their Port, the *Monmouth* and *Montague* following them with all Sail. Commodore *Hervey* brought one of their 74 Guns Ships to a ſhort Action; but getting within their Narrows, and being fired at, and Shells thrown at him, the Signal was made to call him off. The whole *French* Fleet made a Motion to ſail, and ſome were coming out, but thought better of it, and ſubmitted to the Indignity of ſeeing four of their large Ships retire from two of ours, and in Sight of their whole Fleet, and cloſe to their Batteries. This whole Action, and the Manner we heard and ſaw the old *Monmouth* behave, has done the greateſt Honour to her and her Commander, and is the whole Talk of the Fleet, being a moſt extraordinary Action, and would have ended in taking one of them, had they had three or four Miles further to go. We all anchored off *Breſt*, in the Evening, and reinforced Capt. *Hervey* within the Bay, who, it is ſaid, is going on ſome Enterprize."

Let-

Let us ſuſpend, for a Moment, the Operations of our vigilant Admirals and Commanders, while we relate an Inſtance of uncommon Joy and Exultation which was diffuſed thro' the Fleet, on receiving the News of the complete Victory gain'd by Prince *Ferdinand* over the *French* in *Germany*. Of this we were informed by the following Letter from an Officer in Sir *Edward Hawke*'s Fleet, dated *Auguſt* 27.

" A very agreeable Occaſion furniſhes me with Matter for ſome few Moments of Entertainment to you.

" This Day our whole Fleet ſtood in cloſe to the Mouth of the Goulet of *Breſt-water*, within Sight of the whole *French* Fleet, and ſaluted them with a Diſcharge of 21 Guns from each Ship. This *Feu de Joye* has been occaſion'd thro' the late glorious Victory obtained by his Highneſs Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*.

" It is impoſſible to deſcribe the great Spirits of the Fleet on this naval Rejoycing within Sight and Hearing of the Enemy; as well as the many extraordinary Provocations we have already given to the *French* Flag.

" We have made no Scruple to anchor our Fleet before *Breſt-water*, where an equal Number of Ships were riding with their Flags and Enſigns, in falſe Triumph and Arrogance. They have anſwered this Defiance with remaining in Safety, and encountering us at a Diſtance. They know the Diſpoſition of our worthy Admiral, they are convinced that he is abſolutely determined to engage them cloſely, if Fortune ſhould ever enable him to put in Practice the ultimate of his Deſires. He has already given them the moſt evident Proofs that he is in Earneſt; and as they are well acquainted with his preſent determined Reſolution,

and

and are by no Means Strangers to his eſtabliſhed Character, I am confidently of Opinion, that no mock Battle will be the public Theme of Converſation during our whole Cruize.

" His Royal Highneſs, Prince *Edward*, (agreeable to the natural Maxims of his auguſt Family) diſcovers ſuch a Portion of Affibility and Good-Nature, that he has been received, with the moſt viſible Appearance of Joy, Attachment, and Senſibility. He has imparted, if poſſible, new Vigour to our brave Countrymen; and I doubt not but his Preſence will, if Occaſion ſhould offer, additionally animate our Fleet in the Day of Battle.

" Under the Auſpices of ſo well-beloved a Prince as his Royal Highneſs, and ſo brave and diligent an Admiral as Sir *Edward Hawke*, we promiſe our Country Courage, Circumſpection, and indefatigable Perſeverance."

The next Inſtance of Commodore *Hervey*'s Vigilance and Activity, we had an Account of, was in the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer off *Breſt*, dated *Sept.* 22.

" The *Southampton* Frigate, with ſome empty Victuallers, are juſt returned to the Fleet from Commodore *Hervey*'s Squadron, which they left two Days ago off *Breſt*. When theſe Victuallers went to them the 19th Inſtant, they found that brave Commander, with another Ship, driving before them three very large *French* Ships of War, that, by the Commodore's Letter to the Admiral, came out of *Breſt* the Night before, with an Intention to make off, but found themſelves too cloſely watched. Theſe Ships appeared, at firſt, as if they would engage the *Monmouth* and *Bienfaiſant*, tho' under their Ports always: But theſe two Ships chaced them in again within three Miles of their Fleet, till juſt dark; when by a Signal from the *French*

*French* Admiral, the three *French* Men of War ran into a little Bay at the Mouth of the Harbour, and there anchor'd about half a Mile from the Shore, ſurrounded with about 4 or 500 Pieces of Cannon, and Numbers of Mortars placed at the Entrance of *Breſt*. The *Monmouth* fired ſome Shot at them juſt as they tacked about from her, which they were in too great a Hurry to return. The Commodore ſtood out again to join the reſt of the Fleet off *St. Mathew*'s. We were told, that there were 70 or 80 fiſhing Boats, and other Veſſels, full of Men, well armed, about theſe three Ships, intending, had it fallen calm, to have deſtroy'd the *Monmouth*. The next Morning, Captain *Hervey* went in with the *Bienfaiſant*; the three Ships attempting to get into the Harbour, while their Admiral and ſeven Ships got under Sail; but finding the other ſafe, they came to an Anchor in the Entrance, it falling calm. They have been once more driven in again by the Vigilance of that Commander."

Another bold Exploit of Commodore *Hervey*, is related in the following Letter from an Officer on Board the *Achilles*, off *Breſt*, dated *October* 5.

" The 28th of laſt Month, Commodore *Hervey* (our Ship belongs to his Squadron) order'd all the Barges to come on Board his Ship in the Afternoon. At Night we went in the *Monmouth*'s Barge, with four other Barges. I was in ours, and having rowed till near One in the Morning, we got into a Bay cloſe to the *French* Fleet, in order to attack a little Yatch belonging to the *French* Admiral. As ſoon as Commodore *Hervey*, who led us, got Sight of the Fort under which the Veſſel lay, the Yatch hailed the *Monmouth*'s Boat, and fired; we immediately all fired our ſmall Arms, and puſhed on Board as faſt as poſſible. The Commodore, himſelf, and his People were the firſt on Board, and car-

carried her thro' all their Fire. We boarded next to follow their brave Example. We found them with Swords and Piſtols in Hand; the *French* running under their Deck, begging their Lives. Our People cut her Cable, and our Boats brought her out in the Midſt of inceſſant firing from the Shore. We found ourſelves in great Danger, nevertheleſs we towed and halloo'd all the Way. In the Morning, we were met by the reſt of the Ship's Boats. We got to our Ships not a little tired, nor a little pleaſed at a Conqueſt that might have been more dearly bought; but nothing could have been done here ſo mortifying to the *French*. All the wounded Priſoners were ſent in a Flag of Truce. The Commodore, who received no Hurt, a Shot only paſſing thro' his Coat, has generouſly given up his Share of the Prize and Head-money to the People who went in the Barges with him; and we believe that all the Captains of his Squadron will follow ſo worthy an Example."

The Enemy made ſeveral other Attempts to get out of the Harbour, but were ſo narrowly watched by the Commodore, that they could find no Opportunity to execute their Purpoſe.

Another Account of Sir *Edward Hawke* and his Fleet, before the bad Weather obliged him to quit his Station, was, in the following Letter from on Board his Majeſty's Ship *Firme*, one of thoſe Sir *Edward* had detached to cruize in *Queberone* Bay, dated *Sept.* 20, 1759.

" I take this Opportunity of a Veſſel which brought us Wine this Day, to inform you, that we are in good Health and Spirits: We are now ſtation'd at the Head of *Queberone* Bay, not far from *Port L'Orient*, with the following Ships, *viz.*

Ships.

| Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. |
|---|---|---|
| *Firme* —— Capt. | *Reynolds* Commodore —— | 60 |
| *Falkland* —— | *Drake* —— | 50 |
| *Colcheſter* —— | *Rodham* —— | 50 |
| *Melampe* —— | *Hotham* —— | 36 |
| *Pallas* —— | *Clements* —— | 36 |
| *Sapphire* —— | *Strahan* —— | 32 |
| *Adventure* —— | *Moore* —— | 32 |
| *Acteon* —— | *Jacobs* —— | 28 |
| *Coventry* —— | *Burſtem* —— | 28 |
| *Succeſs* —— | *Ourry* —— | 24 |

*Pluto* Fireſhip.

Sir *Edward Hawke*'s Fleet, conſiſting of 21 Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates and other Veſſels, is cruizing between *Uſhant* and *Breſt*, and but 30 Hours Sail from us. We have been in our preſent Situation ſince *Monday* laſt, and diſcovered in this Bay 100 Sail of Tranſports under Convoy of two Frigates, and a large Ship of 50 Guns. They have Soldiers on Board to the Amount of 53,000 Men, if we may credit a Liſt found on Board a *French* Veſſel taken by one of our Cutters; and it is intimated that their Intention was to land ſomewhere in *Ireland*. We are now able to ſtop their intended Expedition, which is one good Point gained; and we hope, before many Days enſue, to give you a Detail of their further Diſappointment; I mean, by our taking or deſtroying them."

## *The Conduct and Bravery of Admiral* Boscawen, *off* Toulon.

AT the ſame Time that Sir *Edward Hawke* took his Station in the Bay of *Biſcay*, in order to prevent the *French* Fleet from ſailing out of *Breſt* Harbour, Admiral *Boſcawen* proceeded with a ſtrong Squadron to the Road off *Toulon*, with an Intent to block up that Harbour, in which lay M. *de la Clue*, with a large Fleet, ready to put to Sea, being deſtin'd to join that at *Breſt*. He had not been there long, before an Occaſion offer'd for the Exertion of his well-known Abilities; of which we had an Account in the following Extract of a Letter from on Board the *Namur*, dated *June* 8, 1759.

" We are cruizing off *Toulon*, where we have been ever ſince the 10th of *May*, keeping in the *French* Fleet. We ſee the *French* Ships in the Harbour every Day. They are Eleven in Number, with their Sails bent, and two others repairing; but we are of Opinion they will not come out while we ſtay here.

" The 6th of this Inſtant, we gave Chace to two *French* Frigates that were going into *Toulon*, and cut them off from the Harbour, ſo they were obliged to anchor in a ſmall Bay, where the Admiral order'd the *Culloden*, *Conqueror*, and *Jerſey*, in order to deſtroy them; they were ſupported by four Batteries on the Shore, ſo that they found it impracticable, and our Ships, by the Aſſiſtance of the Boats of the Fleet, were got out again, after an Engagement with the Batteries and the two Frigates for an Hour and a Quarter. The *Culloden* had her Main-yard ſhot away, and 15 Men killed, and two or three more ſince dead of their Wounds.

The

The above three Ships are refitted, and ready for any Service. Thank God, the Fleet is healthy, and all in good Spirits. We are thirteen Sail of the Line; and the two that the *French* are fitting, makes them the ſame Number. We are looking at them at about 8 or 9 Miles Diſtance."

By Letters from *France*, received about the ſame Time, we were inform'd, that the Admiral, in the above-mention'd Action, had diſmounted the Guns of a ſtrong Fort in a Bay near *Toulon*, and had done much Damage to ſome *French* Frigates lying there.

Admiral *Boſcawen* having continued about a Month on this Station, he began to be in Want of Water and Proviſions. To ſupply which he diſpatched a Meſſenger to *Leghorn*, to requeſt the Governor's Favour, and to know in what Manner he ſhould be treated, if he appeared with his Squadron before the Place. The Rules preſcrib'd to him, in the Anſwer return'd, being ſuch as he had no Reaſon to be pleaſed with, he alter'd his Mind, and went with his Fleet to *Salo*, near *Barcelona*, where he victualled and watered; after which he repair'd to *Gibraltar* to refit; but took the Precaution to plant his Cruizers in proper Stations to obſerve the Motions of the *French* Fleet. Mean while M. *de la Clue* took this Opportunity of ſlipping out of *Toulon* Harbour, and was making the beſt of his Way down the Streights, and the Admiral having had timely Notice of it, purſued him. Upon which an Action enſued; of which the Admiral gives an Account in the following Letter to Mr. *Clevland*, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated *Aug.* 20, 1759.

"I acquainted you in my laſt of my Return to *Gibraltar* to refit. As ſoon as the Ships were near ready, I ordered the *Lyme* and *Gibraltar* (the only

Frigates ready) the firſt to cruize off *Malaga*, and the laſt from *Eſtepana* to *Ceuta* Point, to look out, and give me timely Notice of the Enemy's Approach.

" On the 17th, at Eight in the Evening, the *Gibraltar* made the Signal of their Appearance, 14 Sail on the *Barbary* Shore to the Eaſtward of *Ceuta*. I got under Sail as faſt as poſſible, and was out of the Bay before Ten, with 14 Sail of the Line, the *Shannon* and *Ætna* Fireſhips. At Day-light I ſaw the *Gibraltar*, and ſoon after ſeven Sail of large Ships lying to; but at our not anſwering their Signal, they made from us. We had a freſh Gale, and came up with them faſt, till about Noon, when it fell little Wind. About half an Hour paſt Two, ſome of the headmoſt Ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the *Ocean* till near Four. In about half an Hour, the *Namure*'s Mizen-maſt, and both Topſail Yards were ſhot away. The Enemy then made all the Sail they could. I ſhifted my Flag to the *Newark*, and ſoon after the *Centaur*, of 74 Guns, ſtruck. I purſued all Night, and in the Morning of the 19th ſaw only four Sail ſtanding in for the Land, two of the beſt Sailers having alter'd their Courſe in the Night. We were not above three Miles from them, and not above three Leagues from the Shore, but very little Wind. About Nine, the *Ocean* ran among the Breakers, and the three others anchor'd. I ſent the *Intrepide* and the *America* to deſtroy the *Ocean*. Capt. *Pratten* having anchor'd, could not get in; but Capt. *Kirke* performed that Service alone. On his firſt firing at the *Ocean* ſhe ſtruck. Capt. *Kirke* ſent his Officers on Board: M. *de la Clue* having one Leg broken, and the other wounded, had been landed about half an Hour before; but they found the Captain, M. *Le Comte de Carne*, and

and ſeveral Officers and Men on Board. Capt. *Kirke*, after taking them out, finding it impoſſible to bring the Ship off, ſet her on Fire. Capt. *Bentley*, of the *Warſpight*, was order'd againſt the *Temeraire* of 74 Guns, and brought her off with little Damage, the Officers and Men all on Board. At the ſame Time Vice-Admiral *Broderick*, with his Diviſion, burnt the *Redoubtable*, her Officers and Men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the *Modeſte*, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

" I have the Pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that moſt of his Majeſty's Ships under my Command, ſailed better than thoſe of the Enemy.

" Incloſed I ſend you a Liſt of the *French* Squadron, found on Board the *Modeſte*.

" Herewith you will alſo receive the Number of the Killed and Wounded on Board his Majeſty's Ships, referring their Lordſhips for further Particulars to Capt. *Buckle*, who brings this Pacquet.

" Total of the Killed were 56; of the Wounded 196."

A more particular Account of this important Action we have in the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer on Board the *Gibraltar*, dated *Auguſt* 19.

" I have the Pleaſure of acquainting you of our having drubbed the *Toulon* Squadron under M. *de la Clue*. On *Auguſt* 17, our Ship was cruizing in the Gutt of *Gibraltar*, all alone; when, at Five in the Evening, I ſaw eight or nine Sail of large Ships. Accordingly ſtood towards them, in order to make them plain. As we drew nearer, we found 14 or 15 Sail of them, and immediately ſuppoſed them to be the *French* Fleet, they tallying exactly with the *Toulon* Squadron. Being cloſe over on the *Barbary* Coaſt, at that Time of Day, with an Eaſterly

Wind, gave us ſufficient Reaſon to ſuſpect them. We then bore away for *Gibraltar* Bay, in order to acquaint the Admiral of our Succeſs; all the Time we advanced towards the *Europa* Point, was employ'd in firing Alarm Guns; and when we had the Bay open, by this Time it being quite dark, hoiſted all the Light we could make in the moſt convenient Places where beſt ſeen, and conſtantly repeating the Signal with firing a Number of falſe Fires: Between 7 and 8 o'Clock at Night, the Admiral ſent his Boat on Board with an Officer, and order'd us to keep a Look-out after them; accordingly made Sail into the Gutt after the ſaid Fleet; at Day-light in the Morning ſaw but ſeven Sail of the *French*, which ſurprized us a good deal, not knowing what was become of the reſt: We likewiſe ſaw our own Ships a-ſtern of them, coming up very faſt, we hauled our Wind to ſpeak to our Admiral, who order'd us to make Sail a-head, and ſee what they were, for the Admiral and we ſuppoſed them to be *Spaniards*; but, to our great Surprize, they made all the Sail they could, when they found we were after them, which gave the Admiral a great Suſpicion of them. He then made a Signal for a general Chace, which obliged every Ship to make the beſt of his Way to the Enemy.

" Now in full Chace of the Enemy, every Ship making all the Sail ſhe could, in order to get along Side of the *French*, our Ships bringing up a fine Gale with them, and the Enemy having little, that our Ships came up apace.

" At half paſt One, his Majeſty's Ships *Culloden*, *America*, and *Portland*, got up with the ſternmoſt Ships of the Enemy, the Enemy firing their ſtern Chaces at thoſe as they came up. About Two o'Clock, the *Culloden*, Captain *Callis*, fired the firſt Gun at the *French* Admiral, and likewiſe on the ſternmoſt

ſternmoſt Ships; ſoon after the other two Ships begun upon the Rear of the Enemy. In the mean Time Admiral *Boſcawen* got up, with ſix or ſeven Sail more of his Squadron, when a general Action enſued. Admiral *Boſcawen* laid himſelf along Side of M. *de la Clue*, reſolving him to be his Man; but an unlucky Shot carried away the *Namur*'s Mizen-ſtay, which was the Loſs of his Mizen-maſt ſoon after; his Mizen-maſt falling, carried away the Main-top-ſail-yard in the Slings. He being diſabled in this Manner, the *French* Admiral got from along Side of him; the *French* fighting with all the Sail they could make, and having pretty good Luck in their Rigging, their headmoſt Ships kept always a-head of ours, and were but little hurt.

" Admiral *Boſcawen* finding he could be of no Service in the Action in a diſabled Ship, took his Boat, and got on Board the *Newark*, who, at that Time, was got up with the *French* Admiral, and firing into him with great Fury. At this Time the third in Command had ſtruck to the *Edgar* and ſome other Ships aſtern. She is a fine new 74 Gun Ship, called the *Centaur*. Night coming on, and the Breeze of Wind continuing, the *French* Ships drew from us; I mean the other ſix Sail, which occaſioned us to leave off firing, ſtill continuing our Chace, while the *French* made for Land. But Admiral *Boſcawen* was determin'd either to ſink, take, or deſtroy them in any Place wherever he could meet them.

" The next Day, when Light, we ſaw four Sail, two having alter'd their Courſe in the Night. The *French* made for the *Portugueſe* Shore, and we were after them with all the Sail we could make, but could not come up with them; and, at laſt, drawing near Land, we imagin'd the *French* Admiral

would come to Action; but, instead of that, he run bump on Shore. As soon as she struck she carried away all her Masts, being pretty much wounded before: This was the Fate of the *Ocean*. The *Redoubtable* was likewise served the same Fate. The *Temeraire*, another of 74 Guns, and the *Modeste* of 64, brought up close to the Shore; when Admiral *Boscawen* gave Orders to destroy the two former, and bring off the two others, which was done. The *America* set the *Ocean* on Fire, as did Admiral *Broderick* the *Redoubtable*.

"The *Warspight* engaged the *Temeraire*, made her strike, and brought her off. Admiral *Broderick* went and brought off the *Modeste*, after half an Hour's Action. There being now in our Possession, two 74 and one 64, likewise the Head-Money for the two Ships that are burnt, causes us to expect some Prize-Money, and I hope in a short Time.

"The two that got off, in our Opinion, could not possibly get into any Port, as they were so much disabled. When the *Ocean* ran on Shore, she was almost full of Water, which we suppose was their Reason for attempting so desperate an Affair; for had she been able to have kept the Sea, it is very probable she would have got off."

The other Ships of M. *de la Clue*'s Squadron, which had escaped in the Night before the Action, got into *Cadiz* Bay, where Admiral *Broderick* soon found them, and blocked them up.

Admiral *Boscawen* having performed this Service for his Country, returned to *England* with Part of his Squadron and Prizes.

Admiral *Boscawen* having, on several Occasions, both in *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*, signalized his Valour and military Talents against the Enemies of his King and Country, the Reader, I imagine, will not

not be diſpleaſed with a ſhort Review of the Actions in which he has been engaged.

This gallant Admiral is Brother to Lord Viſcount *Falmouth*, and of an antient Family in *Cornwall*. In the Year 1739, he commanded the *Shoreham*, a 20 Gun Ship, under Admiral *Vernon*, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the taking of *Porto Bello*. At the Attack of *Carthagena*, in *February* 1741-2, he commanded a Party of Seamen, who, after an obſtinate Struggle, took and deſtroy'd two Batteries, which had greatly annoy'd our Troops in their Approaches. On the 3d of *May*, 1747, being Commodore of a Squadron, he engaged and took a Fleet of *French* Men of War, which were convoying Veſſels to the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. On which Account he was appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron.

In *November*, 1747, he ſailed on an Expedition to the *Eaſt-Indies*. After refreſhing his Men at the Cape of *Good Hope*, and after an unſucceſsful Attempt on the Iſland of *Mauritius*, he arrived at Fort *St. Davids*; from whence he proceeded with his own Troops, and thoſe of the *Eaſt-India* Company, to beſiege *Pondicherry*, 16 Miles from Fort *St. Davids*. Being informed that the *French* were entrenched before Fort *Arecotong*, three Miles from *Pondicherry*, the Grenadiers and Picquets marched up a Plain, expoſed to the Fire of the Fort, in order to attack them. After marching a Mile, up to the very Walls, and finding no Entrenchment as was ſuppoſed, and not being prepared to attempt the Fort, they retreated with the Loſs of 50 Men and five Officers, killed and wounded; and encamped near the Fort. After receiving ſome Guns from the Ships, they made regular Approaches, and drove the *French* from the Fort. Stores being then landed, they opened the Trenches againſt the Place,

Place, and planted Batteries at the Diſtance of 600 Yards. But the Garriſon being ſtronger than the Beſiegers, the Monſoons being ready to ſet in, and the Men unhealthy, it was reſolved to raiſe the Siege; and the Retreat Mr. *Boſcawen* made, did Honour to his Military Knowledge.

At his Return to *Europe*, after the Peace, he was made Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron; and in *June*, 1751, was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. In 1755, he was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron; he was next promoted to be Vice-Admiral of the White; afterwards Vice-Admiral of the Red; and ſince, Admiral of the Blue.

On *February* 19, 1758, Admiral *Boſcawen* ſet Sail from *Portſmouth*, with 23 Ships of the Line of Battle, beſides Frigates, for *Halifax* in *Nova Scotia*; from which Place he proceeded with the *American* Forces under Major-General *Amherſt*, for the Attack of *Louiſburgh* in *Cape Breton*; off which Harbour he arrived the Beginning of *June*. On the 26th of *July*, the Garriſon capitulated, and ſeveral Men of War taken or burnt in the Harbour, as before related.

In *February*, 1759, this brave Admiral was ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council; and, in *April* following, he ſailed, with a fine Fleet, for the *Mediterranean*, and blocked up the Harbour of *Toulon*; where the *French* Squadron, under M. *de la Clue*, was, by this Means, confined for ſeveral Months. At laſt they ventur'd out; the Conſequence of which we have juſt now ſeen.

*Admiral*

## *Admiral* RODNEY's *Expedition to the Coaſts of* France.

WHILST the two Admirals, *Hawke* and *Boſcawen*, were employ'd in blocking up the *French* Fleets in their Harbours of *Breſt* and *Toulon*, and annoying them by all poſſible Means in their Power, Rear-Admiral *Rodney* was ſent with a Squadron to the Coaſts of *France*, along the Channel, for the ſame lauable Purpoſes. His firſt Operations on that Station, are contained in the following Letter to Mr. *Clevland* from him, dated off *Havre de Grace*, *July* 6, 1759.

" His Majeſty's Ships and Bombs, under my Command, ſailed from *St. Helens* in the Morning of the 2d Inſtant, and with a fair Wind and moderate Weather anchor'd the next Day in the great Road of *Havre*, where having made a Diſpoſition to put their Lordſhip's Orders in Execution, the Bombs proceeded to place themſelves in the narrow Channel of the River leading to *Harfleur*, it being the moſt proper and only Place to do Execution from. About Seven in the Evening, two of the Bombs were ſtationed, as were all the reſt early the next Morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two Hours without Intermiſſion, with ſuch Succeſs, that the Town was ſeveral Times in Flames, and their Magazine of Stores, for the flat-bottom'd Boats, burnt with very great Fury for upwards of ſix Hours, notwithſtanding the continual Efforts of ſeveral hundred Men to extinguiſh it. Many of the Boats were over-turned and damaged by the Exploſion of the Shells.

During the Attack, the Enemy's Troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new Bat-

Batteries and throwing up Intrenchments: Their Conſternation was ſo great, that all the Inhabitants forſook the Town.

"Notwithſtanding this ſmart Bombardment, I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that the Damage done us by the Enemy, has been very inconſiderable, tho' great Numbers of their Shot and Shells fell and burſt among the Bombs and Boats."

A Perſon that was in *Havre* at the Time of this Bombardment, relates, that 240 Houſes, 2 Churches, 10 flat-bottom'd Boats finiſh'd, and 30 unfiniſh'd, were deſtroy'd on this Occaſion.

Though the *French* deny'd, that *Havre de Grace* received any great Damage by the Bombardment, yet our Admiral counted near 300 Men in a Line, handing Buckets to the Water, and a ſecond Line of about the ſame Number, handing the Buckets filled with Water to extinguiſh the Fire, which continued to rage furiouſly for ſix Hours. The *French* took ſo much Precaution to prevent any Intelligence being given to the *Engliſh*, that tho' there were ſeveral *Dutch* and *Danes* in the Harbour, none were permitted to go on Shore, but they were told no Damage had been done.

The *French*, who are always as ready to extenuate their Loſſes, as they are to magnify any Advantages they gain, pretend, that they receiv'd but little or no Damage by this Bombardment. In a Letter from an Inhabitant of *Havre de Grace*, *July* 7, the Writer ſays, "This Day, at low Water, the *Engliſh* weigh'd Anchor, and about an Hour after put to Sea, ſteering for *Dieppe* or *England*. Eleven Houſes burnt; three Veſſels of the new Conſtruction beat to Pieces, and an Alarm of 70 Hours, was all the Miſchief they did us, and the Price at which we ought to think ourſelves happy, to have acquired a Knowledge of our Road, and

the

the weak Side of this Place. It is difficult to conceive how little we were prepared to defend ourſelves againſt a Bombardment. The Air of Security we aſſumed, impoſed upon the *Engliſh* laſt Year. Had they known, as well as they do at preſent, they might have treated *Havre* as they did *Cherburgh*. God be praiſed, we are now out of Danger, for proper Remedies will be applied. We thought that a Bomb would not reach the Town from the Road, but we found that a Mortar carries one a good Way beyond the Town. The Mortars of the *Engliſh* received 36*l.* or 40*l.* of Powder in their Chambers. Their Shells were three Inches thick, and 13 in Diameter. The Exploſion was ſo violent, that the Bomb-ketches were damaged, and to this we aſcribe the Enemy's Retreat, and our Safety. The Duc *d'Harcourt* has detached M. *de Berville* to *Dieppe*. The *Engliſh* Squadron not being armed for a Deſcent, Gunners only are required to make Head againſt it. The Troops ſerve to extinguiſh the Fire, and to make the Inhabitants eaſy.

" The *Engliſh* can hurt only the Inhabitants, which will not recompence the Charge of the Armament. The Citadel is out of the Reach of their Bomb-veſſels; and the new Tranſports are neither in the Harbour nor in the Baſon, which could not contain them. They are built higher up the River above *Harfleur*. In order to get at them, the Enemy's Ships muſt, in a Manner, paſs in Review before the Cannon of the Citadel, which ſweeps the navigable Bed of the River. It remains to be ſeen whither the Enemy will riſk their Bomb-veſſels when the Tide ſerves: If they ſhould go up the River, nothing but a Miracle can ſave the Dock-Yards and the Buildings.

" The

" The Bombs fired the 4th, fell a great Way from the Port; which quieted the Inhabitants of that Part of the Town. But thoſe of the 5th, to the Number of above 300, reached the farther Side of the Town. The principal Church, the Governor's Houſe, and ſeveral other conſiderable Edifices, would have been conſumed, had not the moſt prudent Meaſures been eſtabliſhed for giving Aſſiſtance."

Admiral *Rodney*'s Fleet took, going into *Havre*, two large *Daniſh* Ships, loaded with ſhort Planks, and other Stores, for the flat-bottom'd Boats; which muſt retard the *French* in the Proſecution of their Scheme for ſix or eight Weeks at leaſt.

That the Reader may have as clear an Idea as poſſible, of the great Preparations made on the Coaſts of *France*, for invading theſe Kingdoms, we ſhall give the following Extract of a Letter from on Board the *Wolf* Sloop of War in the *Downs*, dated *June* 4, which was a Month before the Admiral ſet Sail for that Coaſt.

" As we only returned at Nine o'Clock laſt Night, from a Fortnight's Cruize, between *Dieppe* in *Picardy*, and Cape *Barfleur*, in *Normandy*, I therefore give myſelf the Pleaſure of informing you of what I have ſeen relative to the ſo much dreaded Invaſion from *France*. As the two Cutters and we kept always within a few Miles of the Shore, and the Frigate a few Leagues without us, we could ſee every Thing very plain upon Land, and the *French* were not backward in making the greateſt Shew they could; however, nothing was deſcried worth mentioning, until we came off *Havre*; then we ſaw about 100 flat-bottom'd Boats very plain, that were ready for the Sea upon the Beach, and 30 more building, with about 4 or 5000 Soldiers encamped to guard them.

" You

" You may think how we were mortified, to be within three Miles of them for many Hours, ſometimes at Anchor in the Bay, and could not hurt a Hair of one of their Heads, or at leaſt durſt not attempt it; however, I have the Satisfaction in thinking, that, in proper Time, we ſhall have a ſufficient Number of Ships to cover the Bombs, while they deſtroy theſe Boats, and 470 more that are to aſſemble, from different Places in *France*, at *Breſt* and *Dunkirk*. You may gueſs what a grand Fleet there muſt be at *Havre*, to let us come nigh enough to deſtroy their Boats, and annoy their Camp, had we been a Bomb.

" I am ſorry to tell you we had no Luck in Prizes, for we only fell in with four Coaſters, three of them were drove on Shore, the other taken, but ſcuttled by the People before they left her; and a Gale of Wind coming on next Day, we had much to do in getting our People out of her before ſhe ſunk, and to ſave the Boats. We alſo took upon the 30th *ult.* a large Fiſhing-boat, with 10 Men in her, off *Dieppe*; we took the Priſoners out, and put 12 Hands on Board her, with Muſkets, *&c.* and left the Cutter and her to cruize off that Place.

The *Dutch* we have ſpoke with within this Fortnight, going to *Havre*, and other Places in *France*, are innumerable; one of them that came from *Havre*, let us to underſtand, that he heard they would be ready to embark for *England* in about a Month, 13,000 Men, and ſaid there were 6000 at *Havre*, and full as many more upon their March to that Place from *Paris*. A ſmall Fiſhing-boat we took belonging to *Havre* with only four Men in her, informed us of the ſame; and further aſſured us, that the Troops at that Place were intended for a Diverſion to us at *Dungeneſs*; thoſe at

*Dun-*

*Dunkirk* were deſtin'd for *Yarmouth*, or near there; the other Diviſion from *Breſt* were to land near *Portland*.

*P. S.* "The flat-bottom'd Boats are about 100 Feet long, and 24 broad, nine Feet from the Gunnel to the Keel, draw only three Feet Water, and ſail with one Maſt."

The following Letter is from a Captain of a Ship, who was an Eye-witneſs of what he relates of the Preparations on the *French* Coaſts from *Dieppe* to *Dunkirk*, for the intended Invaſion of *England*.

"On the 24th of *June* M. *d'Horrouville* arrived at *Havre de Grace* from *Paris*, to take on him the Command of the Expedition, where he found but 30 flat-bottom'd Boats finiſhed, and about 20 more on the Stocks. [*Theſe Boats were at the King's Docks, and in the Baſon, ſo that it was impoſſible for any* Engliſh Captain *to have ſeen them only by reconnoitring, and not on the Beach, as has been aſſerted.*] Theſe Boats are built of an Inch and a half Fir by M. *Bernan*, who is eſteemed their beſt Builder, for about 2000 Livres *per* Boat, and he has contracted for building 50 more by the Middle of *September*, which he thinks he ſhall not be able to complete within the Time. There is nothing more in the Conſtruction of theſe Boats than is common to the Paſſage-Boats on the *Seine*; for which Uſe, if the Expedition fails, they will be ſold to the beſt Bidder.——On this Day there was no Camp, and only the common Garriſons, which, with the Troops canton'd in the adjacent Towns, conſiſted of no more than eight Batteries.

*June* 26. At *Dieppe* there were no flat-bottom'd Boats, but ſeveral of their ſmall coaſting Veſſels that lay rotting for Want of Hands to work them, and with only their ordinary Garriſon to de-

defend them. From *Dieppe* he paſſed to *Boulogn* and *Calais*, where there was no Appearance of any hoſtile Proceedings, nor Fear ſhewn of an Enemy. And in the Beginning of *July* he arrived at *Dunkirk*, which Place was likewiſe deſtitute of flat-bottom'd Boats, and no Camp to defend it in caſe of a Siege or Bombardment; and that in the Garriſon and adjacent Towns were 15 Battalions canton'd. At this Place, indeed, they were buſy in completing two Men of War of 40 Guns, two of 30, and one of 20, that were to take 2000 Forces on Board, to be commanded by M. *Thurot*, late of the *Belliſle* Privateer, on an Expedition to the Northward, ſuppoſed either to be *Scotland* or the North of *Ireland*, where he was laſt Year.—This is all the mighty Preparations that have been ſo much extolled by the Grand Monarch in foreign Courts, and which has been ſo largely exaggerated and expatiated on by the Remains of a Party, who try to their utmoſt to defeat the ſalutary Schemes planned by our great Miniſter in Defence of his King and Country."——But to return to Admiral *Rodney*.

A few Days after the Bombardment, the Admiral returned with ſome of his Ships to *Spithead*, as well to refit thoſe Veſſels that had been damaged, as for further Inſtructions to direct his future Conduct; which having diſpatched, he returned to his former Station off *Havre de Grace*; where he ſo narrowly watched the Motions of the Enemy, that no Ship whatſoever could get out or in."

It may perhaps afford the Reader ſome Amuſement, to know, with what Temper the *French* Troops received the Orders from their Court to embark on Board the Ships prepared for the intended Invaſion. Of this we were inform'd by

the following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman abroad to his Correſpondent in *London*.

" I am now to tell you, that there is authentic Advice, that when the Orders for embarking the *French* Troops at *Havre de Grace* were given out, the Soldiers of the 9th Regiment of *France* refuſed to go on Board; the Reaſons for which Refuſal are differently reported; but the moſt prevailing Argument for Diſobedience of the King's Orders, on the Part of the Soldiers, is, That there are Inſtructions given to the Commanders of his *Britannic* Majeſty's Ships of War, to fire upon, ſink and deſtroy, all Ships and Boats having on Board *French* Soldiers, bound to any Part of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*; and if in Caſe ſuch Tranſport Veſſels or Boats ſhould be ſo numerous, as that a Part thereof may poſſibly eſcape the Fire of his *Britannic* Majeſty's Ships of War, or armed Veſſels, ſuch Ships of War, *&c.* are order'd to proceed from the diſabling of one to the Deſtruction of another, and ſo to the whole, without any Regard to the Lives of the Invaders. Such are the Reaſons given for Diſobedience of the *French* King's Orders, together with many more Preambles to prove the Attempt impracticable, and next to an Impoſſibility."

Admiral *Rodney*, on his Return to his Station before *Havre de Grace*, was prevented from doing any Thing conſiderable, by contrary Winds, which occaſioned a prodigious Swell. The *French* had likewiſe framed floating Batteries in the Harbour, and erected ſeveral new Bomb-Batteries ſince the Admiral was there before; ſo that an Acceſs to the Town was render'd infinitely more difficult than he found it at his firſt Attack.

Whilſt Admiral *Rodney* was thus employ'd in watching the Motions of the Enemy before *Havre de Grace*, Commodore *Boys* was ſent with a Squadron

dron to block up *Dunkirk*, where M. *Thurot* (before-mentioned) lay with several Ships ready to put to Sea, with 1500 Men on Board, waiting an Opportunity to get out.

By an Extract of a Letter from the Squadron off *Dunkirk*, dated *Sept.* 12, we were told, "That the Squadron of M. *Thurot* was so closely hemmed in by our Ships, stationed to command the East and West Channels of *Dunkirk*, that it was impossible for him to stir, whilst the Season should permit them to remain on the Coast.

"M. *Thurot*, every clear Day, displays his Colours to the *English*, and fires his Guns, particularly of late, which our Squadron imagines to be a *Feu de Joy* for M. *de la Clue*'s great Victory. Such is the Vanity of that fantastic Nation; and such the Delusions they practise on their credulous Vulgar."

*Dunkirk* being thus blocked up, the *French* Privateers carried their Prizes into *Ostend*; and it being apprehended the *English* would make some bold Attempt on their Coast, or on *Dunkirk* itself, the Prince *de Soubize* was sent thither, to take the Command of 35,000 Men, said to be encamped in that Neighbourhood.

Mean while the *French* were very busy in repairing the Fortifications of *Dieppe*, and other Seaports along the Coast, and caused the Militia to be raised and stationed there. At *Dieppe* they towed their Ships out of the Harbour into Bays and Docks, not any of them daring to venture out, the Coast swarming with *English* Cruizers.

*October* 15, M. *Thurot*, taking Advantage of the Darkness of the Night, got out of *Dunkirk*, passed unobserved by our Cruizers, and sailed Northwards: Of which Commodore *Boys* being informed, immediately follow'd him; and on the

25th put into the Firth of *Edinburgh*, and having victual'd, ſail'd again in Purſuit of the Enemy.

---

## *The Conqueſt of* Quebec.

ON the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, the Generals *Amherſt* and *Wolfe*, in Concert with Admiral *Boſcawen*, laid a Plan for the Conqueſt of *Canada*; which the Admiral, on his Return to *England*, laid before the Miniſtry. The main Deſign of the Scheme was, that General *Amherſt* ſhould put himſelf at the Head of our Forces in *America*, attack and reduce the ſtrong Forts occupied by the *French*, penetrate into *Canada*, and meet General *Wolfe* at *Quebec*; while the Latter, under the Protection of a ſtrong Fleet, and with as many Land-Forces as he could collect together, was to proceed up the River *St. Lawrence*, and make an Attempt upon that Metropolis of *Canada*.

To execute this Plan with Effect, ten Sail of the Line were left to winter at *Halifax*, under Admiral *Durell*, to be ready in the Spring to join ſuch Forces as ſhould be ſent from *Europe*. The 29th of *Auguſt*, 1758, Sir *Charles Hardy* and General *Wolfe* ſailed with ſix Men of War, two Frigates, and ten Tranſports, having 3000 Land-Forces with them, to *Gaſpee*, at the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*, to take Poſſeſſion of a *French* Fiſhery, and of the Iſland of *Antecoſti* at the Entrance of the River, in order to prevent any Supplies or Proviſions from being ſent to *Quebec*. The Particulars of this Expedition are related in the following Letter from *Boſton*.

"The Men of War, *&c.* ſailed for *Gaſpee*, a Place near the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*, where

PART OF
ORLEANS
ISLAND
English Camp
CHANNEL
St Charles
A MAP
of the Country round
QUEBEC
with the Camps of the
& French at the Siege thereof.
1759

25th put into the Firth of *Edinburgh*, and having victual'd, ſail'd again in Purſuit of the Enemy.

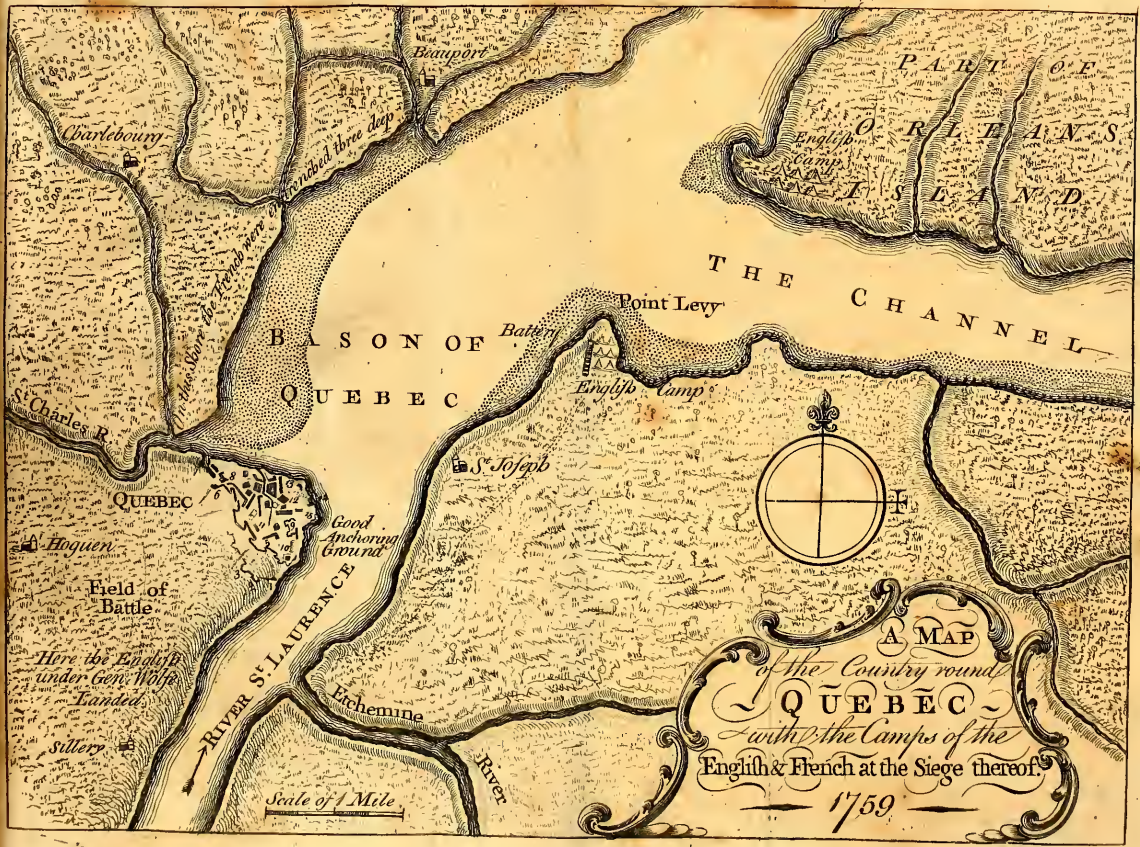
---

## *The Conqueſt of* Quebec.

ON the Reduction of *Cape Breton*, the Generals *Amherſt* and *Wolfe*, in Concert with Admiral *Boſcawen*, laid a Plan for the Conqueſt of *Canada*; which the Admiral, on his Return to *England*, laid before the Miniſtry. The main Deſign of the Scheme was, that General *Amherſt* ſhould put himſelf at the Head of our Forces in *America*, attack and reduce the ſtrong Forts occupied by the *French*, penetrate into *Canada*, and meet General *Wolfe* at *Quebec*; while the Latter, under the Protection of a ſtrong Fleet, and with as many Land-Forces as he could collect together, was to proceed up the River *St. Lawrence*, and make an Attempt upon that Metropolis of *Canada*.

To execute this Plan with Effect, ten Sail of the Line were left to winter at *Halifax*, under Admiral *Durell*, to be ready in the Spring to join ſuch Forces as ſhould be ſent from *Europe*. The 29th of *Auguſt*, 1758, Sir *Charles Hardy* and General *Wolfe* ſailed with ſix Men of War, two Frigates, and ten Tranſports, having 3000 Land-Forces with them, to *Gaſpee*, at the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*, to take Poſſeſſion of a *French* Fiſhery, and of the Iſland of *Antecoſti* at the Entrance of the River, in order to prevent any Supplies or Proviſions from being ſent to *Quebec*. The Particulars of this Expedition are related in the following Letter from *Boſton*.

"The Men of War, *&c.* ſailed for *Gaſpee*, a Place near the Mouth of the River *St. Lawrence*, where


Beauport
Charlebourg
Entrenched three deep
In this Shore the French were
PART OF
ORLEANS
ISLAND
English Camp
THE CHANNEL
Point Levy
Battery
English Camp
BASON OF
QUEBEC
St Charles R.
St Joseph
QUEBEC
Good Anchoring Ground
Hoquen
Field of Battle
Here the English under Gen. Wolfe Landed
RIVER St. LAURENCE
Sillery
Etchemine
River
Scale of 1 Mile
A MAP
of the Country round
QUEBEC
with the Camps of the
English & French at the Siege thereof.
1759

where the *French* carried on a large Fiſhery; but on their Arrival they found only five or ſix Men, all the other Inhabitants having quitted it, and retired up the River to *Canada*, but were obliged to leave ſome of their fiſhing Shallops, Boats, and at leaſt 25,000 Quintals of Cod-fiſh almoſt made, all which, with their fiſhing Fences, Flakes, and dwelling Places, the Troops on their landing deſtroy'd. This being done, the Troops reimbarked on Board their reſpective Tranſports, and with the Men of War proceeded about 30 Leagues on the River *St. Lawrence*, where they met with and took two Sloops, one laden with Proviſions and ſome Fur, the other in Ballaſt; from the People on Board theſe Sloops the Admiral learnt, that there were ſix Line of Battle Ships at *Quebeck*, and they intended to ſail for *France* by the 10th of *October*. Admiral *Hardy* not having an equal Force to prevent the Enemy's Ships coming out of the River, proceeded immediately for *Louiſbourg*, ſeveral of the Ships came thro' the Gut of *Canſo*, and anchor'd off the Harbour on the 29th of *September*. Whereupon Admiral *Boſcawen*, in the Morning of the 1ſt of *October*, came out with three capital Ships, and joined Admiral *Hardy*'s Diviſion, which conſiſted of five Sail, and with them ſailed in order to cruize ſome Time at the Entrance of the River *St. Lawrence* for the above *French* Ships, and then proceed for *England*.

" The Men of War left behind are to winter at *Halifax* and *Louiſbourgh*: The Garriſon of which laſt Place is in good Health, and well ſupplied with Proviſions of all Kinds.

" The City has been conſiderably cleaned ſince the *Engliſh* have had it in Poſſeſſion, and the Houſes are repairing to make them comfortable in the Winter Seaſon."

The Troops were divided according to the following Deſtinations.

*For* Gaſpee, *on the River* St. Lawrence.

15th Regiment, General *Amherſt*'s.

28th ditto, *Bragg*'s.

58th ditto, *Anſtruther*'s: All theſe commanded by General *Wolfe*.

*Regiments gone up the Bay of* Fundy *for St. John's.*

35th Regiment, General *Otway*'s.

2d Battalion of *Royal Americans.*

250 Rangers, commanded by Major *Scott*; with Part of the Train of Artillery and two Frigates.

*Regiments ſailed from* Louiſbourgh *for* Boſton.

2d Battalion of *Royal Scots*, Gen. *Sinclair*.

17th Regiment, Gen. *Forbes*'s.

47th ditto, Gen. *Webb*'s.

63d ditto, Col. *Frazer*'s Highlanders; under Convoy of the *Captain* Man of War of 64 Guns, commanded by Capt. *Amherſt*, with Gen. *Amherſt* on Board.

The various Operations and Succeſſes of General *Amherſt*, and of the Commanders under him, in the Reduction of the ſtrong Forts of *Niagara*, *Crown-Point*, *Ticonderoga*, &c. muſt be here omitted as not coming within our Plan, which is confin'd to Naval Expeditions, by our Fleets only, or in Conjunction with our Land Forces, or ſingle Ships of War, whoſe Commanders and Crews have given eminent Proofs of their Courage and Conduct.

Whilſt our Sea and Land Commanders in *America* were putting Things in a Readineſs for the intended Expedition againſt *Canada* and *Quebec*, the Lords of the Admiralty in *England* were no leſs aſſiduous in fitting out two ſtrong Fleets, to aſſiſt in the ſame Enterprizes; the firſt under Admiral *Holmes*, the other under Admiral *Saunders*, who

on

on this Occaſion, was made Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

The firſt conſiſted of the *Somerſet* of 70 Guns, the *Northumberland* 70, *Terrible* 74, *Trident* 64, *Intrepide* 64, *Medway* 60, and the *Maidſtone*, *Adventure*, *Diana*, *Trent*, *Europa*, *Veſtal*, *Eurus*, *Boreas*, and *Creſcent* Frigates, with 60 Sail of Tranſports; all which ſailed from *Spithead*, *Feb.* 14, 1759, for *North America*.

The other Fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral *Saunders*, conſiſted of the *Neptune* of 90 Guns, *Royal William* 84, *Shrewſbury* 74, *Warſpite* 74, *Orford* 70, *Alcide* 64, *Stirling Caſtle* 64, *Dublin* 74, and *Lizard* 20; the *Scorpion* Sloop; the *Baltimore*, *Pelican*, and *Racehorſe* Bombs; and the *Cormorant*, *Strombulo*, and *Veſuvius* Fireſhips; all which ſailed from *Spithead* for *Louiſbourgh*, *Feb.* 16, where they arrived about the Beginning of *May*.

As the Reduction of *Quebec* is one of our moſt important Conqueſts, and the whole Enterprize attended with uncommon Difficulties, we ſhall trace it, Step by Step, till our Arms were crowned with Succeſs.

The two Admirals, *Saunders* and *Holmes*, being arrived with their Squadrons, about the 10th of *May*, off *Halifax*, they proceeded to *Louiſbourgh*, from whence Admiral *Saunders* diſpatched a Sloop to the River *St. Lawrence*, to ſee if the Ice was broke; and on its Return, being informed that the River was clear from Ice, except ſome which floated down from above, he diſpatched Admiral *Durell* with eight Men of War, and 650 Land Forces up the River, to prevent any Succours coming to *Quebec*, and to ſecure ſome Place of Safety for the Ships to ride in; while himſelf, with the reſt of the Fleet, made ready, with all poſſible Expedition, to follow him.

The firſt Account we had of their Proceedings, was in the following Letter from an Officer on Board the *Richmond* Man of War, one of Admiral *Durell*'s Squadron, dated off Cape *Bee*, River *St. Lawrence*, *June* 4, 1759.

" Our Proceedings in this Country as yet have been few; but I hope to be able to ſend you News of Importance. A few Days ago we took a Schooner, bound down the River. From the Priſoners, and the Letters found on Board the Prize, we learnt that *Crown-Point* is abandon'd, but that the *French* ſtill keep Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Paſs of *St. John*'s; which, however, we apprehend they will not keep long, as the Conſternation they are in, and their Apprehenſions for *Quebec*, muſt neceſſarily oblige them to draw their whole Strength that Way. Some of the Letters mention, that at *Quebec* they are in Want of every Neceſſary of Life. Our Admiral *(Durell)* is in the River, at *Hare-Iſland*, 15 Leagues from *Quebec*; where we are, is about 40, but we expect ſoon to go farther up. Admiral *Saunders* is expected every Day from *Louiſbourgh*. General *Amherſt* marches by *Crown-Point* to *Quebec*, and I dare ſay, will meet with no Oppoſition, as their whole Scheme ſeems to be the Defence of that Capital. Some Ships got up the River before our Fleet, but it is now impoſſible for any more to paſs us; ſeveral have been taken in the Attempt. No doubt you have heard of the River of *St. Lawrence* being dangerous. One of our Ships have been far up, and the Men belonging to her ſay, that it is one of the fineſt Rivers they ever ſaw. From what we have ſeen of it, we have all the Reaſon in the World to think it ſo; but it was the Intereſt of the *French* not to let the World know it; and you will believe it the more when I tell you, that all the Draughts publiſhed in *France* of this River, are erroneous,

roneous, and calculated to deceive; and that there are none exact in the Fleet, but what were found on Board the Prizes."

The next Advices, ſent us of their Proceedings, were in the following Extract of a Letter from an Officer on Board the *Neptune*, of the ſame Date.

"We are now lying off *Louiſbourgh*, which Place we left this Morning, and only wait for our Convoy coming out of the Harbour, and when joined us, will make, with Men of War, Merchant Ships, Snows, *&c.* 130 odd Sail. In two Days, if the Wind ſtands, we make no Doubt of joining Admiral *Durell*, in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, with ten Sail of the Line more. Six Days ago, was brought into *Louiſbourgh*, a Ship of about 300 Tons, taken by the *Alcide* and *Stirling-Caſtle*. She had enter'd the Gulph, and was bound to *Quebeck*; her Lading is 50 Barrels of Gunpowder, Shot, Shells, Muſkets, and many other little neceſſary Implements for the Sport we are going at, with ſeveral Bales of Cloathing, Proviſions, *&c.* But by this Day Month, I hope to hear the finiſhing Peal will ring, for we have 8000 fine Fellows to land, full of Blood, and as full of Spirits, and, I think, the moſt active Men I ever ſaw. Our Fleet, in general, is the ſame. All I have to add is, that I hope the next News you hear will exceed this. It is Time to throw down the Pen, and make a ſnug Ship below; ſix Guns are now firing, the Signal for Sailing after lying-to."

*July 6*, Admiral *Saunders* and his Fleet ſailed from *Louiſbourgh* for the River *St. Lawrence*, and on the 10th, arrived before *Quebec*. The firſt Thing General *Wolfe* did, on his Arrival in the River, was, to publiſh a Placart, inviting the Natives to ſubmit to his Majeſty's Arms; the Subſtance of which is as follows:

"The

" The King, juſtly exaſperated againſt *France*, has ſet on Foot a conſiderable Armament by Land and Sea, to bring down the Haughtineſs of that Crown. His Aim is to deſtroy the conſiderable Armaments of the *French* in *North America*. It is not againſt the induſtrious Peaſants, their Wives, and Children, nor againſt the Miniſters of Religion, that he deſigns making War. He laments the Misfortunes to which this Quarrel expoſes them, and promiſes them his Protection, offers to maintain them in their Poſſeſſions, and permits them to follow the Worſhip of their Religion; provided that they do not take any Part in the Differences between the two Crowns, directly or indirectly.

" The *Canadians* cannot be ignorant of their Situation: The *Engliſh* are Maſters of the River, and blocking up the Paſſage to all Succours from *Europe*. They have, beſides, a powerful Army on the Continent, under the Command of General *Amherſt*.

" The Reſolution the *Canadians* ought to take, is by no Means doubtful: The utmoſt Exertion of their Valour will be entirely uſeleſs, and will only ſerve to deprive them of the Advantages that they might enjoy by their Neutrality. The Cruelties of the *French*, againſt the Subjects of *Great Britain* in *America*, would excuſe the moſt ſevere Repriſals; but *Engliſhmen* are too generous to follow ſuch barbarous Examples. They offer to the *Canadians* the Sweets of Peace amidſt the Horrors of War; it is left to their own ſelves to determine their Fate by their Conduct. If their Preſumption, and a wrong-placed, as well as fruitleſs Courage, ſhould make them take the moſt dangerous Part, they will only have their own ſelves to blame, when they ſhall groan under the Weight of that Miſery to which they will expoſe themſelves.

Ge-

" General *Wolfe* flatters himſelf, that the whole World will do him Juſtice, if the Inhabitants of *Canada* force him, by their Refuſal, to have Recourſe to violent Methods.

" He concludes in laying before them the Strength and Power of *England*, which generouſly ſtretches out her Hand to them; a Hand ready to aſſiſt them on all Occaſions, and even at a Time when *France*, by its Weakneſs, is incapable of aſſiſting them, and abandons them in the moſt critical Moment."

Mean while the *Succeſs* Man of War carried into *Halifax* two *Dutch* Ships, taken in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence* on the 27th *ult.* They were Veſſels of about 350 Tons, and loaded with 73 Tons of Biſcuit, 51 Quarters of Beef and Pork, 200 Barrels of Powder, and a vaſt Quantity of Cannon-balls, and Bombs. They ſay that the Governor-General of the *Charibbee* Iſlands had contracted at *St. Euſtatia* and *Curacoa*, for as many Ships, with Proviſions and warlike Stores, to be ſent to *Quebec*, as they could poſſibly get manned: That they ſailed from *St. Euſtatia* the 1ſt of *July*, in Company with ſeven others, from whom they were ſeparated in a briſk Gale of Wind.

The *Succeſs* left the grand Fleet, under the Admirals *Saunders*, *Durell*, and *Holmes*, on the 11th of *July*, with three other Frigates, in order to cruize at the Mouth of the River, to intercept *French*, or neutral Veſſels with Proviſions, *&c.* Tho' the Squadron met with a great many Obſtacles, by Reaſon of the Currents, and a Number of burning Floats of Timber, with which the Enemy endeavoured ſeveral Times to ſet our Ships on Fire, yet happily only one Tranſport fell a Sacrifice. The People were all taken up by Boats, and diſtributed among the reſt of the Fleet.

The

The next Advices from General *Wolfe*'s Army, dated *July* 12, informed us, That he had landed all his Army at *Point Levi*, a Point of Land projecting into the River *St. Lawrence*, fronting the Upper Town of *Quebec*, on a riſing Ground, at the Extremity of which Point he erected two Batteries, one of twenty 24 Pounders, and the other of 18 Mortars. Theſe Batteries overlooked the Lower, and were on a Level with the Upper City, diſtant from the former three-fourths of a Mile. The Camp is pitched in a Vale, at the inner Part of this Point, a full Mile from the Batteries; notwithſtanding which, the Cannon from the Ramparts of the Upper City, threw their Shot a full half Mile beyond their Tents. The 14th of *July* the Batteries were to be played off, and three 60 Gun Ships were appointed to attack a ſmall Encampment, and ſome Batteries and Outworks at the lower End of the City, whilſt the Center of the Place was entertained with three Three-deckers, and two Bomb-ketches.

A further Account of the Proceedings of our Fleet and Army, we have in the following Letter from an Officer to his Friend at *Boſton*, dated *Iſle Coudre*, in the River *St. Lawrence*, *July* 10.

" I am juſt now come down from within a little better than two Miles of *Quebec* City, where I have had a full Proſpect of it. Our Army has been landed ſome Days, to the Amount of about 8000 Men, in two Diviſions, *viz.* one to the weſtern Extremity of *Orleans Iſle*, the other, on *Point Levi*, within Cannon Shot of the City, on the South Shore. The Day before Yeſterday 4000 decamped from *Orleans*, and landed on the North Shore (whereon ſtands the City) and without Oppoſition, as I am informed, tho' the *French* have two large Camps on the ſame Ground; the ſame Day much Firing was made by our Frigates, and ſome

ſome Shells thrown from our Ketches, tho' with little Succeſs, ſaving two; which I ſaw fall in their Camp, and put them in great Confuſion; the reſt, being about ſeven, burſt in my Sight in the Air, and the Pieces fell in the Water. The *French* fired ſmartly from the City on *Point Levi*, where we were erecting a Battery to play on the City, as we know we were within the Range, the *French* Shot going half a Mile beyond our Battery. Admiral *Holmes* and Capt. *Rous* hauled into the North Shore as near as their Keels would let them, and began firing ſmartly; but I believe the whole was to little Purpoſe, as yet, on both Sides, as the *French* fired from floating Batteries of 20 Guns on a Quadrangular, five on each Side. Their Camps lay on high Ground, and it is my Opinion our Ships Guns cannot touch them: They are ſaid to be 14,000 ſtrong, 4 or 5000 of them Regulars.

"The 27th of *June* we had a violent Storm for about 14 Hours, which put many Tranſports adrift, diſmaſted others, tore away their Heads even down to the Water, by running foul of one another, loſing their Bow-ſprits, five or ſix Veſſels put on Shore on *Orleans*, and ſeveral of them condemned; much Devaſtation was made among Boats, and ſome People drowned in them that could not reach their Ships; the Sea was mighty great, I never ſaw ſo much Diſtreſs among Shipping in my whole Life, tho' we met with no great Damage. The Night ſucceeding the Storm, the *French*, thinking we were diſtreſſed, ſent down the River, with a fair Wind and rapid Ebb, ſeven Fireſhips compleatly in Flames, but were by the Vigilance of our Seamen towed clear of every Ship in the Fleet, and grounded on the Shore where they finiſhed; they went to Windward of the Flames, and threw Graplings with long Chains to them,

into

into the Fire-ſhips, and thereby towed them with Ropes to the End of the Chains."

Further Particulars of this great Enterprize, leading to the main Action, are contained in the following Letter from an Officer in the Light Infantry Camp, near *Montmorenci*, to his Mother, dated *Auguſt* 28.

*Honoured Madam*,

"I have taken the firſt Opportunity by the *Rodney* Cutter, to acquaint you of our Situation in this Part of the World; in order to which, it will be neceſſary to begin from our leaving *Halifax*.

"The 5th of *May* Mr. *Durell*'s Squadron, conſiſting of ſeven Sail of the Line, ſailed for the River *St. Lawrence*; the Paſſage of which we found nothing nigh ſo hazardous as was generally imagined; a Proof of which we experienced in arriving ſafe at the Iſle *aux Coudres*, the 27th, where we anchored, and were unlucky enough to have three or four Midſhipmen taken off the Iſland by the Enemy a ſhort Time afterwards.

"The Admiral ſent Capt. *Gordon* to the *Devonſhire*, with two more Sail of the Line, and a Frigate, to go thro' the Traverſe, and anchored between the Iſle of *Orleans* and the Main, and ſtationed the *Princeſs of Orange* at *Coudre*.

"On the 23d of *June* General *Wolfe* arrived with Part of the grand Fleet, and went up immediately to *Orleans*.

"The whole Fleet were up by the 27th, and by the 30th we had Accounts that Brigadier *Monckton* had landed, with Part of the Army, on the South-ſide, had deſtroyed ſome Batteries, and taken Poſt on *Point Levi*, where we have erected Batteries, which have deſtroyed beſt Part of the Town.

Town. The Diſtance croſs the River to the Town is about 1100 Yards; at the ſame Time we took Poſſeſſion of *Orleans*, where I will now leave them, and return to myſelf at the Iſle *aux Coudres*, where I landed, with our Party, the 23d. The Country in general, where inhabited, is very pleaſant, and well cultivated, ſtocked with Cattle, and produces Corn, and every Thing for the Support of Life in great Abundance; in Fact, in Summer it is a Paradiſe, but muſt alſo be a Purgatory in the Winter.

"On the 29th of *June* I embarked on Board the *Shrewſbury*, and ſailed for *Orleans* the 2d of *July*, in Company with the *Captain* (on Board which Rear-Admiral *Holmes* has his Flag) the *Vanguard*, *Medway*, and ſome Tranſports, in which were imbarked all the Marines in the Fleet. About Nine at Night we (the *Shrewſbury*) fired Signals of Diſtreſs, being in Shoal Water, but ſoon after anchored in good Ground.

"The 4th we attempted ſeveral Times to get up, but were obliged to anchor, the Current being contrary, and little Wind.

"The 5th weighed about Twelve, but ſoon after were obliged to anchor, as was the *Vanguard*. The Admiral and the reſt of the Fleet got through the Traverſe.

"The 17th we got thro' the Traverſe, and anchor'd the 10th in the *Baton*.

"I landed at *Orleans* the 11th, where I remained till *July* the 21ſt, from which Time till the 31ſt, (I ſhall paſs over the ſeveral Skirmiſhes, *&c.* which muſt always be attended with Loſs; Accounts of which you may alſo have in the public Prints, more exact and entertaining than from my Pen) when I came over to the General's Camp at *Montmorenci*.

"The

" The *French* Camp is only ſeparated from this by the *Falls*, which in ſome Places is narrow and ſhoal, but impaſſable, on Account of the Works and Situation of the Enemy. From the Beach to the Top of the Hills (where the *French* are guarded by three or Four Tier of Intrenchments with Traverſes) is about 200 Yards, almoſt perpendicular. On the Beach is a Battery of four or five Pieces of Cannon. Betwixt the Hill, where we are encamped, and the Enemy's Intrenchments, is a Caſcade about 140 Feet high, right up and down, and about 70 broad.

" In the Enemy's Camp, are about 15,000 Men, which we attempted to force the 31ſt, in the following Manner; 200 Men of the *Royal American* Battalion rowed up with the Flood, oppoſite the Falls, out of Cannon-Shot, where they remained till further Orders. *Anſtruther*'s Regiment, the Light Infantry, and Rangers, under Col. *How*, marched about a Mile into the Woods, where the *Indians* and *Canadians* were encamped in the Morning, and juſt ſhew'd themſelves to the Enemy, but returned after alarming them, in order to join Brig. *Townſend*'s Diviſion in croſſing the Fall. At the ſame Time two armed Catts run aſhore, oppoſite the Battery on the Beach, in order to ſilence it and cover the Troops. The *Centurion* of 54 Guns began at the ſame Time to play upon the Beach.

At Ten o'Clock we began to fire from the Hill into the Trenches, the Artillery, (at which I was poſted) conſiſting of about 36 Pieces of Cannon, beſides Haubitzers, 8 and 10 Inch Mortars, Royals and Cohorns.

In the Afternoon the Boats, with the Troops from *Point Levi*, began about Four to row towards the Shore; Brigadier *Townſend*, with the Troops on that Side, began alſo to move towards the Enemy;

my; as ſoon as Part of the Troops were landed, the Grenadiers, eager to engage, did not ſtay for the reſt of the Forces to join and draw up to ſupport them, but ruſhed on towards the Foot of the Hill, and made themſelves Maſters of a Redoubt, when all at once was opened a moſt ſolemn Scene. The Fire from the Trenches on the Top came ſtreaming down like Sheets of Flame, at the ſame Time a black heavy Shower, accompanied with Thunder and Lightning, which added to their Fire, that of our Artillery, the Ships, and the Battery on the Beach, you muſt imagine afforded a moſt gloomy Proſpect, which, together with ſo ſuperior a Fire of the Trenches, beſides being out of the Cover of our Artillery, and not waiting for the Support of the main Body of the Army, obliged the Grenadiers to retreat with Loſs, when the general Retreat was beat, which was done in the cooleſt and moſt Soldier-like Manner; ſince which Time we have had perpetual Skirmiſhes, ſcalping and killing on both Sides.

The Situation of both Armies at this Time is this: The *French* are numerous, but partly conſiſt of old Men and Children, ſcarce fit to bear Arms, intrenched in the ſtrongeſt Manner; but cowardly, oppreſſed in the greateſt Manner, ſcarce of Bread, their Capital deſtroyed, Houſes burnt, Corn rotting, and no Hopes, but ſaving the Town this Year, and at the ſame Time a certain Proſpect of Ruin before their Eyes.

" The *Engliſh*, ſmall of Number, but ſtout, healthy, and courageous, ſupported by a numerous Fleet, Plenty of Proviſions, and headed by a General in whom they have the greateſt Confidence, and whom they would follow thro' the World.

" Judge then, Madam, in whoſe Favour the Ballance is like to turn. Much more I have, and

much more I could ſay, but the Letter this comes in, is waiting for it, and am ſurrounded at preſent with ſome noiſy Gentry, who are calling out Dinner, and a heavy Shower pouring upon me, have but juſt Time to ſubſcribe myſelf,

*Honoured Madam,*
*Yours*, &c."

By the Facts already related, we, in ſome Meaſure, ſee the Difficulties and Impediments that obſtructed the Conqueſt of this important Place; enough to have daunted Men of leſs Reſolution and Intrepidity than were our Generals and Soldiers, whoſe Courage ſeemed to increaſe with the Dangers they every where encountered. And indeed ſo great and uncommon were the Obſtructions they met with in the Progreſs of this Enterpriſe, that General *Wolfe* himſelf began to doubt of its Succeſs; as appears from the following Letter, which he ſent Expreſs to Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, and was publiſhed in a *Gazette Extraordinary*.

*Whitehall, Oct.* 16, 1759.

Laſt *Sunday* Morning arrived Lieutenant *Percival*, Commander of the *Rodney* Cutter, with the following Letters from Major General *Wolfe* and Vice-Admiral *Saunders*, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*.

*Head Quarters* at Montmorenci, *in the River* St. Lawrence, Sept. 2, 1759.

*SIR*,

" I wiſh I could, upon this Occaſion, have the Honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progreſs of his Majeſty's Arms; but

but the Obſtacles we have met with in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reaſon to expect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the Number of the Enemy (tho' ſuperior to us) as from the natural Strength of the Country, which the Marquis *de Montcalm* ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

" When I learned that Succours of all Kinds had been thrown into *Quebec*; that five Battalions of regular troops, compleated from the beſt of the Inhabitants of the Country, ſome of the Troops of the Colony, and every *Canadian* that was able to bear Arms, beſides ſeveral Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous Situation; I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the Place. I ſought, however, an Occaſion to attack their Army, knowing well that with theſe Troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might diſperſe them.

" We found them encamped along the Shore of *Beaufort*, from the River *St. Charles* to the Falls of *Montmorenci*, and intrenched in every acceſſible Place. The 27th of *June* we landed upon the Iſle of *Orleans*; but receiving a Meſſage from the Admiral, that there was Reaſon to think the Enemy had Artillery, and a Force upon *Point Levi*, I detached Brigadier *Monckton*, with four Battalions, to drive them from thence. He paſſed the River the 29th at Night, and marched the next Day to the *Point*; he obliged the Enemy's Irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that Poſt: The advanced Parties upon this Occaſion had two or three Skirmiſhes with the *Canadians* and *Indians*, with little Loſs on either Side.

" Colonel *Carleton* marched with a Detachment to the weſternmoſt Point of the Iſle of *Orleans*, from whence our Operations were likely to begin.

" It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two Points, and fortify them; becauſe from either the one or the other, the Enemy might make it impoſſible for any Ship to lye in the Baſon of *Quebec*, or even within two Miles of it.

" Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great Diſpatch on the Point of *Levi*, to bombard the Town and Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries; the Enemy perceiving theſe Works in ſome Forwardneſs, paſſed the River with 1600 Men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into Confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again, by which we loſt an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery has been ſo great (tho' acroſs the River) that the Upper Town is conſiderably damaged, and the Lower Town entirely deſtroyed.

" The Works for the Security of our Hoſpitals and Stores on the Iſle of *Orleans*, being finiſhed, on the 9th of *July*, at Night, we paſſed the North Channel, and incamped near the Enemy's Left, the River *Montmorenci* between us. The next Morning Capt. *Dauks*'s Company of Rangers, poſted in a Wood to cover ſome Workmen, were attacked and defeated by a Body of *Indians*, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the Campaign: The Enemy alſo ſuffered in this Affair, and were in their Turn driven off by the neareſt Troops.

" The Ground, to the Eaſtward of the Falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and to command it in a Manner which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides a Ford below the Falls, which may be paſſed for ſome Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb, and Beginning of the Flood Tide; and I had

had Hopes that poſſibly Means might be found of paſſing the River above, ſo as to fight the Marquis *de Montcalm* upon Terms of leſs Diſadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In reconnoitring the River *Montmorenci*, we found it fordable at a Place about three Miles up; but the oppoſite Bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no Purpoſe to attempt a Paſſage there. The Eſcort was twice attacked by the *Indians*, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe Rencounters we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

"The 18th of *July* two Men of War, two armed Sloops, and two Tranſports with ſome Troops on Board, paſſed by the Town without any Loſs, and got into the upper River. This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the ſame Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great Difficulty on ours, ariſing from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obſtacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared moſt, was, that if we ſhould land between the Town and the River *Cape Rouge*, the Body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

"Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at *St. Michael*'s, about three Miles above the Town: But perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought Artillery and a Mortar (which being ſo near to *Quebec*, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the Shipping: And, as it muſt have been many Hours before we could attack them, (even ſuppoſing a favourable Night for the Boats to paſs by the Town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

" However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their Attention as high up the River as poſſible, and to procure ſome Intelligence, I ſent a Detachment under the Command of Colonel *Carleton*, to land at the *Point de Trempe*, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome Priſoners, and all the uſeful Papers he could get. I had been informed that a Number of the Inhabitants of *Quebec* had retired to that Place, and that probably we ſhould find a Magazine of Proviſions there.

" The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of *Indians* the Moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed, and driven into the Woods: He ſearched for Magazines, but to no Purpoſe, brought off ſome Priſoners, and returned with little Loſs.

" After this Buſineſs, I came back to *Montmorenci*, where I found that Brigadier *Townſhend* had, by a ſuperior Fire, prevented the *French* from erecting a Battery on the Bank of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the Enemy, though poſted to great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

" As the Men of War cannot (for Want of a ſufficient Depth of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared two Tranſports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occaſion could be run a-ground, to favour a Deſcent. With the Help of theſe Veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the Tide cloſe in Shore, I propoſed to make myſelf Maſter of a detached Redoubt, near to the Water's Edge, and whoſe Situation appeared to be out of Muſket-ſhot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill: If the Enemy ſupported

ed this detached Piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an Engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my Power to examine their Situation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

" Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement. The 31ſt of *July*, in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier *Monckton*'s Brigade from the Point of *Levi:* The two Brigades under the Brigadiers *Townſhend* and *Murray*, were ordered to be in Readineſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this Corps, the Admiral had placed the *Centurion* in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the Fire of the Lower Battery which commanded the Ford: This Ship was of great Uſe, as her Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left of their Intrenchments.

" From the Veſſel which run a-ground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the Redoubt was too much commanded to be kept without very great Loſs; and the more, as the two armed Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their Attillery and Muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Brigadiers General to be ready with the Corps under their Command. Brigadier *Monckton* to land, and the Brigadiers *Townſhend* and *Murray* to paſs the Ford.

" At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a

conſiderable Diſtance. This Accident put us into ſome Diſorder, loſt a great deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Officer to ſtop Brigadier *Townſhend*'s March, whom I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſorder could be ſet a little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find a better Place to land: We took one flat-bottom'd Boat with us to make the Experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it yet not too late for the Attempt.

"The 15 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the ſecond Royal *American* Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſupported by Brigadier *Monckton*'s Corps, as ſoon as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were at Hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe and Hurry at Landing, or from ſome other Cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, without waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier *Monckton* was not landed, and Brigadier *Townſhend* was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, tho' upon his March to join us, in very good Order. The Grenadiers were checked by the Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in or about the Redoubt, which the *French* abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they continued for ſome Time, unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, and leaving many gallant Officers

cers wounded who (careleſs of their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their Duty. I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind Brigadier *Monckton*'s Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach, in extreme good Order.

" By this new Accident, and this ſecond Delay, it was near Night, a ſudden Storm came on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable, not to perſevere in ſo difficult an Attack, leſt (in caſe of a Repulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier *Townſhend*'s Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

" Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers *Townſhend* and *Murray* were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe Accidents I have ſpoken of had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our Left and Center (more remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all the Violence of their Muſquetry.

" The *French* did not attempt to interrupt our March. Some of their Savages came down to murder ſuch wounded as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is.

" The Place where the Attack was intended, has theſe Advantages over all others hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Uſe: The greateſt Part, or even the whole of the Troops, might act at once: And the Retreat (in caſe of a Repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt for a certain Time of the Tide. Neither one or other of theſe Advantages can any where elſe be found. The Enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and cut by ſeveral Gullies. The Hill to be aſcended very

very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had ſucceeded, our Loſs muſt certainly have been great, and their's inconſiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River *St. Charles* ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the Town was inveſted. All theſe Circumſtances I conſidered; but the Deſire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial, perſuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

" The Enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with Care, ſo as to make a ſecond Attempt ſtill more dangerous.

" Immediately after this Check, I ſent Brigadier *Murray* above the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear-Admiral *Holmes* in the Deſtruction of the *French* Ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General *Amherſt*. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable Opportunity of fighting ſome of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to uſe all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North Shore without Succeſs; but in a third was more fortunate. He landed unexpectedly at *De Chambaud*, and burnt a Magazine there, in which were ſome Proviſions, ſome Ammunition, and all the ſpare Stores, Cloathing, Arms, and Baggage of their Army.

" Finding that their Ships were not to be got at, and little Proſpect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Situation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

" The Priſoners he took informed him of the Surrender of the Fort of *Niagara*; and we diſcovered,

vered, by intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had abandoned *Cariſton* and *Crown Point*, were retired to the Iſle *Aux Noix*; and that General *Amherſt* was making Preparations to paſs the Lake *Champlain*, to fall upon M. *de Bourlemaque*'s Corps, which conſiſts of three Battalions of Foot, and as many *Canadians* as make the whole amount to 3000 Men.

" The Admiral's Diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten Days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the General Officers to conſult together for the public Utility. They are all of Opinion, that (as more Ships and Proviſions have now got above the Town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a Corps of 4 or 5000 Men (which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the Points of *Levi* and *Orleans* are left in a proper State of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their preſent Situation, and bring them to an Action. I have acquieſced in their Propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

" The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Aſſault, but, after conſulting with the chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt Attention, we found, that though the Batteries of the Lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the Men of War, yet the Buſineſs of an Aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few Paſſages that lead from the Lower to the Upper Town, are carefully intrenched, and the upper Batteries cannot be affected by the Ships, which muſt receive conſiderable Damage from them and from the Mortars.

" The Admiral would readily join in this, or in any

any other Meaſure, for the public Service; but I could not propoſe to him an Undertaking of ſo dangerous a Nature, and promiſing ſo little Succeſs.

"To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of theſe, and the *Indians* round our different Poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any Thing by Surprize. We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes with theſe Savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without Loſs on our Side.

"By the Liſt of diſabled Officers, many of whom are of Rank, you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the moſt formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole Force of *Canada* to oppoſe. In this Situation, there is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myſelf at a Loſs how to determine. The Affairs of *Great Britain*, I know, require the moſt vigorous Meaſures; but then the Courage of a Handful of brave Men ſhould be exerted only where there is ſome Hope of a favourable Event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be employed, as far as I am able, for the Honour of his Majeſty, and the Intereſt of the Nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in any other Parts of *America*. I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir,

*Your moſt Obedient, and moſt humble Servant,*

JAM. WOLFE.

*Re-*

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miſſing.*

Major General *Amherſt*'s. Surgeon's Mate, 2 Serjeants, 9 Rank and File, *killed.* Major *Irving*, Capt. *Loftus*, Lieut. *Rutherford*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Mukins*, Lieut. *Leſlie*, Enſ. *Worth*, Enſ. *Barker*, 4 Serjeants, a Drummer, 45 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Lieut. Gen. *Bragg*'s ; 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. *Mitchelſon*, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 54 Rank and File, *wounded*, 2 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Lieut. Gen. *Otway*'s. Capt. *Fletcher*, Lieut. *Hamilton*, 1 Serjeant, 22 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. *Ince*, Lieut. *Gore*, Lieut. *Blakeney*, Lieut. *Field*, 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 38 Rank and File, *wounded*, 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and Fire, *miſſing.*

Major Gen. *Kennedy*'s ; 9 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. *Maitland*, Lieut. *Clements*, 13 Rank and File, *wounded*, 1 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Lieut. Gen. *Laſcelles*'s. Lieut. *Mathiſon*, 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. *Smelt*, Lieut. *Elphinſton*, Lieut. *Mountain*, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 44 Rank and File, *wounded* ; 1 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Col. *Webb*'s. Lieut. *Percival*, 13 Rank and File, *killed.* Col. *Burton*, Capt. *Edmiſton*, Lieut. and Adjutant *Hathorn*, Lieut. and Quarter-maſter *Webb*, 2 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, *wounded* ; 2 Rank and File, *miſſing.*

Col. *Anſtruther*'s ; 9 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. *Deland*, Lieut. *Hayes*, Lieut. and Quarter-maſter *Grant*, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 42 Rank and File, *wounded.*

Brigadier Gen. *Monckton*'s. Capt. *Ochterlony*, Lieut. *Kennedy*, Lieut. *de Witt*, Enſ. *Johnſon*, 17 Rank and File, *killed.* Capt. Lieut. *Brigſtock*, Lieut.

Lieut. *Eſcuyer*, Lieut. *Grandidier*, Lieut. *Archbold*, Lieut. *Howorth*, Enſ. *Peyton*, 4 Serjeants, 89 Rank and File, *wounded*; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, *miſſing*.

Brigadier Gen. *Laurence*'s; 1 Serjeant, 1 Rank and File, *killed*. Major *Prevoſt*, 3 Serjeants, 25 Rank and File, *wounded*.

Col. *Fraſer*'s; 18 Rank and File, *killed*. Col. *Fraſer*, Capt. *M'Pherſon*, Capt. *Simon Fraſer*, Lieut. *Cameron*, Lieut. *M'Donald*, Lieut. *H. M'Donald*, 1 Drummer, 85 Rank and File, *wounded*; 2 Rank and File, *miſſing*.

Grenadiers of *Louiſburg*; 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, *killed*. Capt. *Hamilton*, Lieut. *Collingwood*, Lieut. *Bradſtreet*, Lieut. *Jones*, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 62 Rank and File, *wounded*.

Capt. *Bell*, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, *wounded*.

Capt. *Williamſon*, Capt. *Green*, Engineer, *wounded*.

*Rangers*. Capt. Lieut. *Armſtrong*, Lieut. *Meech*. 1 Serjeant, 20 Rank and File, *killed*, Captain *Danks*, Lieut. *Stephens*, 4 Serjeants, 24 Rank and File, *wounded*, 1 Rank and File, *miſſing*.

*Artillery*; 4 Rank and File, *wounded*.

*Marines*; 8 Rank and File, *killed*; 2 Rank and File, *wounded*.

| | *Killed.* | *Wounded.* | *Miſſing.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers, | 11 | 46 | 0 |
| Serjeants, | 9 | 26 | 0 |
| Drummers, | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Rank and File, | 162 | 571 | 17 |
| Total | 182 | 650 | 17 |

Ster-

Sterling-Caſtle, *off* Point Levi, *on the River* St. *Lawrence*, *5th of* September, 1759.

*SIR*,

" In my Letter of the 8th of *June*, I acquainted you I was then off *Scatari*, ſtanding for the River *St. Lawrence*. On the 26th, I had got up, with the firſt Diviſion of the Fleet, and Tranſports, as far as the Middle of the Iſle of *Orleans*, where I immediately prepared to land the Troops, which I did the next Morning. The ſame Day the ſecond and third Diviſions came up, and the Troops from them were landed likewiſe.

" I got thus far without any Loſs or Accident whatſoever, but, directly after landing the Troops, a very hard Gale of Wind came on, by which many Anchors and ſmall Boats were loſt, and much Damage received among the Tranſports by their driving on Board each other. The Ships that loſt moſt Anchors, I ſupplied from the Men of War, as far as I was able, and, in all other Reſpects, gave them the beſt Aſſiſtance in my Power.

" On the 28th, at Midnight, the Enemy ſent down from *Quebec* ſeven Fire-ſhips; and though our Ships and Tranſports were ſo numerous, and neceſſarily ſpread ſo great a Part of the Channel, we towed them all clear, and a-ground, without receiving the leaſt Damage from them. The next Night General *Monckton* croſſed the River, and landed with his Brigade on the South Shore, and took Poſt at *Point Levi*; and General *Wolfe* took his on the weſtermoſt Point of the Iſle of *Orleans*.

" On the 1ſt of *July* I moved up between the Points of *Orleans* and *Levi*; and, it being reſolved to land on the North Shore, below the Falls of *Montmorenci*, I placed, on the 8th Inſtant, his Ma-

Majeſty's Sloop the *Porcupine*, and the *Boſcawen* armed Veſſel, in the Channel between *Orleans* and the North Shore, to cover that Landing, which took Place that Night.

" On the 17th I ordered Capt. *Rous*, of the *Sutherland*, to proceed, with the firſt fair Wind, and Night Tide, above the Town of *Quebec*, and to take with him his Majeſty's Ships *Diana* and *Squirrel*, with two armed Sloops, and two Catts, armed and loaded with Proviſions. On the 18th at Night, they all got up, except the *Diana*, and gave General *Wolfe* an Opportunity of reconnoitring above the Town; thoſe Ships having carried ſome Troops with them for that Purpoſe. The *Diana* ran aſhore upon the Rocks off *Point Levi*, and received ſo much Damage, that I have ſent her to *Boſton*, with 27 Sail of *American* Tranſports, (thoſe which received moſt Damage in the Gale of the 27th of *June*) where they are to be diſcharged; and the *Diana* having repaired her Damages, is to proceed to *England*, taking with her the Maſt Ships, and what Trade may be ready to accompany her.

" On the 28th, at Midnight, the Enemy ſent down a Raft of Fire Stages, of near a hundred Radeaux, which ſucceeded no better than the Fire-ſhips.

" On the 31ſt General *Wolfe* determined to land a Number of Troops above the Falls of *Montmorenci*, in order to attack the Enemy's Lines; to cover which, I placed the *Centurion* in the Channel, between the Iſle of *Orleans* and the Falls, and ran on Shore, at High Water, two Catts which I had armed for that Purpoſe, againſt two ſmall Batteries, and two Redoubts, where our Troops were to land. About ſix in the Evening they landed, but the General not thinking it proper to perſevere in

in the Attack, ſoon after Part of them re-imbarked, and the reſt croſſed the Falls with General *Wolfe*; upon which, to prevent the two Catts from falling into the Enemy's Hands (they being then dry on Shore, I gave Orders to take the Men out, and ſet them on Fire, which was accordingly done.

"On the 5th of *Auguſt*, in the Night, I ſent twenty flat-bottom'd Boats up the River, to the *Sutherland*, to embark 1260 of the Troops, with Brigadier General *Murray*, from a Poſt we had taken on the South Shore. I ſent Admiral *Holmes* up to the *Sutherland*, to act in Concert with him, and give him all the Aſſiſtance the Ships and Boats could afford. At the ſame Time, I directed Admiral *Holmes* to uſe his beſt Endeavours to get at, and deſtroy the Enemy's Ships above the Town; and to that Purpoſe I ordered the *Loweſtoffe*, and *Hunter* Sloop, with two armed Sloops and two Catts with Proviſions, to paſs *Quebec*, and join the *Sutherland*; but the Wind holding weſterly, it was the 26th of *Auguſt* before they got up, which was the 4th Attempt they had made to gain their Paſſage.

On the 25th, at Night, Admiral *Holmes* and General *Murray*, with Part of the Troops, returned; they had met with, and deſtroyed a Magazine of the Enemy's Cloathing, ſome Gunpowder, and other Things; and Admiral *Holmes* had been 10 or 12 Leagues above the Town, but found it impracticable at that Time to get further up.

General *Wolfe* having reſolved to quit the Camp at *Montmorenci*, and go above the Town, in hopes of getting between the Enemy and their Proviſions, (ſuppoſed to be in the Ships there, and by that Means force them to an Action, I ſent up, on the 12th, at Night, the *Seahorſe*, and two armed

Sloops, with two Catts laden with Proviſions, to join the reſt above *Quebec*; and having taken off all the Artillery, from the Camp of *Montmorenci*, on the 3d Inſtant, in the Forenoon, the Troops imbarked from thence, and landed at *Point Levi*. The 4th, at Night, I ſent all the flat-bottom'd Boats up, and this Night a Part of the Troops will march up the South Shore, above the Town, to be imbarked in the Ships and Veſſels there, and To-morrow Night the reſt will follow. Admiral *Holmes* is alſo gone up again to aſſiſt in their future Operations, and to try, if, with the Aſſiſtance of the Troops, it is practicable to get at the Enemy's Ships.

"As General *Wolfe* writes by this Opportunity, he will give you an Acconnt of his Part of the Operations, and his Thoughts what further may be done for his Majeſty's Service. The Enemy appear numerous, and ſeem to be ſtrongly poſted; but let the Event be what it will, we ſhall remain here as long as the Seaſon of the year will permit, in order to prevent their detaching Troops from hence againſt General *Amherſt*; and I ſhall leave Cruizers at the Mouth of the River to cut off any Supplies that may be ſent them, with ſtrict Orders to keep that Station as long as poſſible. The Town of *Quebec* is not habitable, being almoſt intirely burnt and deſtroyed.

"I incloſe you the preſent Diſpoſition of the Ships under my Command: Twenty of the Victuallers that ſailed from *England* with the *Echo*, are arrived here, one unloaded at *Louisburgh*, having received Damage in her Paſſage out, and another I have heard nothing of. No Ships of the Enemy have come this Way, that I have had any Intelligence of, ſince my Arrival in the River, except

cept one, laden with Flour and Brandy, which was taken by Capt. *Drake* of the *Lizard*.

" Before Admiral *Durell* got into the River, 3 Frigates, and 17 Sail, with Proviſions, Stores, and a few Recruits, got up, and are thoſe we are ſo anxious, if poſſible, to deſtroy.

" Yeſterday I received a Letter from General *Amherſt* (to whom I have had no Opportunity of writing ſince I have been in the River) dated, Camp of *Crown Point*, *Auguſt* the 7th; wherein he deſires I would only ſend Tranſports, and a Convoy to *New-York*, to carry to *England* 607 Priſoners taken at the Surrender of *Niagara*.

" I ſhould have wrote to you ſooner from hence, but while my Diſpatches were preparing, General *Wolfe* was taken very ill; he has been better ſince, but is ſtill greatly out of Order.

" I ſhall very ſoon ſend home the great Ships, and have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, *SIR*,

*Your moſt Obedient, and moſt humble Servant*,

CHARLES SAUNDERS."

The General, however, who was not to be intimidated by any Rebuffs he had, or might meet with, reſolved to try all poſſible Means to accompliſh his Purpoſe; and his Labours were at Length crowned with Succeſs, in the glorious Victory obtained by his Majeſty's Arms, tho' he himſelf unfortunately fell in the Battle, as appears by the following Relation of it, publiſhed by Authority.

*Whitehall, October* 17.

Laſt Night Colonel *John Hale*, and Captain *James Douglas*, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the *Alcide*, arrived from *Quebec*, with the

following Letters to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Pitt*.

*Copy of a Letter from the Honourable General* Monckton, *to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated River* St. Lawrence, *Camp at* Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

*SIR*,

" I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th Inſtant, his Majeſty's Troops gained a very ſignal Victory over the *French*, a little above the Town of *Quebec*. General *Wolfe*, exerting himſelf on the Right of our Line, received a Wound pretty early, of which he died ſoon after, and I had myſelf the great Misfortune of receiving one in my right Breaſt by a Ball, that went thro' Part of my Lungs, (and which has been cut out under the Blade Bone of my Shoulder) juſt as the *French* were giving Way, which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, deſired General *Townſhend*, who now commands the Troops before the Town (and of which I am in Hopes he will be ſoon in Poſſeſſion) to acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day, and of the Operations carrying on.

I have the Honour to be, *&c.*

ROB. MONCKTON."

*P. S.* His Majeſty's Troops behaved with the greateſt Steadineſs and Bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes I ſhall be ſoon able to join the Army before the Town.

*Copy*

*Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General* Townſhend, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated, Camp before* Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

*SIR*,

" I have the Honour to acquaint you with the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms on the 13th Inſtant, in an Action with the *French*, on the Heights of the Weſtward of this Town.

" It being determined to carry the Operations above the Town, the Poſts at *Point Levi*, and *l'Iſle d'Orleans* being ſecured, the General marched with the Remainder of the Forces from *Point Levi*, the 5th and 6th, and imbarked them in Tranſports, which had paſſed the Town for that Purpoſe. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Movement of the Ships was made up, by Admiral *Holmes*, in order to amuſe the Enemy, now poſted along the North Shore; but the Tranſports being extremely crowded, and the Weather very bad, the General thought proper to cantoon half his Troops on the South Shore; where they were refreſhed, and re-imbarked upon the 12th, at One in the Morning. The Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel *Howe*, the Regiments of *Bragg*, *Kennedy*, *Laſcelles*, and *Anſtruther*, with a Detachment of Highlanders, and the *American* Grenadiers, the whole being under the Command of Brigadiers *Monckton* and *Murray*, were put into the flat-bottom'd Boats, and after ſome Movement of the Ships, made by Admiral *Holmes*, to draw the Attention of the Enemy above, the Boats fell down with the Tide, and landed on the North Shore, within a League of *Cape Diamond*, an Hour before Day-break. The Rapidity of the Tide of Ebb carried them a little below the intended Place

of Attack, which obliged the Light Infantry to ſcramble up a woody Precipice, in order to ſecure the Landing the Troops, by diſlodging a Captain's Poſt, which defended the ſmall intrenched Path the Troops were to aſcend. After a little Firing, the Light Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice, and diſperſed the Captain's Poſt; by which Means the Troops, with a very little Loſs from a few *Canadians* and *Indians* in the Wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The Boats as they emptied, were ſent back for the ſecond Embarkation, which I immediately made. Brigadier *Murray*, who had been detached with *Anſtruther*'s Battalion, to attack the Four Gun Battery upon the Left, was recalled by the General, who now ſaw the *French* Army croſſing the River *St. Charles*. General *Wolfe* thereupon begun to form his Line, having his Right covered by the *Louisburgh* Grenadiers; on the Right of theſe again he afterwards brought *Otway*'s; to the Left of the Grenadiers were *Bragg*'s, *Kennedy*'s, *Laſcelles*'s, Highlanders, and *Anſtruther*'s; the Right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier *Monckton*, and the Left by Brigadier *Murray*; his Rear and Left were protected by Col. *Howe*'s Light Infantry, who was returned from the Four Gun Battery before mentioned, which was ſoon abandon'd to him. General *Montcalm* having collected the whole of his Force from the *Beauport* Side, and advancing, ſhewed his Intention to flank our Left, where I was immediately ordered with General *Amherſt*'s Battalion, which I formed *en retence*. My Numbers were ſoon after increaſed by the Arrival of the two Battalions of Royal *Americans*; and *Webb*'s was drawn up by the General, as a Reſerve in eight Subdiviſions with large Intervals. The Enemy lined the Buſhes in their Front with

with 1500 *Indians* and *Canadians*, and I dare ſay had placed moſt of their beſt Marksmen there, who kept up a very galling, tho' irregular, Fire upon our whole Line, who bore it with the greateſt Patience and good Order, reſerving their Fire for the main Body, now advancing. This Fire of the Enemy was however checked by our Poſts in our Front, which protected the forming our own Line. The Right of the Enemy was compoſed of half of the Troops of the Colony, the Battalions of *La Sarre*, *Languedoc*, and the Remainder of their *Canadians* and *Indians*. Their Center was a Column, and formed by the Battalions of *Bearn* and *Guienne*. Their Left was compoſed of the Remainder of the Troops of the Colony, and the Battalion of Royal *Rouſillon*. This was, as near as I can gueſs, their Line of Battle. They brought up two Pieces of Small Artillery againſt us, and we had been able to bring up but one Gun; which being admirably well ſerved, galled their Column exceedingly. My Attention to the Left will not permit me to be very exact with Regard to every Circumſtance which paſſed in the Center, much leſs to the Right; but it is moſt certain, that the Enemy formed in good Order, and that their Attack was very briſk, and animated on that Side. Our Troops reſerved their Fire till within 40 Yards, which was ſo well continued, that the Enemy every where gave Way. It was then our General fell at the Head of *Bragg*'s, and the *Louiſburgh* Grenadiers, advancing with their Bayonets: about the ſame Time Brigadier General *Monckton* received his Wound at the Head of *Laſcelles*'s. In the Front of the oppoſite Battalions, fell alſo M. *Montcalm*, and his ſecond in Command is ſince dead of his Wounds on Board our Fleet. Part of the Enemy made a ſecond faint Attack. Part took to ſome thick copſe Wood, and ſeemed

to make a Stand. It was at this Moment that each Corps ſeemed in a Manner to exert itſelf, with a View to its own peculiar Character. The Grenadiers, *Bragg*'s, and *Laſcelles*'s, preſſed on with their Bayonets. Brigadier *Murray*, advancing with the Troops under his Command briſkly, completed the Route on his Side; when the Highlanders, ſupported by *Anſtruther*'s, took to their Broad Swords, and drove Part into the Town, Part to the Works at their Bridge on the River *St. Charles*.

" The Action on our Left and Rear was not ſo ſevere. The Houſes, into which the Light Infantry were thrown, were well defended, being ſupported by Colonel *Howe*, who taking Poſt with two Companies behind a ſmall Copſe, and frequently ſallying upon the Flanks of the Enemy during their Attack, drove them often into Heaps, againſt the Front of which Body I advanced Platoons of *Amherſt*'s Regiment, which totally prevented the right Wing from executing their firſt Intention. Before this, one of the Royal *American* Battalions had been detached to preſerve our Communication with our Boats, and the other being ſent to occupy the Ground which Brigadier *Murray*'s Movement had left open, I remained with *Amherſt*'s to ſupport this Diſpoſition, and to keep the Enemy's Right, and a Body of their Savages, which waited ſtill more towards our Rear, oppoſite the Poſts of our Light Infantry, waiting for an Opportunity to fall upon our Rear.

" This, Sir, was the Situation of Things, when I was told, in the Action, that I commanded; I immediately repaired to the Center, and finding the Purſuit had put Part of the Troops in Diſorder, I formed them as ſoon as poſſible. Scarce was this effected, when M. *de Bougainvillie*, with his

his Corps from *Cape Rouge*, of 2000 Men appeared in our Rear. I advanced two Pieces of Artillery, and two Battalions, towards him; upon which he retired. You will not, I flatter myſelf, blame me for not quitting ſuch advantageous Ground, and riſking the Fate of ſo deciſive a Day, by ſeeking a freſh Enemy, poſted perhaps in the very Kind of Ground he could wiſh for, *viz.* Woods and Swamps. We took a great Number of *French* Officers upon the Field of Battle, and one Piece of Cannon. Their Loſs is computed to be about 1500 Men, which fell chiefly upon their Regulars. I have been employed, from the Day of Action, to that of the Capitulation, in redoubting our Camp beyond Inſult, in making a Road up the Precipice for our Cannon, in getting up their Artillery, preparing the Batteries, and cutting off their Communication with their Country. The 17th, at Noon, before we had any Battery erected, or could have any for two or three Days, a Flag of Truce came out with Propoſals of Capitulation, or no farther Treaty. The Admiral had, at this Time, brought up his large Ships, as intending to attack the Town. The *French* Officer returned at Night, with Terms of Capitulation, which, with the Admiral, were conſidered, agreed to, and ſigned at Eight in the Morning, the 18th Inſtant. The Terms we granted, will, I flatter myſelf, be approved of by his Majeſty, conſidering the Enemy aſſembling in our Rear, and, what is far more formidable, the very wet and cold Seaſon, which threatened our Troops with Sickneſs, and the Fleet wirh ſome Accident; it had made our Road ſo bad, we could not bring up a Gun for ſome Time; add to this, the Advantage of entering the Town, with the Walls in a defenſible State, and the being able to put a Garriſon

there

there ſtrong enough to prevent all Surprize. Theſe, I hope, will be deemed ſufficient Conſiderations for granting them the Terms I have the Honour to tranſmit to you. The Inhabitants of the Country come into us faſt, bringing in their Arms, and taking the Oaths of Fidelity, until a general Peace determines their Situation.

" I have the Honour to incloſe herewith a Liſt of the Killed and Wounded, a Liſt of the Priſoners, as perfect as I have yet been able to get it; and a Liſt of the Artillery and Stores in the Town, as well as of thoſe fallen into our Hands at *Beauport*, in Conſequence of the Victory. By Deſerters we learn, that the Enemy are reaſſembling what Troops they can, behind the *Cape Rouge*; that M. *de Levy* is come down from the *Montreal* Side to command them; ſome ſay he has brought two Battalions with him; if ſo, this Blow has already aſſiſted General *Amherſt*. By other Deſerters we learn, that M. *de Bougainvillie*, with 8000 Men, and Proviſions, was on his March to fling himſelf into the Town the 18th, the very Morning it capitulated, on which Day we had not compleated the Inveſtiture of the Place, as they had broke their Bridge of Boats, and had Detachments in very ſtrong Works on the other Side the River *St. Charles*.

" I ſhould not do Juſtice to the Admirals, and the naval Service, if I neglected this Occaſion of acknowledging how much we are indebted for our Succeſs to the conſtant Aſſiſtance and Support received from them, and the perfect Harmony and Correſpendence, which has prevailed throughout all our Operations, in the uncommon Difficulties, which the Nature of this Country, in particular, preſents to military Operations of a great Extent, aud which no Army can itſelf ſolely ſupply; the im-

immenſe Labour in Artillery, Stores and Proviſions; the long Watchings and Attendance in Boats; the drawing up our Artillery by the Seamen, even in the Heat of Action; it is my Duty, ſhort as my Command has been, to acknowledge, for that Time, how great a Share the Navy has had in this ſucceſsful Campaign.

I have the Honour to be, *&c.*

GEO. TOWNSHEND.

*Articles of Capitulation demanded by M.* de Rameſay, *Commander for his Moſt Chriſtain Majeſty in the Higher and Lower Town of* Quebec, *Knight of the Royal and Military Order of* St. Louis, *from his Excellency the General commanding his* Britannic *Majeſty's Forces.*

*Article* I. M. *de Rameſay* demands the Honours of War for his Garriſon, and that is ſhall be conducted back to the Army in Safety, by the ſhorteſt Road, with their Arms, Baggage, ſix Pieces of Braſs Cannon, two Mortars or Howitzers, and twelve Rounds.

*The Garriſon of the Town, compoſed of Land Forces, Marines, and Sailors, ſhall march out with their Arms and Baggage, Drums beating, lighted Matches, with two Pieces of Cannon, and twelve Rounds, and ſhall be landed at the firſt Port in* France.

*Art.* II. That the Inhabitants ſhall be maintained in the Poſſeſſion of their Houſes, Goods, Effects and Privileges.

*Granted, provided they lay down their Arms.*

*Art.* III. That the ſaid Inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted on account of their having borne Arms for the Defence of the Town, as they were forced

to

to it, and as it is cuſtomary for the Inhabitants of the Colonies of both Crowns to ſerve as Militia.

*Granted.*

*Art.* IV. That the Effects belonging to the abſent Officers or Inhabitants, ſhall not be touched.

*Granted.*

*Art.* V. That the ſaid Inhabitants ſhall not be removed, nor obliged to quit their Houſes until their Condition ſhall be ſettled by a Definitive Treaty between their Moſt Chriſtian and *Britannic* Majeſties. *Granted.*

*Art.* VI. That the Exerciſe of the Catholic Religion ſhall be preſerved, and their Safeguards ſhall be granted to the Houſes of the Clergy, and to the Monaſteries, particularly to the Biſhop of *Quebec*, who, animated with Zeal for Religion, and Charity for the People of his Dioceſe, deſires to reſide conſtantly in it, to exerciſe freely, and with that Decency which his Character and the ſacred Myſteries af the Catholic Religion require, his Epiſcopal Authority in the Town of *Quebec*, wherever he ſhall think it proper, until the Poſſeſſion of *Canada* ſhall have been decided by a Treaty between their Moſt Chriſtian and *Britannic* Majeſties.

*The free Exerciſe of the* Roman *Religion, Safeguards granted to all religious Perſons, as well as to the Biſhop, who ſhall be at Liberty to come and exerciſe, freely, and with Decency, the Functions of his Office, whenever he ſhall think proper, until the Poſſeſſion of* Canada *ſhall have been decided between their* Britannic *and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties.*

*Art.* VII. That the Artillery and warlike Stores ſhall be delivered up *bona fide*, and an Inventory taken thereof. *Granted.*

*Art.* VIII. That the Sick, Wounded, Commiſſaries, Chaplains, Phyſicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries,

thecaries, and other Perſons employed in the Hoſpitals, ſhall be treated agreeable to the Cartel ſettled between their Moſt Chriſtian and *Britannic* Majeſties on the 6th of *February*, 1759. *Granted.*

*Art.* IX. That before delivering up the Gate, and the Entrance of the Town to the *Engliſh* Forces, their General will be pleaſed to ſend ſome Soldiers to be placed as Safeguards at the Churches, Convents, and chief Habitations. *Granted.*

*Art.* X. That the Commander of the City of *Quebec* ſhall be permitted to ſend Advice to the Marquis *de Vaudreuil*, Governor General, of the Reduction of the Town; as alſo, that this General ſhall be allowed to write to the *French* Miniſtry, to inform them thereof. *Granted.*

*Art.* XI. That the preſent Capitulation ſhall be executed according to its Form and Tenor, without being liable to Non-Execution under Pretence of Repriſals, or the Non-Execution of the preceding Capitulation. *Granted.*

The preſent Treaty has been made and ſettled between us, and Duplicates ſigned at the Camp before *Quebec*, the 18th of *September*, 1759.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.
GEORGE TOWNSHEND.
DE RAMESAY.

*Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral* Saunders *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR,

" I have the greateſt Pleaſure in acquainting you, that the Town and Citadel of *Quebec* ſurrendered on the 18th inſtant, and I incloſe you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation. The Army took Poſſeſſion of

of the Gates on the Land Side the ſame Evening, and ſent Safe-Guards into the Town to preſerve Order, and to prevent any Thing being deſtroy'd; and Capt. *Palliſer*, with a Body of Seamen, landed in the Lower Town, and did the ſame. The next Day our Army marched in, and near a thouſand *French* Officers, Soldiers, and Seamen, were embarked on Board ſome *Engliſh* Catts, who ſhall ſoon proceed for *France*, agreeable to the Capitulation.

"I had the Honour to write to you the 5th inſtant, by the *Rodney* Cutter: The Troops mentioned in that Letter, embarked on Board the Ships and Veſſels above the Town, in the Night of the 6th Inſtant, and at Four in the Morning of the 13th began to land on the North Shore, about a Mile and a Half above the Town. Gen. *Moncalm*, with his whole Army, left their Camps at *Beauport*, and marched to meet him. A little before Ten both Armies were formed, and the Enemy began the Attack. Our Troops received their Fire, and reſerved their own, advancing till they were ſo near as to run in upon them, and puſh them with their Bayonets; by which, in a very little Time, the *French* gave way, and fled to the Town in the utmoſt Diſorder, and with great Loſs; for our Troops purſued them quite to the Walls, and killed many of them upon the Glacis, and in the Ditch; and if the Town had been farther off, the whole *French* Army muſt have been deſtroy'd. About 250 *French* Priſoners were taken that Day, among whom are ten Captains, and ſix ſubaltern Officers, all of whom will go in the great Ships to *England*.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you that Gen. *Wolfe* was killed in the Action; and Gen. *Monckton* ſhot thro' the Body; but he is now ſuppoſed to be out of Danger. Gen. *Moncalm*, and the three next *French* Officers in Command, were killed; but I muſt

muſt refer you to Gen. *Townſhend* (who writes by this Opportunity) for the Particulars of this Action, the State of the Garriſon, and the Meaſures he is taking for keeping Poſſeſſion of it. I am now beginning to ſend on Shore the Stores they will want, and Proviſions for 5000 Men; of which I can furniſh them with a ſufficient Quantity.

" The Night of their landing, Admiral *Holmes*, with the Ships and Troops, was about three Leagues above the intended Landing-place: General *Wolfe*, with about Half his Troops, ſet off in Boats, and dropped down with the Tide, and were, by that Means, leſs liable to be diſcovered by the *French* Centinels, poſted all along the Coaſt. The Ships followed them about three Quarters of an Hour afterwards, and got to the Landing-place juſt in the Time that had been concerted, to cover their Landing; and conſidering the Darkneſs of the Night, and the Rapidity of the Current, this was a very critical Operation, and very properly and ſucceſsfully conducted. When General *Wolfe*, and the Troops with him, had landed, the Difficulty of gaining the Top of the Hill is ſcarce credible: It was very ſteep in its Aſcent, and high, and had no Path where two could go a-breaſt; but they were obliged to pull themſelves up by the Stumps and Boughs of Trees, that covered the Declivity.

" Immediately after our Victory over their Troops, I ſent up all the Boats in the Fleet with Artillery and Ammunition; and on the 17th went up with the Men of War, in a Diſpoſition to attack the Lower Town, as ſoon as General *Townſhend* ſhould be ready to attack the Upper; but in the Evening they ſent out to the Camp, and offered Terms of Capitulation.

" I have the farther Pleaſure of acquainting you, that, during this tedious Campaign, there has continued

tinued a perfect good Underſtanding between the Army and Navy. I have received great Aſſiſtance from Admirals *Durell* and *Holmes*, and from all the Captains; indeed every body has exerted themſelves in the Execution of their Duty; even the Tranſports have willingly aſſiſted me with Boats and People on the landing the Troops, and many other Services.

*I have the Honour to be*, &c.

CHARLES SAUNDERS."

The following Extract of a Letter from *Quebec*, dated *Sept.* 20, contains ſome Particulars that will further illuſtrate the Bravery of our Troops, and the Importance of the Victory they obtained.

"I thank God I have been in a good State of Health ſince my Arrival here, nor have the Fatigues incident to a Campaign, in which we had almoſt every Kind of Difficulty to ſurmount, affected my Health in the leaſt. Were I to deſcribe, in military Phraſes, the Strength, Situation, Number, and, upon this Occaſion, uncommon Bravery of the Enemy (who needed to have nothing to fear from our Number, but our Deficiency in that Reſpect was ſufficiently ſupplied by Unanimity and Courage) you would not be a little ſurpriſed at our Undertaking; which I believe to have been by the ſole Direction of Providence, and to which the Harmony among us hath greatly contributed, every Man in his Station diſcharging his Duty. Our Loſs hath been inconſiderable, ſeparate from our dear, courageous, yet mild *Wolfe*, whoſe Fall added Revenge to Intrepidity. The Regiments of *Laſcelles*, *Kennedy*'s, and *Wolfe*'s Grenadiers, did Wonders; the Highlanders, if any Thing, exceeding that; when they betook to their broad Swords, my God! what Havock they made! drove every Thing before

before them that came in the Way, and Walls could not reſiſt their Fury.—Thoſe breechleſs brave Fellows are an Honour to their Country. — I cannot do them Juſtice in my Deſcription of them; but I have Reaſon to believe that their Bravery ſhall meet with Praiſe and Approbation, the only Reward (except half Victuals and Cloaths) that a Highlander demands, being prepoſſeſſed naturally with a Kind of martial Honour.

Yours, *&c. John Colkraft.*"

Let us return now to Admiral *Hawke*, whom we left in the Bay of *Biſcay*, watching the *French* Fleet in *Breſt* Harbour, where he continued till about the Middle of *November*, when being blown off his Station, he was obliged to return to *Torbay*, but apprehending the *French* Fleet would, in his Abſence, ſail from *Breſt*, he, on the 14th, put to Sea, and in a few Days came up with them, and a Battle enſued; the Iſſue of which is related in the following Letter from the Admiral to Mr. *Clevland*, Secretary of the Admiralty.

"SIR,

"In my Letter of the 17th, by Expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their Lordſhips with my having received Intelligence of Eighteen Sail of the Line and three Frigates of the *Breſt* Squadron, being diſcovered about twenty-four Leagues to the N. W. of *Belleiſle*, ſteering to the Eaſtward; all the Priſoners however agree, that on the Day we chaſed, their Squadron conſiſted, according to their accompanying Liſt, of four Ships of 80, ſix of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one Frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 Guns, with a ſmall Veſſel to look out. They ſailed from *Breſt* the 14th In-

ſtant, the ſame Day I ſailed from *Torbay*. Concluding that their firſt Rendezvous would be *Quiberon*, the Inſtance I received the Intelligence I directed my Courſe thither with a preſt Sail. At firſt the Wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us conſiderably to the Weſtward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean Time, having been joined by the *Maidſtone* and *Coventry* Frigates, I directed their Commanders to keep a-head of the Squadron, one on the Starboard and the other on the Larboard Bow. At half paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 20th, *Belleiſle* by our Reckoning, bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. the *Maidſtone* made the Signal for ſeeing a Fleet. I immediately ſpread abroad the Signal for a Line a-breaſt, in order to draw all the Ships of the Squadron up with me. I had before ſent the *Magnanime* a-head, to make the Land. At $\frac{3}{4}$ paſt Nine ſhe made the Signal for an Enemy. Obſerving, on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the Signal for the ſeven Ships neareſt them to chaſe, and draw into a Line of Battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the Squadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaſed, that no Time might be loſt in the Purſuit. That Morning they were in Chaſe of the *Rocheſter*, *Chatham*, *Portland*, *Falkland*, *Minerva*, *Vengeance* and *Venus*, all which joined me about Eleven o'Clock; and, in the Evening, the *Saphire* from *Quiberon* Bay. All the Day we had freſh Gales, at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy Squalls. M. *Conflans* kept going off under ſuch Sail as all his Squadron could carry, and at the ſame Time kept together, while we crowded after him with every Sail our Ships could bear. At half paſt Two P. M. the Fire beginning a-head, I made a Signal for engaging. We

were

were then to the Southward of *Belleiſle*, and the *French* Admiral head-moſt, ſoon after led round the *Cardinals*, while his Rear was in Action. About Four o'Clock the *Formidable* ſtruck, and a little after, the *Theſee* and *Superbe* were ſunk. About Five the *Heros* ſtruck, and came to an Anchor, but it blowing hard, no Boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a Part of the Coaſt, among Iſlands and Shoals, of which we were totally ignorant without a Pilot, as was the greateſt Part of the Squadron, and blowing hard on a lee Shore, I made the Signal to anchor, and came to in 15 Fathom Water, the Iſland of *Dumet* bearing E. by N. between two and three Miles, the *Cardinals* W. half S. and the *Steeples* of *Crozie* S. E. as we found next Morning.

" In the Night we heard many Guns of Diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, Want of Knowledge of the Coaſt, and whether they were fired by a Friend or an Enemy, prevented all Means of Relief.

" By Day-break of the 21ſt, we diſcovered one of our Ships diſmaſted on the *Four*, the *French Heros* alſo, and the *Soleil Royal*, which under Cover of the Night had anchored among us, cut and run aſhore to the Weſtward of *Crozie*. On the latter's moving, I made the *Eſſex*'s Signal to ſlip and purſue her, but ſhe unfortunately got upon the *Four*, and both ſhe and the *Reſolution* are irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding we ſent them all the Aſſiſtance that the Weather would permit. About Fourſcore of the *Reſolution*'s Company, in Spite of the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances of their Captain, made Rafts, and, with ſeveral *French* Priſoners belonging to the *Formidable*, put off, and I am afraid drove out to Sea. All the *Eſſex*'s are ſaved (with as many of the Stores as poſſible) except one Lieutenant and a Boat's Crew, who were drove on the

*French* Shore, and have not ſince been heard of: The Remains of both Ships are ſet on Fire. We found the *Dorſetſhire*, *Revenge*, and *Defiance*, in the Night of the 20th put out to Sea; as I hope the *Swiftſure* did, for ſhe is ſtill miſſing. The *Dorſetſhire* and *Defiance* returned next Day, and the latter ſaw the *Revenge* without. Thus, what Loſs we have ſuſtained has been owing to the Weather not the Enemy, ſeven or eight of whoſe Line of Battle Ships got to Sea, I believe, the Night of the Action.

"As ſoon as it was broad Daylight in the Morning of the 21ſt, I diſcovered ſeven or eight of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships at Anchor, between Point *Penris* and the River *Villaine*; on which I made the Signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blow'd ſo hard from the N. W. that inſtead of daring to caſt the Squadron looſe, I was obliged to ſtrike Top-Gallant Maſts. Moſt of thoſe Ships appeared to be a-ground at low Water; but on the Flood, by lightening them, and the Advantage of the Wind under the Land, all, except two, got that Night into the River *Villaine*.

"The Weather being moderate on the 22d, I ſent the *Portland*, *Chatham*, and *Vengeance* to deſtroy the *Soleil Royal* and *Heros*. The *French*, on the Approach of our Ships, ſet the firſt on Fire, and ſoon after the latter met the ſame Fate from our People. In the mean Time I got under Way and work'd up within *Penris* Point, as well for the Sake of its being a ſafer Road, as to deſtroy, if poſſible, the two Ships of the Enemy which ſtill lay without the *Villaine*; but before the Ships I ſent a-head for that Purpoſe could get near them, being quite light, and with the Tide of Flood, they got in.

"All

" All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the Entrance of that River, which is very narrow, and only twelve Foot Water on the Bar, at low Water. We diſcovered at leaſt ſeven if not eight Line of Battle Ships about half a Mile within, quite light, and two large Frigates moor'd acroſs to defend the Mouth of the River; only the Frigates appear'd to have Guns in. By Evening I had twelve Long-Boats, fitted as Fire-Ships, ready to attempt burning them, under Cover of the *Saphire* and *Coventry*; but the Weather being bad, and the Wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at leaſt the latter ſhould be favourable; if they can, by any Means, be deſtroy'd, it ſhall be done.

" In attacking a flying Enemy, it was impoſſible in the Space of a ſhort Winter's Day, that all our Ships ſhould be able to get into Action, or all thoſe of the Enemy brought to it. The Commanders and Companies of ſuch as did come up with the Rear of the *French*, on the 20th, behaved with the greateſt Intrepidity, and gave the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a true *Britiſh* Spirit. In the ſame Manner, I am ſatisfied, would thoſe have acquitted themſelves, whoſe bad going Ships, or the Diſtance they were at in the Morning, prevented from getting up. Our Loſs by the Enemy is not conſiderable; for in the Ships which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant, and 39 Seamen and Mariners killed, and about 202 wounded. When I conſider the Seaſon of the Year, the hard Gales on the Day of Action, a flying Enemy, the Shortneſs of the Day, and the Coaſt we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could poſſibly be done, has been done. As to the Loſs we have ſuſtained, let it be placed to the Account of the Neceſſity I was under of running all Riſks to break this ſtrong Force of the Enemy: Had we had but two Hours

more

more Daylight, the Whole had been totally deſtroyed, or taken, for we were almoſt up with their Van when Night overtook us.

Yeſterday came in here the *Pallas*, *Fortune* Sloop, and the *Proſerpine* Fireſhip. On the 16th I had diſpatched the *Fortune* to *Quiberon*, with Directions to Captain *Duff* to keep ſtrictly on his Guard. In his Way thither ſhe fell in with the *Hebe*, a *French* Frigate of forty Guns, under Jury Maſts, and fought her ſeveral Hours. During the Engagement, Lieutenant *Stuart*, 2d of the *Ramillies*, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the ſurviving Officers, on conſulting together, reſolved to leave her, as ſhe proved too ſtrong for them. I have detached Captain *Young* to *Quiberon* Bay with five Ships, and am making up a flying Squadron to ſcour the Coaſt to the Iſle of *Aix*, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the Enemy's Ships that may be there.

*I am, SIR*, &c.

ED. HAWKE.

As this was a very remarkable Engagement, and attended with important Conſequences, it claims our more eſpecial Notice, and therefore we ſhall relate ſome further Particulars, mentioned in Letters from the Fleet, wrote ſoon after the Battle.

The Enemy's Rear-Admiral the *Formidable*, bore a very hot Cannonade from the *Reſolution*; but, on the *Royal George*'s coming up they hauled down their Flag, and ſtruck to Sir *Edward Hawke*; but this was only a Point of Honour with the *French*. Sir *Edward* then ordered the Maſter of the *Royal George* to carry him cloſe along Side the *Soleil Royal*. M. *Conflans* ſeemed to have the ſame Intention. The *Torbay* was now cloſely engaged with the *Theſee* of 74 Guns, and preſently ſent her to the Bottom.

Bottom. The *Magnanime* kept an inceſſant Fire upon one of their largeſt Ships, which obliged her to ſtrike, but afterwards run a-ſhore and was burnt. The two Commanders in Chief were now very near, and M. *Conflans* gave the *Royal George* his Broad-Side; Sir *Edward* returned the uncivil Salutation; but after two or three Exchanges of this Kind, the Marſhal of *France* ſheer'd off. The *French* Vice-Admiral likewiſe gave Sir *Edward* his Fire, but ſoon followed the Example of his Superior; another and another did the ſame; but the fifth Ship eſcaped not ſo well; the *Royal George* poured her whole Fire into her at once, and repeating the ſame, down ſhe went. She was called the *Superbe*, of 70 Guns, with upwards of 750 Men on Board, 20 of whom were only ſaved, taken up next Morning from the Wreck.

There were now ſeveral Ships upon the *Engliſh* Admiral, and her Situation would have been lamentable, if the Enemy had preſerved any Degree of Compoſure, or fired with any Sort of Direction; but their Confuſion was ſo great, that, amongſt 1000 Shot, ſcarce 20 or 30 ſtruck the Ship. Several Ships were crowding to the Admiral's Aſſiſtance, when the Obſcurity of the Evening put an End to the Engagement. Happy Circumſtance for the Enemy! as an Hour's Day-light more would have brought on their total Ruin.

In a Letter from an Officer in the *Warſprite*, are related the following Particulars.

M. *Conflans*'s Squadron continued flying towards *Belleiſle*, in the moſt irregular and confuſed Manner, without taking Time to number his Enemies, and giving his Fleet no Form, either to protect themſelves, or annoy his Purſuers, but ſeemed to avail himſelf with the Stratagem of leading our Ships into dangerous Rocks and Sands, thereby

thereby to favour his own Eſcape, which in ſome Meaſure ſucceeded, notwithſtanding the prudent Behaviour of our gallant Commanders, who engaged the Enemy moſtly on the Leeward Side, thereby keeping the *French* neareſt the Dangers of the Shore, their Decks expoſed to our Muſquetry, as well as being the Cauſe of the *Theſee* and *Superbe*'s filling with Water at their Lower Deck Ports, in the very Time of Action, whereby they were overſet in a Moment. Nine Sail of the Enemy went for *Villaine* River, and M. *Conflans*, with ſix or ſeven Sail more, paſſed the Tower of *Croizie*.

To the foregoing Accounts may be added what is mentioned in another Letter: Capt. *Dennis* of the *Dorſetſhire*, and Capt. *Speke* of the *Reſolution*, have gained immortal Honour. The Admiral told them, in the Warmth of his Gratitude, they had behaved like Angels. There were many others who had a conſiderable Share in the Action, and will doubtleſs be honoured by thoſe who are more connected with them. It gives me very ſenſible Pleaſure to aſſure you, that I don't hear of a ſingle Imputation throughout the whole Squadron. The Glory of the *Britiſh* Flag has been nobly ſupported, while that of the Enemy is vaniſhed into empty Air.

After the Fight, Sir *Edward* ſent to the Town of *Croiſſel*, a ſmall Diſtance off, to aſk Leave to ſend ſome Ships up the River to deſtroy thoſe that had taken Refuge there; threatning, on a Refuſal, to bombard the Town. The Leave aſked, however, was refuſed, and Sir *Edward* was as good as his Word, and threw 100 Bombs into the Place.

Sir *Edward* likewiſe ſent a Ship to weigh up the Guns of the *Soleil Royal*, which was burnt; but the Weather being very tempeſtuous, and the Tower of *Croizie* firing upon her all the Time,

ſhe

ſhe could get up but two, and was forced to cut her Cable, and make off to Sea. But for this Inſult Sir *Edward* laid the Tower of *Croizie* in Ruins.

The Men of War which got up the River *Villaine*, broke their Backs by running on a gravelly Sand, whereby they were rendered uſeleſs.

The Seamen belonging to the *Reſolution*, which was loſt, and had committed themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves on a Raft, and were feared to be driven out to Sea and loſt, got ſafe to Shore, and were kindly uſed by the *French*, and ſoon afterwards exchanged.

It was likewiſe adviſed, that the Marſhal Duke *d'Aguillon*, who commands the Forces in that Province, had been to dine on Board the *Royal George*, and that Sir *Edward Hawke* had returned the Viſit, in the Perſon of Lord *Howe*, who was received on Shore with all the Magnificence of Military Honours, and a ſumptuous Entertainment was prepared for him.

Thus this mighty Fleet, the laſt Hopes of the *French*, was ſunk, burnt, taken, or rendered uſeleſs, except about ſeven or eight, which eſcaped with M. *Conflans* to *Rochefort*; and Sir *Edward Hawke* took his Station near *St. Gildas* in *Quiberon Bay*, where his Fleet was conſtantly ſupplied with Proviſions from *England*, and, at the Concluſion of this Work, was very healthy; and ſo advantageouſly ſtationed, in three Columns, at half a Mile Diſtance, that they effectually prevented the Tranſports from moving, as well as the Junction of the Enemy's Naval Forces. In this ſerviceable Situation our Ships of Magnitude are alſo protected from the Weather, and the Accidents of cruizing at this inclement and boiſterous Seaſon of the Year.

*F I N I S.*

## Directions to the Binder for placing the CUTS.

### VOL. I.


Map of the World, to front the Title.
Sir *Francis Drake* p. 76
Sir *Walter Raleigh* p. 127
Earl of *Cumberland* 215
Admiral *Howard* 280


### VOL. II.


Map of *Europe*, before the Title
Isle of *Johanna* p. 9
Chart of the Sea-Coast between *Eng.* and *France* 282
Map of *North America* 294
Admiral *Blake* 418
Map of *Guernsey*, &c. 455
Capt. *Sympson's* Voyage 461
Method of taking Wild Fowl 473
A large wooden Engine 478
The Raining Tree 479


### VOL. III.


Adm. *Smith*, before the Title.
—— *Wager* p. 44
—— *Vernon* 50
—— *Ogle* 69
—— *Anson* 70
—— *Rowley* 142
—— *Warren* 162
—— *Hawke* 167
Adm. *Knowles* 174
—— *Bascawen* 177
—— *Byng* 197
Capt. *Forrest* 256
Commod. Lord *Howe* 290
Map of *Martinico* 333
—— *Quebec* 420

Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: Dec. 2004

PreservationTechnologies
A WORLD LEADER IN PAPER PRESERVATION
111 Thomson Park Drive
Cranberry Township, PA 16066
(724) 779-2111